CYCLOPEDIA
OF
TEMPERANCE PROHIBITION
AND
PUBLIC MORALS

BY
DEETS PICKETT
CLARENCE TRUE WILSON
ERNEST DAILEY SMITH

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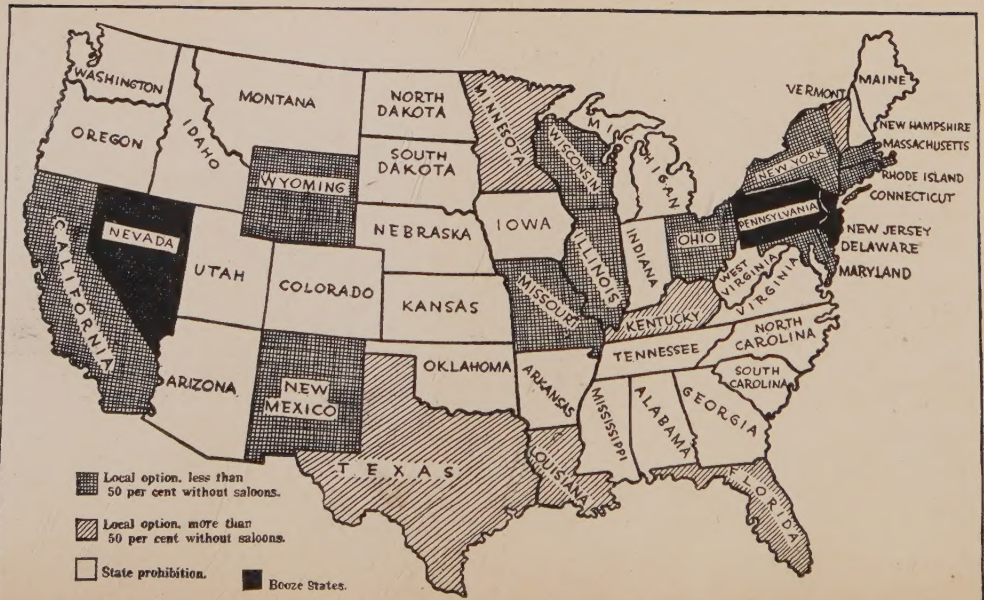
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Local option, less than 50 per cent without saloons.
Local option, more than 50 per cent without saloons.
State prohibition.
Booze States.

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF TEMPERANCE PROHIBITION AND PUBLIC MORALS

(1917 EDITION)

BY

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PUBLIC MORALS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

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PROHIBITION SITUATION ON MAY 1, 1917

Prohibition States prior to September 1, 1914: Maine, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia.

Prohibition advance since September 1, 1914:

Virginia—September 22, 1914, Virginia voted for constitutional Statewide prohibition, effective November 1, 1916.

Colorado—November 3, 1914, Colorado voters adopted Statewide constitutional prohibition, effective January 1, 1916. On November 7, 1916, voted down amendment to permit sale of beer.

Arizona—November 3, 1914, Arizona voters adopted Statewide constitutional prohibition, effective January 1, 1915. On November 7, 1916, passed bonedry amendment, entirely prohibiting importation of liquors.

Washington—November 3, 1914, Washington voters adopted Statewide constitutional prohibition, going into effect January 1, 1916. On November 7, 1916, two liquor amendments were defeated by immense majorities.

Oregon—November 3, 1914, Oregon voted for prohibition, the law to become effective January 1, 1916. On November 7, 1916, beer amendment defeated and bonedry amendment, prohibiting importation of liquors, adopted.

Alabama—January 21, 1915, the Legislature of Alabama enacted a Statewide prohibition measure, effective July 1, 1915.

Arkansas—February 5, 1915, the Arkansas Legislature enacted a Statewide prohibition law, effective July 1, 1915, but the law was later amended to become effective January 1, 1916. On November 7, 1916, attempt to repeal prohibition defeated two to one. The 1917 Legislature passed a bonedry law.

Iowa—In February, 1915, the Iowa Legislature voted to submit to the people a constitutional prohibition amendment to be voted on in November, 1917. This action was ratified by the 1917 Legislature as required by constitutional law. The 1915 Legislature after submission, repealed the Mulct law to be effective January 1, 1916, thereby making Iowa dry under statute after that date. If approved in 1917, constitutional prohibition becomes effective January 1, 1918.

Idaho—In February, 1915, the Idaho Legislature passed a statutory prohibition law, making the State dry January 1, 1916. On November 7, 1916, prohibition put into constitution by about three to one.

Montana—On November 7, 1916, State voted for prohibition effective December 31, 1918. Majority about 20,000.

South Carolina—On September 14, 1915, South Carolina voted for Statewide prohibition by 41,735 votes to 16,809. The law became effective December 31, 1915.

Utah—In March, 1915, the Legislature of Utah passed the Wootten bill providing statutory prohibition for Utah after June 1, 1916. The bill was vetoed by the governor after holding for many days. Dry governor and Legislature elected November 7, 1916, insuring statutory prohibition in 1917, which action was taken by 1917 Legislature.

Minnesota—On February 25, 1915, the Legislature of Minnesota passed a county option law, effective immediately. Under this law fifty-six county elections were held in eight months. Forty-five were dry victories.

South Dakota—On November 7, 1916, State voted for prohibition effective July 1, 1917. Majority about 25,000.

Florida—In the spring of 1915 the Legislature passed the Davis package law, abolishing the treating system and free lunch, closing saloons at 6 P. M. until 7 A. M., and imposing other restrictions so drastic that the character of the saloon in Florida is totally altered. The act closed more than 200 saloons, leaving about only 75 wholesale, mail order, and retail liquor houses. On November 7, 1916, a dry governor and Legislature were elected, and the 1917 Legislature submitted prohibition with only four dissenting votes in one house and three in the other.

Georgia—This State reenforced its prohibition law with drastic provisions becoming effective May 1, 1916, and early in 1917 passed a bonedry law, making prohibition absolutely air-tight.

Indiana—By a vote of 72 to 28 in the House and 38 to 11 in the Senate, the 1917 Legislature passed a stringent prohibition law to go into effect April 1, 1918.

New Hampshire—On April 11, 1917, the New Hampshire Legislature enacted prohibition.

Nebraska—This State voted on November 7, 1916, in favor of prohibition effective May 1, 1917, by majority of about 35,000.

Michigan—On November 7, 1916, State voted for prohibition effective April 30, 1918. Majority about 75,000.

UNITED THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Supplement

From May 1st, 1917, to February 1st, 1922

LATER DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT

Since the publication of this book in 1917 Prohibition has become Federal Constitutional law.

The following is an account of the order in which thirty-two States adopted prohibition before the Federal Act went into effect (Kentucky went under state-wide prohibition after the enactment of Federal prohibition):

THE ORDER IN WHICH THE STATES ADOPTED STATE PROHIBITION IS AS FOLLOWS:

State	*Law Passed*	*Law in Effect*	*Votes For*	*Votes Against*	*Majority*
Alabama	Jan. 14, 1915	July 1, 1915	Legislature		
Arizona	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1915	25,887	22,743	3,144
Arkansas	Jan. 5, 1915	Jan. 1, 1916	Legislature		.....
Colorado	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	129,589	118,017	11,572
Georgia	Aug. 6, 1907	Jan. 1, 1908	Legislature		.....
Idaho	Feb. 1915	Jan. 1, 1916	*Legislature		.....
Indiana	Feb. 2, 1917	Apr. 2, 1918	Legislature		.....
Iowa	Feb. 1915	Jan. 1, 1916	Legislature		.....
Kansas	Nov. 2, 1880	Nov. 23, 1880	92,302	84,304	7,998
Maine	1851	1851	†Legislature		.....
Michigan	Nov. 7, 1916	May 1, 1918	353,378	284,754	68,624
Mississippi	Feb. 1, 1908	Dec. 31, 1908	Legislature		.....
Montana	Nov. 7, 1916	Jan. 1, 1919	102,776	73,890	28,886
Nebraska	Nov. 7, 1916	May 1, 1917	146,574	117,132	29,442
North Carolina	May 1908	July 1, 1908	113,612	69,416	44,196
North Dakota	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 2, 1889	18,552	17,393	1,159
Oklahoma	.....	Nov. 17, 1907	130,361	112,258	18,103
Oregon	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	136,842	100,362	36,480
South Carolina	Sept. 14, 1915	Dec. 31, 1915	41,735	16,809	24,926
South Dakota	Nov. 7, 1916	July 1, 1917	64,867	53,092	11,775
Tennessee	Jan. 1909	July 1, 1909	Legislature		.....
Utah	Feb. 1917	Aug. 1, 1917	Legislature		.....
Virginia	Sept. 22, 1914	Nov. 1, 1916	94,251	63,886	30,365
Washington	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	189,840	171,208	18,632
West Virginia	1912	July 1, 1914	164,945	72,603	92,342
Florida	Nov. 5, 1918	.....	Popular vote		.....
Kentucky	Nov. 4, 1919	.....	Popular vote		.....
Nevada	Nov. 5, 1918	.....	Popular vote		.....
New Hampshire	.....	May 1, 1918	Legislature		.....
New Mexico	.....	Oct. 1, 1918	28,735	12,147	16,588
Ohio	Nov. 5, 1918	May 27, 1919	463,654	437,895	25,759
Texas	Mar. 4, 1918	June 26, 1918	Legislature		.....
Wyoming	Nov. 5 1918	Jan 1, 1920	31,407	10,206	21,201

* On November 7, 1916, Idaho made its prohibition constitutional by a vote of 3 to 1.
† Made constitutional by vote of people, 70,630 to 23,658, in 1884.

Before national prohibition was adopted there were 48,403,537 people living under state-wide prohibition and a total of 62,763,652 under state-wide prohibition or some form of local option prohibition (population figures based on 1910 census).

POPULAR BACKING: It will be seen by these tables that twenty-one States adopted prohibition by popular vote. In other States, such as Arkansas and Idaho, prohibition was originally adopted by the legislature, but subsequent popular votes approved it by overwhelming

majorities. In still other States, where the original majority was small, or moderate in size, subsequent elections show truly overwhelming majorities coming from the cities as well as the rural districts, as in Colorado, Michigan, Washington, Oregon, etc.

The career of prohibition in the Federal Congress really began with the enactment of the Webb-Kenyon Law, March 1, 1913, for the purpose of preventing the shipment of liquors into States which desired to prohibit such importation. The following is a calendar of the more important acts of Congress dealing with the matter of prohibition:

Webb-Kenyon Law, Act of March 1, 1913.
Alaska, Prohibition, Act of February 14, 1917.
Porto Rico, Prohibition Referendum, Act of March 2, 1917.
District of Columbia, Prohibition, Act of March 3, 1917.
Reed and Jones-Randall Amendments to Post Office Appropriation Bill, Act of March 3, 1917.
Increasing Military Establishment, Act of March 3, 1917.
Food Control, Act of August 10, 1917.
Submission of Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, December 18, 1917.
Hawaii, Prohibition, Act of May 23, 1918.
War Prohibition, November 21, 1918.

Prohibition Enforcement Act passed by the House of Representatives, July 22, 1919 (287 to 100), and on September 4 by Senate without rollcall. Vetoed by President Wilson October 27, 1919, and passed over his veto on the same day by the House of Representatives 176 to 55, and by the Senate on the next day 65 to 20.

Prohibition of "medical" beer, June 27, 1921.

The Text of the Constitutional Amendment Resolution is as Follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

"Article ——.

"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

The amendment was submitted by the House of Representatives 281 to 128, and by the Senate 65 to 20.

HOW THE COUNTRY STOOD: The Philadelphia North American analyzed the House vote as follows:

"Prohibition received the solid vote of the representatives of twenty-four States—Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

"It had a majority in twelve delegations—those from Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina and Wisconsin. Four of these gave only one adverse vote each, and together they stood 105 to 36. The representatives of seven States divided evenly—Alabama, California, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas and Vermont.

"Only four States—Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island—divided adversely to Prohibition, their aggregate vote being 18 for and 42 against. And just one State, Connecticut, gave all its votes—five of them—for rum. Liquor support was concentrated chiefly in the delegations from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut, which cast 65 of the 128 votes for booze; yet even these had 31 Prohibition votes, or one-fourth of the strength.

"California, despite her big wine interests, gave five votes each way. Kentucky, traditionally the sanctuary of rum, went 8 to 3 for Prohibition. Missouri, with its mighty breweries, voted 12 to 3 against the traffic, and 6 of the 11 representatives from Wisconsin, a State likewise beer-famous, stood the same way. Illinois' vote was 16 to 7 for suppression of one of the chief industries of Peoria, the concocting of cheap whiskies, among the majority being former Speaker Cannon, aforetime a redoubtable champion of liquor's 'vested interests.'

"The amendment had the support of 144 Democrats, 137 Republicans, and 4 Independents. It was opposed by 64 Democrats, 62 Republicans, and 2 Independents. Had all ten absentees been present and voted 'no,' the amendment still would have had the necessary two-thirds."

HOW IT WAS RATIFIED: The amendment submitted to the States was finally ratified by 45 of the 48 State Legislatures. The vote of ratification was as follows:

(1) Mississippi	Ratified by Senate Jan. 28, 1918,	31 to	6
	Ratified by House Jan. 14, 1918,	65 to	10
(2) Virginia	Ratified by Senate Jan. 8, 1918,	32 to	5
	Ratified by House Jan. 8, 1918,	93 to	3
(3) Kentucky (wet)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 10, 1918,	30 to	8
	Ratified by House Jan. 11, 1918	84 to	13
(4) South Carolina	Ratified by Senate Jan. 14, 1918,	27 to	5
	Ratified by House Jan. 23, 1918,	66 to	28
(5) North Dakota (special session)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 25, 1918,	43 to	2
	Ratified by House Jan. 24, 1918,	96 to	10
(6) Maryland (wet)	Ratified by Senate Feb. 13, 1918,	18 to	7
	Ratified by House Feb. 8, 1918,	58 to	36
(7) Montana (special session)	Ratified by Senate Feb. 19, 1918,	34 to	2
	Ratified by House Feb. 18, 1918,	67 to	8
(8) Texas (wet) (special session)	Ratified by Senate Mar. 4, 1918,	15 to	7
	Ratified by House Feb. 28, 1918,	71 to	29
(9) Delaware (wet) (special session)	Ratified by Senate Mar. 18, 1918,	13 to	3
	Ratified by House Mar. 14, 1918,	27 to	6
(10) South Dakota (special session)	Ratified by Senate Mar. 19, 1918,	43 to	0
	Ratified by House Mar. 20, 1918,	86 to	0

(11) Massachusetts (wet)	Ratified by Senate Apr. 2, 1918,	27 to	12
	Ratified by House Mar. 28, 1918,	145 to	91
(12) Arizona (special session)	Ratified by Senate May 23, 1918,	17 to	0
	Ratified by House May 24, 1918,	29 to	3
(13) Georgia	Ratified by Senate July 26, 1918,	34 to	2
	Ratified by House July 26, 1918,	129 to	24
(14) Louisiana (wet) (special session)	Ratified by Senate Aug. 7, 1918,	21 to	20
	Ratified by House Aug. 8, 1918,	69 to	51
(15) Florida (dry)	Ratified by Senate Nov. 27, 1918,	25 to	2
	Ratified by House Nov. 27, 1918,	61 to	3
(16) Michigan (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 2, 1919,	Unanimous	
	Ratified by House Jan. 2, 1919,	88 to	3
(17) Ohio (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 7, 1919,	20 to	12
	Ratified by House Jan. 7, 1919,	84 to	29
(18) Oklahoma (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 7, 1919,	43 to	0
	Ratified by House Jan. 7, 1919,	90 to	8
(19) Maine (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 8, 1919,	Unanimous	
	Ratified by House Jan. 8, 1919,	120 to	22
(20) Tennessee (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 8, 1919,	28 to	3
	Ratified by House Jan. 8, 1919,	90 to	6
(21) Illinois (wet)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 8, 1919,	30 to	15
	Ratified by House Jan. 14, 1919,	84 to	66
(22) Colorado (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 8, 1919,	29 to	1
	Ratified by House Jan. 15, 1919,	63 to	2
(23) West Virginia (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 8, 1919,	Unanimous	
	Ratified by House Jan. 9, 1919,	Unanimous	
(24) Idaho (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 8, 1919,	38 to	0
	Ratified by House Jan. 10, 1919,	62 to	0
(25) California (wet)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 10, 1919,	25 to	14
	Ratified by House Jan. 13, 1919,	48 to	28
(26) Indiana (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 13, 1919,	41 to	6
	Ratified by House Jan. 14, 1919,	87 to	11
(27) Arkansas (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 14, 1919,	34 to	0
	Ratified by House Jan. 13, 1919,	92 to	2
(28) North Carolina (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 10, 1919,	Unanimous	
	Ratified by House Jan. 14, 1919,	93 to	10
(29) Washington (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 13, 1919,	Unanimous	
	Ratified by House Jan. 13, 1919,	Unanimous	
(30) Alabama (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 14, 1919,	23 to	11
	Ratified by House Jan. 14, 1919,	64 to	34
(31) Kansas (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 14, 1919,	Unanimous	
	Ratified by House Jan. 14, 1919,	Unanimous	
(32) Oregon (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 14, 1919,	Unanimous	
	Ratified by House Jan. 14, 1919,	53 to	3
(33) Utah (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 15, 1919,	Unanimous	
	Ratified by House Jan. 15, 1919,	Unanimous	
(34) Iowa (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 15, 1919,	42 to	7
	Ratified by House Jan. 15, 1919,	86 to	13
(35) New Hampshire (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 16, 1919,	19 to	4
	Ratified by House Jan. 15, 1919,	221 to	121
(36) Nebraska	Ratified by Senate Jan. 16, 1919,	Unanimous	
	Ratified by House also		
(37) Wyoming (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 16, 1919,	Unanimous	
	Ratified by House Jan. 16, 1919,	Unanimous	
(38) Missouri (wet)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 16, 1919,	22 to	10
	Ratified by House Jan. 16, 1919,	104 to	36
(39) Minnesota (wet)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 16, 1919,	48 to	11
	Ratified by House Jan. 17, 1919,	96 to	32
(40) Wisconsin (wet)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 15, 1919,	19 to	11
	Ratified by House Jan. 17, 1919,	58 to	39
(41) Nevada (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 21, 1919,	14 to	1
	Ratified by House Jan. 20, 1919,	32 to	3
(42) New Mexico (dry)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 21, 1919,	12 to	4
	Ratified by House Jan. 21, 1919,	45 to	1
(43) Vermont (wet)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 16, 1919		
	Ratified by House Jan. 29, 1919		
(44) New York (wet)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 29, 1919,	27 to	24
	Ratified by House Jan. 23, 1919,	81 to	66
(45) Pennsylvania (wet)	Ratified by Senate Feb. 4, 1919,	29 to	16
	Ratified by House Feb. 25, 1919,	104 to	93

Total vote of the State Senates was 1,287 for, to 213 against—86 per cent dry. Total vote of Houses was 3,742 for, to 931 against—80 per cent dry.

Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk proclaimed the Amendment as part of the Constitution under date of January 29, 1919, the Amendment to become effective January 16, 1920, one year after ratification by the thirty-sixth State.

WAR PROHIBITION: War Prohibition passed the House September 23, 1918, 171 to 34, having previously passed the Senate August 29, 1918, without a division, effective July 1, 1919, which, as it happened, was subsequent to the end of the actual fighting.

The law was unanimously sustained by the Supreme Court and has been upheld in all particulars in subsequent decisions by that Court.

WHAT THE PROHIBITION LAW IS DOING: It is, of course, impossible to give full information as to the practical effects of the prohibition law in the limited space available, but this information can be secured from the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, 110 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.

The following table giving the arrests for drunkenness and for all causes in the wet year 1918 and the first dry year 1920 in certain cities selected at random indicates something as to the effect of the law:

Place	*Arrests for Drunkenness*		*Arrests for All Causes*	
Population (1920)	1918	1920	1918	1920
Buffalo, N. Y. (506,775)	13,315	7,421	35,902	24,436
Kansas City, Mo. (324,410)	345	106	44,975	28,372
Minneapolis, Minn. (380,582)	5,084	2,363	10,262	10,608
Milwaukee, Wis. (457,147)	822	516	10,039	10,545
Philadelphia, Pa. (1,823,158)	34,655	20,410	94,039	73,015
Pittsburgh, Pa. (588,193)	23,556	9,577	59,658	36,572
Saint Louis, Mo. (772,897)	3,504	1,861	54,400	45,876
Trenton, N. J. (119, 289)	1,339	847	6,327	5,693
Totals	82,620	43,101	315,602	235,017

In the year 1921 there was an increase in such arrests in almost all cities over the first prohibition year, due to the specific effort of anti-prohibitionists to break down the law, but the arrests totals are still far below those of the last wet year. No general statement made in regard to the effects of the law is better than that of Commander Evangeline Booth, of the Salvation Army, who says:

The Effect of the Law

"Year by year the Salvation Army has celebrated the Thanksgiving holiday from six in the morning collecting the drunks from the park benches, feeding them, and sobering them up, and saving them with huge and lasting results. But last year they were not there, and so we gave the day to the poorest children of the great city." And here Commander Booth finds "one of the most significant of the early results of prohibition" as far as the Salvation Army is concerned:

"It means that in the future we shall have less to do with the grave, and more to do with the cradle, less binding up of life's broken plants, and more training of life's untrammeled vines; that more of our energy, our ingenious methods, will be thrown into the work of prevention, which in the final analysis must be so much more valuable to the home, the nation and the kingdom of God than even the most worthy work of cure."

Who better than the Salvation Army, it is asked, can speak of the results of the banishment from the streets and hovels of the poor of "this liquid fire and distilled damnation"? She answers that the Army's social secretaries report that drunkenness among the men frequent-

ing Army hotels and Industrial Homes has almost entirely disappeared, that men who formerly could hardly support themselves from day to day now possess savings accounts. In one hotel twenty-five men, who before prohibition could muster only a dime among them, now have deposits ranging from $100 to $500.

Above all in importance are the benefits which Commander Booth finds have accrued to the children. "Better prenatal care for the mother, more food, improved clothing, more money, and, above everything else, the absence of inebriation's brutalities, are all in evidence, telling in the life's chances of these infants." Commander Booth has been asked "if it is true that the law is being violated." Her answer is:

"Yes, as the laws against arson, theft and murder have been violated; but these laws and their penalties remain, and so will the Eighteenth Amendment stand.

"We recognize that the task of banishing all intoxicating liquor from the land is a stupendous, a lengthy one, but the same strong forces of moral sentiment, scientific education, and business prudence which made outlaw of its sale and manufacture are equal to the undertaking. And, behind such efforts, there must also be reckoned with the dynamics of divine inspiration."

But will prohibition stand? Without hesitation the Salvationist leader replies "Yes!"

"The edifice of prohibition has been well and substantially built, its labor has not been spasmodic nor its material cheap, and what it has taken so many years to raise up would surely take as many years to pull down. Therefore, for the future, we are unafraid. The coming generation, growing up without alcohol, educated in the history of its abuses against hygiene, commerce, and morality, will muster so vast an army against their fathers' greatest foe as to protect from any and every jeopardy the legislation which safeguards their national life.

"By the Constitutional Amendment of Prohibition a measure has been enacted that will do more to bring the kingdom of God upon earth than any other single piece of legislation, for the rum demon is the foundation and the bolsterer-up of almost all evils. Therefore history for righteousness has been made history that will live, for activities have been set in motion for civic and national betterment that will never stop until all evil is dead."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: Perhaps even more authoritative is the statement of the President of the United States, recently reaffirmed, as follows:

"In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what Prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid, that men take home the wages that once was wasted in saloons; that families are better clothed and fed, and more money finds its way into the savings banks. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life. In the face of so much evidence on that point what conscientious man would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to bring it back? In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not merely from our politics, but from our memories."

INTRODUCTORY

This book is the third of a series. Three years ago the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at that time called the Temperance Society, prepared the Pocket Cyclopedia of Temperance and sent a complimentary copy to every Methodist Preacher in the world. The book immediately proved remarkably popular, and a large number were sold. In 1916 the second edition, revised and considerably enlarged, was sent forth, a complimentary copy being presented to every editor of a daily newspaper in the United States.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1916 changed the name of the Temperance Society to the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, and removed its central offices to Washington, D. C. It is now felt that the Board should signalize the broadening of its work by the preparation of a book which will include practically all of the material we have on the different phases of the liquor problem and will also give some slight consideration to other subjects, which would naturally be treated under "public morals."

The list of topics is a long one, as the phases of the liquor problem are numerous. An effort has been made to suggest broadly by cross references the different articles which should be considered in relation to each other, but we must depend upon the activity of the reader's mind if the best use is to be made of the book. For instance, if you are interested in the subject of crime as related to the liquor traffic, read the article under that head, then look up the prohibition States by name and see what effect prohibition laws have had upon crime rates. Then it might be well to consult the subject "Anti-Prohibition," in order to see how the people are misled in regard to the effects of prohibition. It may be that you are interested in the question of crime among young people. If so, consult "Juvenile Delinquency." If you are interested in the subject of the cities and prohibition or liquor, consult not only "Cities" but turn to the prohibition States by name and see how their large cities have fared under a dry policy. If you are interested simply in prohibition as a broad issue, consult everything under the head of prohibition to get the theory of it. Then investigate and see why it is a national question; how it has worked in various States and cities; review carefully its history; etc.

The bulk of the work in the preparation of this volume has been done, as in the former ones, by the Research Secretary of the Board of Temperance, Mr. Deets Pickett, who is not surpassed by any writer in the country in the amount of useful and accurate information he has given to the public on every phase of the prohibition problem and kindred reforms.

Read the Index.

If you do not agree with some articles in this book, please take it easily and read them for the novelty of viewpoint, anyway.

With the sincere hope that this book may prove an arsenal of weapons for ministers, editors, magazine writers, stump speakers, reform leaders, and every patriot, I am, yours for a dry nation by 1920,

CLARENCE TRUE WILSON, *General Secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals*

The Cyclopedia of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals

ABSINTHE—A green, exceedingly poisonous, liqueur, to which aromatics and other drugs are usually added. It is derived from wormwood (Artemisia absinthium) and was brought from North Africa to France in 1847. Its use in contiguous countries rapidly spread. France prohibited it on the outbreak of war in 1914. Belgium had prohibited its sale in 1905, Switzerland in 1908, and Holland in 1910. The United States prohibits its importation.

ABSTINENCE—The principle of total abstinence from alcoholic drinks has been of gradual growth in Great Britain and America. In the United States the agitation which resulted in the present total abstinence movement began about 1785.

The doctrine has been advanced by societies or leading individuals of practically every period of the world's history. It was a cardinal teaching of Mohammed and of the founders of the Buddhist religion. At the present time it has become practically synonymous with "temperance."

As the great German scholar, Forel, has made clear, the man who takes an occasional glass of wine or beer becomes inevitably a defender of the whole drink system, a part of the bulwark of the saloon, a defender and abettor of the whole infamous liquor traffic system which curses America.

Refs.—For reasons, see Alcohol, Effects of; Athletics; Beer; Bible and Drink; Brain; Cell Life; Child Welfare; Diseases Caused; Doctors on Drink; Food Value; Health; Health Defenders of the Body; Heredity; Industry; Light Drinks; Medical Practice; Mental Efficiency; Moderation; Mortality from Alcohol; Physical Efficiency; Race Suicide; Testimony; and Women.

ACCIDENTS—Approximately forty thousand people are killed and a half million are injured by industrial accidents each year in the United States, according to 1913 estimates. The figures would probably be less appalling at the present time, but the country still suffers a loss of perhaps $300,000,000 a year and a loss of human life which is incalculable. The tendency of States to pass compensation laws has awakened American industry to the necessity of eliminating every preventable cause of accidental death or injury.

Phelps, an anti-prohibition insurance writer, estimates that eight per cent of all accidental deaths are due to alcoholic drink. He bases his estimate upon the opinions of medical directors of three life insurance companies, and does not include many deaths due to the agency of another person under the influence of alcohol.

Intoxication is a minor factor in alcohol-caused accidents. The mild exhilaration which makes for unsteadi-

ness of hand, inaccuracy of touch, sight, and hearing and carelessness of danger is the major factor. The practice of constant "moderate" drinking also tends to obscure diagnosis, increase the risk of infection, lower the resistance to shock, and causes wounds to break down when partially healed, thus affecting the mortality statistics of accident studies.

According to the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* (May 20, 1915), the records of the Haymarket Square Relief Station for 1911 showed that 38 per cent of those dying as the result of accident were under the influence of alcohol when they entered the hospital. This indicates that the same percentage were probably under the influence of drink when hurt, for a hurt is usually treated immediately after the accident. In 1912 the percentage was 33; in 1913, 48; and in 1914 it was 43 per cent.

German Experience

The Leipsic Sick Benefit Society, of Germany, found that insured drinkers suffered 3.2 serious accidents for every one suffered by the average insured worker. The Roeschlingsche Iron and Steel Works at Volklingen found that their abstaining workmen suffered an accident rate of only 8 to the 1,000, while the rate among drinking workmen was 12 to the 1,000. The German Imperial Insurance Office found that Monday invariably showed the week's high record for accidents, and attributed the fact to Sunday drinking and dissipation. In the Zurich building trades the Monday rate was 22.1 per cent and the average for other days of the week 15.7 per cent. Germany also supplies interesting figures showing the higher relative accident rate in the brewing trade and in other trades where men are brought into touch with alcoholic beverages. The Ilseder Foundry, in Germany, forbade the bringing of beer upon the place and supplied other drinks with the result that its accident rate fell from 11.8 to 3.2 per 1,000.

Closing the saloons in Coatesville, Pa., reduced the number of accidents in steel mills 54 per cent and thruout Pennsylvania the experience of industrial establishments has been similar.

The National Safety Council, with a membership of nearly 1,700 industries employing nearly 3,000,000 men, in 1914 adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, It is recognized that drinking of alcoholic stimulants is productive of a heavy per cent of the accidents and diseases affecting the safety and efficiency of workingmen; be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this organization to go on record in favor of eliminating the use of intoxicants in the industries of the nation.

Refs.—See Industry; Mortality from Alcohol; Mental Efficiency.

ADULTERATION—Nothing prepared for internal consumption is more subject to adulteration than alcoholic beverages. "The use of coloring matter and preservatives (in the preparation of beer) is rapidly and steadily increasing," recently said the *National Food Magazine,* while the National Consumers' League declared that "beer is often made of glucose, sugar, rice, *rotten corn,* starch, preservatives, beer color, etc." The American Society of Equity, composed of three million farmers, in a resolution denounced the preparing of beer from "deleterious ingredients," asserting that such beer was sold as a pure barley

and hops product. The Committee on Food Standards at the Mackinac Island Convention of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, declared: "Malt beer has become extinct in America." Mr. J. R. Mauff, of the American Society of Equity, charges that one of the leading American corn roasters came into his office inquiring where he could buy some "rotten corn" which he admitted was to be used as a malt substitute. Among the popular substitutes for malt in the preparation of beer are "Quick Malt," "Frumentum," "Beer Color," "Porterine," etc. "Lager" beer is supposed to be beer stored or aged until "ripened." As a matter of fact, the ripening is often done with a dose of chemicals. Champagne, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Tokay, Rhine Wine, Sauterne, Moselle, and other wines are frequently prepared in America with the aid of chemicals.

No Government Guarantee

There is no government guarantee of the purity of whisky. Practically anything may be sold as whisky now. Four, ten, or fifteen-year-old whisky may be made in a day by being treated with different chemicals, and much of the "Bourbon" and "Rye," which is supposed to come from Kentucky, is prepared in Peoria, Ill.

The liquor press makes no secret of the truth of this. for instance, *Barrels and Bottles* recently said, "What, ah what, will happen to our Louisville and Cincinnati rectifiers if the day ever comes when the United States pure food regulations are tuned up to the Venezuelan standard of requiring labels indicating the actual ingredients of alcoholic beverages?"

This is not an American trouble alone. Dr. O'Gorman, before the British Medical Association, in 1900, said, "The markets of the world are incredibly flooded with imitations, adulterations, and chemical trade mixtures (particularly in wines), so much so that even eminent wine merchants have declared the impossibility of the large majority of drinkers, especially outside the countries of their manufacture, ever tasting even tolerably pure liquor."

And Dr. Lethaby, in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," says: "A great part of the wine of France and Germany has ceased to be the juice of the grape at all. It is hardly possible to obtain a sample of genuine wine, even at first hand."

ADVERTISING OF LIQUORS—Four years ago only a small number of daily papers, and not a very lengthy list of other publications, declined to assist the liquor trade in appealing for customers, but a spontaneous movement among publishers augmented this list of "abstaining" papers so rapidly that an investigation on January 1, 1915, disclosed 540 daily papers which had adopted a no-liquor advertising policy. By January 1, 1916, the number had become 850. An inquiry in January of 1917 directed to every publication in the United States, no matter what its character or frequency of issue, revealed that 8,367, or nearly one third of all the publications in the country, now decline to serve as a medium of drink solicitation. Fifteen States have now passed laws prohibiting such advertising, and similar laws are certain of passing soon in several other States.

In 1913 the Board of Temperance of the Methodist

Church, then called the Temperance Society, started a campaign against liquor advertising and quickly secured the general cooperation of the Conferences and pastors of that denomination. The inquiries referred to in the paragraph above were conducted by the Research Department of the Board of Temperance. The culmination of that campaign was marked by the passage in Congress of a law forbidding the sending of liquor advertisements through the mails into States which prohibit such advertising, or places where the solicitation of liquor sales is forbidden. Probably only a court decision will make clear the exact extent of the law's operation, but it makes inadvisable the publication of liquor advertisements in any paper of general circulation or the transmission of liquor circulars without very careful inquiry as to the character of laws governing the places to which the mail is destined.

The anti-liquor advertising law ran an eventful course in Congress. The Randall bill was reported to the House of Representatives early in the short session of the 64th Congress and a little later the Bankhead bill was passed in the Senate without a roll call. The liquor trade became greatly alarmed and rallied its forces to prevent the passage of the bill by the House, and extensive hearings on the Bankhead bill were arranged. While the liquor men were kept busy at these hearings prohibitionists secured the attachment of the Bankhead bill to the Post Office appropriation bill in the Senate, the vote being 45 to 11 in Committee of the Whole, and 38 to 28 in the Senate proper. While the amendment was under discussion, Senator Reed, as a "bluff," offered an additional amendment absolutely prohibiting interstate commerce in liquors into prohibition States. It was seized with avidity by the prohibitionists. The House ratified the amendment on February 21, 1917, by a vote of 319 to 72.

One of the greatest factors in rolling up the overwhelming congressional sentiment for the bill was the presentation to Congress of petitions from 6,700 newspapers, about one third of all papers in the United States, asking that the bill be enacted into law. Dr. Clarence True Wilson addressed a meeting of 1,500 people in Poli's Theater, Washington, D. C., and produced a profound impression in favor of the measure.

Some Great Newspapers

Some of the powerful newspapers which notified the Board of Temperance, on January 1, 1917, that they exclude liquor advertising, are:

The New York *Tribune;* Chicago *Herald; Times-Picayune,* New Orleans; *Express,* Los Angeles; *Tribune,* Los Angeles; *Express,* Denver; *Times,* Denver; *Times,* Indianapolis; *News,* Indianapolis; *News,* Des Moines; *Register,* Des Moines; *Capital,* Des Moines; *Christian Science Monitor,* Boston; *Journal,* Minneapolis; *Tribune,* Minneapolis; *Bulletin,* Rochester; *Star,* Kansas City; *Review,* Atlantic City; *North American,* Philadelphia; *Banner,* Nashville; *Tennesseean and American,* Nashville; *Commercial-Appeal,* Memphis; *Press,* Memphis; *Virginian,* Richmond; *Ledger,* Philadelphia; *Gazette-Times,* Pittsburgh; and *Chronicle Telegraph,* Pittsburgh. These names are taken at random and do not include many notable publications which are more influential than some of those named.

In announcing its determination to follow this policy the New York *Tribune* said:

We have discontinued alcoholic liquor advertising purely as a matter of business policy.

We recognize the fact—emphasized more forcibly as each year passes—that indulgence in alcohol is incompatible with efficiency in any field of effort. In industry, trade, and transportation, as well as in artistic and professional pursuits, the man who uses alcohol habitually imposes upon himself a serious disability.

When alcohol is mixed with business it is alcohol which profits, not business. It is our conviction also that when alcohol is mixed with advertising it is alcohol which benefits, not advertising.

The *Tribune* wants to eliminate from its advertising columns all traces of evil or even suspicious association. We feel that liquor advertisements will not help to attract to us either the readers or the advertisers whose patronage we especially desire.

The Chicago *Tribune* expresses the thinking back of its policy against liquor advertising in the simple sentence, "If harm is done by intoxicants, the *Tribune* does not care to be a party to it," and Mr. James Keeley, editor of the Chicago *Herald,* which some time ago expelled liquor advertisements from its columns, states his platform thus:

A newspaper must have a social conscience. There is no better investment than a single standard of honor, honesty, truth, and integrity from the title to the last agate line on the back page. Those who reap the weedless fields of honesty gather golden harvests. Truth, cleanliness, and decency are the greatest dividend payers on earth.

Mr. Keeley pays a tribute to present-day newspaper standards in the following words:

The average newspaper in America to-day is a clean paper and an honest paper. There are not many examples of virtue on the editorial page and vice in the advertising columns.

During eight months succeeding the decision of the Chicago *Herald* to exclude the advertising of liquor, it refused $50,000 worth of such advertising, but showed a net gain of 3,000 columns of advertisements and 50,000 in circulation.

The Detroit *Times* in its announcement declared that it refused—

to identify itself with the sales department of the iniquitous traffic or to classify for a membership in the bartenders' union.

The Christian Science Monitor, of Boston, accounts for the changing attitude of advertising mediums toward the drink advertiser on the score of the changing attitude of general business toward drink. It says:

More and more the general advertiser discriminates against the newspaper which sells its space to distillers and brewers, just as the average employer more and more discriminates against the worker who impairs his worth by insobriety.

Newspapers the country over are sensing the value of such an advertising appeal as the following, made by the *Morning Tribune,* of Los Angeles:

The news and advertising columns of the *Morning Tribune* are kept faultlessly clean. It does not print liquor or other advertising to influence its readers to indulge in harmful practices. It is a clean, wholesome, home paper which mothers need not fear will contaminate the minds of their children.

Associated Advertising, in noting the remarkably rapid development of sentiment in newspaper circles against selling space to alcoholic drink dealers, declares:

On the whole, aside from the loss of revenue which must temporarily result, the net effect will be good for advertising. Parenthetically, it might also be added that eventually other advertisers will take the place of the liquor makers, because the communities that drink less as a result of the lack of advertising will employ their funds in the purchase of other things.

It is obvious that the drinker, temperate or otherwise, will not have less confidence in advertising because liquor is not advertised,

and, on the other hand, millions of people who are opposed to the liquor traffic will have an increased confidence in advertising and advertisers as a whole. Call them prudish if you will, yet they do hold such views and they have millions of dollars to spend for advertised goods.

The opposition to liquor sales publicity is largely based upon love for decency and honesty. Liquor advertising is seldom honest. Before its recent exclusion of all liquor advertising the New York *Tribune* received an offer of a beer ad which claimed food value for that product. The *Tribune* objected to the claim, as they did not believe it to be based on fact. To ascertain whether or not they were correct in their belief, the *Tribune* had an expert analyze a bottle of beer. The report stated that it had no appreciable food value.

The United States Supreme Court has declared that when a proposed seller "assigns to the article qualities which it does not possess, invents advantages, and falsely asserts their existence," he commits a criminal offense under the statutes governing the use of the mails.

Other advertising organizations, as, for instance, the Associated Bill Posters and Distributors' Protective Company, are also putting the ban on the advertising of intoxicating liquors.

The Effect of Advertising

The purpose of advertising and solicitation is to cause demand where demand did not previously exist. Whatever may be the opinion as to the propriety of supplying an existent demand for alcoholic beverages through an institution under strict regulation, it will not be disputed that it is not well to create a demand for such a product. The country suffers a distinct loss whenever an American citizen who has habitually abstained is induced to become a consumer of alcohol as a beverage. No newspaper can with complacency view a use of agencies which converts abstainers into drinkers and defeats the resolution of drinkers who may be attempting to conquer the drink habit.

Liquor advertising has that purpose and effect. The appeal conveyed in the reading matter, the suggestion conveyed by the illustrations both tend to that end.

Until the passage of the Bankhead-Randall law advertising was also used to promote violation of law in prohibition territory. At the present time it is conclusively proven that liquor advertising is being especially designed to cause drinking by those who, if not prompted, would abstain; to promote drinking among the abstinent classes of our citizens, and to provoke the latent appetite where already existent.

The Promotion of Appetite

That such is the purposive character of liquor advertising is made plain by *Mida's Criterion of the Wine and Spirit Trade,* which says: "Thousands of dollars are spent each year during the hot months in an effort to get the public to use grape juice, pineapple juice, and other fruit juices in cold punches. Why not advertise wine as a summer drink? Many a family *that does not to-day use a drop of wine could be taught* by attractive copy, illustrated with tempting colored drawings, to use our light red and white wines in punches and lemonades."

The Brewers' Journal, of September 1, 1914, outlined a course of advertising designed to "mold public sentiment in favor of beer and create home consumption by those who have never before drunk beer."

In another issue of the same journal the following is found:

> Nearly every adult in your community may be considered as a prospective buyer. Some will respond quickly, others will require time in order to convince them of the desirability of beer.

It is also apparent that advertising and solicitation by mail is being used upon the assumption that women and children, as well as men of adult age, are prospective buyers of liquors, in spite of the fact that in America both women and children are considered as abstinent classes, and in further despite of the fact that the public safety requires that they remain so classed.

A great many advertisements exhibited to the House of Representatives Post Office Committee by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals when it was considering the Randall-Bankhead bill showed women and young girls drinking liquors, while others advise the use of liquors for nursing mothers, and many of them, both by illustration and direct appeal, prompt the use of liquors by children.

The following is a typical advertisement used to promote the whisky-drinking habit by women and children:

> For all folks who want to stay young. No home should be without this wonderful youth and health preserving stimulant. ———'s Pure Malt Whisky is a wonderful health-preserving stimulant, strengthening the liver, kidneys, and bladder, enriching the blood, toning and upbuilding the entire system, promoting a good appetite, keeping you young and vigorous. Invaluable for overworked men, nervous, run-down women, and delicate, undeveloped children.

Beer is frequently recommended in this advertising for "hard-playing, fast-growing youngsters," and illustrations accompanying advertisements of liquor frequently show children of small size drinking.

Advertisements distributed in cities often present premiums of china ware and similar articles which appeal to women more than to men. In other ways, advertising is used to promote the use of whisky and beer in the home, especially among those members of the family popularly supposed to be free of the drink appetite. Advertising also, in frequent instances, declares that all correspondence is considered confidential, and declaration is made that shipments will be made in deceptive packages, thus encouraging the inclination to order of those members of the family who may fear parental authority or objection on the part of the husband.

The collection of exhibits of the Board of Temperance is startling.

Here is one envelope mailed at Chattanooga, Tenn., addressed to "Occupant" of a certain number in Birmingham, Ala., and here is another envelope taken from a private mail box in Chicago, which does not even bear a stamp, but carries the words "private mail." One advertisement offers a box of cigars, a quart of whisky, and a revolver for $3.48 if sent to the Eagle Supply Co. (Department 9), of Jacksonville. Another advertisement presents "Madison XXX ale" for the use of mothers, with evident intention of inculcating the alcohol appetite in

nursing babies. The professors of therapeutics and practice in a majority of American medical schools emphatically condemn the giving of alcohol to nursing women, and thousands of eminent physicians in all parts of the world consider this superstitious practice a menace to the race. Nevertheless, one advertisement recommending such use of beer says, "Obviously, baby participates in the benefits." One beer advertisement shows a picture of an entire family at table and bears the line "A royal treat for the whole family." Beer is shown in the hands of the father and mother, the fifteen-year-old daughter, and the ten-year-old boy.

Numerous advertisements show minors and other young people, both boys and girls, drinking beer at picnics, on shady porches, on fishing trips, at different kinds of social occasions, and one shows a delivery man bringing in a case of beer and saying to the housewife, "Madam, this is the most wholesome thing that comes into your home." The Glenside Distilling Company, of Kansas City, Mo., is advertising a method by which a quart of whisky will be sent free, while many concerns advertise methods of delivering liquors in packages that look like groceries, shoes, etc. For instance, "Taylor's," 232 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y., publishes the following advertisement:

It's nobody's business but yours and ours. Wines and liquors for family and medicinal use sent to your home incognito. Send for free sealed information.

Startling Conditions Corrected

The conditions corrected by the Bankhead-Randall bill may be accurately judged by the following editorial which appeared in the *Atlanta Constitution:*

Occupant, 50 Blank Street, Atlanta, Ga., is all the address some of more or less enterprising liquor houses on either side of the Georgia line are putting on their liquor literature, with bargain offers and solicitation of orders, sent by the thousand through the United States mail. It is just a case of up one side of the street and down the other. If it is on a rural route, the only address, perhaps, is the box number. Whole streets and entire rural routes are thus canvassed by the liquor interests without so much as a single real address on an envelope, and that, too, in a State that makes penal the publication of a whisky advertisement of any sort.

But the federal government, and not the State, controls the mails, and the State can interpose no effective objection to this trampling upon its laws. If a private citizen started about, anywhere in Georgia, to hand out liquor literature, he would be jailed before he had gone half a dozen blocks. But carriers in postal uniform do that which the State specifically forbids, under the direct and fostering protection of the nation.

During Christmas week, Postmaster Purdy, of Minneapolis, stated that 2,000,000 such liquor circulars were sent out from his office.

The following is a sample of a particularly obnoxious advertisement:

R. P. Webb Co., Monroe, La., Lock Box 681. $3.20—Four quarts. Express prepaid. We all have confidence in our great government. We honor Old Glory, the flag of the country, and when we find Uncle Sam's O. K. and stamp on anything we have confidence in it.

You will find on every bottle of Post Office whisky Uncle Sam's green stamp and O. K. This is your guaranty. Will you accept this and send us a trial order for this fine whisky? Post Office whisky is made right, aged right, and has the government stamp; and, last but not least, the price is right.

You will note the name of this fine bottled-in-bond whisky is Post Office. We have been permitted to use this name "Post Office," and the brand is fully protected by the law.

The circular is illustrated by a big picture of a whisky bottle of the so-called Post Office brand. At the side is a picture of a post office with Uncle Sam smiling and pointing toward the whisky.

A very striking presentation to the House Post Office Committee was a copy of *Life*, "Dry States Edition," which contained in the space occupied in the regular edition of that magazine by liquor advertisements, the following announcement:

> Are you curious to know what is in this space in the regular edition of *Life?* We cannot tell you here; it is against the law in this State. You can find out only by becoming a subscriber, thus receiving a copy of the regular edition through the United States mails. We are still on good terms with Uncle Sam.

The "Are you curious?" announcement in *Life* produced at least one answer which did not please that paper. Here it is:

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

When I open the pages of *Life* the first advertisement my eyes rest upon begins, "Are you curious to know what is in this space in the regular edition of *Life?* We can not tell you here. It's against the law in this State."

I am not curious; I know.

For 16 drab years I was the wife of a drunkard. We are childless. I gave birth to one living child that died in infancy; then came one stillborn, and after that years of suffering. I have heard my husband rave like a madman, drivel like an idiot. I have known hunger; have felt the blow of a drunkard's fury.

Six years ago a change came; he drinks no longer, and is to-day a sober man.

You offer a prize of $500 for a criticism of *Life*. Not for $5,000 would I forego the satisfaction of telling you how I loathe a magazine that will publish a liquor advertisement. Not for $5,000,000 would I go back to the day when your bold headlines, "Are you curious?" would have the power to lure my husband on to drink, drink, drink.

AN ALABAMA WOMAN.

The list of newspapers which decline liquor advertising is too long for insertion here. By States, they may be tabulated as follows:

Alabama	114
Arizona	29
Arkansas	169
California	218
Colorado	194
Connecticut	36
Delaware	9
District of Columbia	22
Florida	89
Georgia	157
Idaho	52
Illinois	562
Indiana	318
Iowa	337
Kansas	392
Kentucky	125
Louisiana	51
Maine	62
Maryland	54
Massachusetts	221
Michigan	297
Minnesota	297
Mississippi	96
Missouri	392
Montana	49
Nebraska	234
New Hampshire	38
New Jersey	73
New Mexico	36
New York	451
Nevada	1
North Carolina	152
North Dakota	186
Ohio	452

Oklahoma	291
Oregon	149
Pennsylvania	316
Rhode Island	16
South Carolina	89
South Dakota	161
Tennessee	154
Texas	404
Utah	51
Vermont	33
Virginia	106
Washington	209
West Virginia	104
Wisconsin	308
Wyoming	10
Total	8,366

The Bankhead-Randall advertising and bonedry law reads as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: On page 37 insert the following:

"SEC. 5. That no letter, postal card, circular, newspaper, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, or containing a solicitation of an order or orders for said liquors, or any of them, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier, when addressed or directed to any person, firm, corporation, or association, or other addressee, at any place or point in any State or Territory of the United States at which it is by the law in force in the State or Territory at that time unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors, or any of them, respectively.

"If the publisher of any newspaper or other publication or the agent of such publisher, or if any dealer in such liquors or his agent, shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, or shall knowingly send or cause to be sent, anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of the provisions of this section, or shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than one year. Any person violating any provision of this section may be tried and punished, either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed or to which it was carried by mail for delivery, according to direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed. Whoever shall order, purchase, or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal, and mechanical purposes, into any State or Territory the laws of which State or Territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be punished as aforesaid: *Provided,* That nothing herein shall authorize the shipment of liquor into any State contrary to the laws of such State: *Provided further,* That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and directed to make public from time to time in suitable bulletins or public notices the names of States in which it is unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors."

AFRICA—In 1890, Sir George Goldie, founder of Nigeria, stated that only absolute prohibition could prevent the necessity of abandoning vast regions of tropical Africa. In that same year a treaty was made at Brussels by Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the Congo, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Persia, Sweden, Norway, Zanzibar, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Porte, France, the United States, and Portugal providing for the nonimportation and prohibition of manufacture of distilled liquors in all central African territory lying between what is usually known as North and South Africa. These prohibitions did not go into force until 1901.

The complicating effect of railroad development and the insatiate greed of American and European liquor dealers resulted in an increase of liquor consumption in Nigeria during the decade 1900-'10 of 61 per cent. The west coast

is frequently described as "one long bar." Various civilized countries have at times disgraced themselves by their attitude toward the African drink trade. Representatives of the United States were at one time responsible for the reduction of the tariff on importations of liquor into Madagascar and in North Africa. Those countries under French control have been debauched by alcohol.

The New England rum trade with Africa is peculiarly irritating to Americans. Mr. Gillett, a representative in Congress from Massachussetts, introduced a bill to stop it and it elicited much support. The statistics of the customs office at Boston show that from January 1 to December 31, 1914, there were exported from the port of Boston 1,178,202 gallons of rum; from January 1, 1915, to December 31 of the same year, 1,402,580 gallons; and from January 1 to February 29, 1916, 57,307 gallons.

ALABAMA—Under prohibition, enacted by the Legislature in January, 1915. A previous prohibition law, enacted in 1908, had been repealed in 1911. The 1915 law prohibits advertising of liquors. A limited quantity of liquor might be imported during a specified time for personal use, but this provision is nullified by the federal bonedry amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill.

The *Alabama Citizen* published in 1909 a table showing the arrests for drunkenness and other offenses in the principal cities of the State under wet and dry regimes. Nineteen cities with an aggregate population of over 200,000 were represented:

	1907 (wet)	1908 (dry)	Per Cent Dec.
Arrests drunkenness.....	6,830	1,536	77
Arrests all offenses.....	24,044	12,907	46

In Birmingham, Ala., the number of violent deaths from all causes in eleven months of 1907 was 342; in the same months of 1908 it was 166, a decrease of 51 per cent. Deaths from acute alcoholism decreased from 15 to 2. Thus drunkenness, deaths due to acute alcoholism, crime of all kinds, markedly decreased under Alabama's first prohibition law.

When the liquor forces succeeded in getting control of the Legislature and repealing this beneficent law, sentiment for its return was so promptly manifested as to compel its reenactment at the next succeeding session of the Legislature. The result of the new prohibition law was summarized by the *Age-Herald* of Birmingham, as follows:

The data show these salient facts:

The Grand Juries of 1913 sat 117 days, as compared with 55 days in 1916.

The 1913 Grand Juries were called upon to investigate 1,639 cases; those of 1916 only 929. The Grand Juries of 1913 found 1,054 true bills; those of 1916 found only 608.

In 1913 the coroner of Jefferson County sat on 92 murder cases; in 1916 on 58. In 1913 his reports show 67 accidental deaths compared with 48 in 1916.

Bank deposits rose from $26,000,000 in 1913 to $30,000,000 in 1916. Post office revenues increased from $516,000 in 1913 to $578,000 in 1916.

The total of deaths in Birmingham in 1913 was 2,749, as compared with 2,288 in 1916. The births in 1913 were 3,579, compared with 3,637 in 1916.

President George B. Ward, of the City Commission, who opposed the prohibition law, makes the following statement: "The more serious phases of crime have almost disappeared under the operation of this law, and less important offenses have greatly decreased in number. The following shows the comparative record of October, November, and December, 1914, and the same months of 1915, the first dry year:

	1914 Saloons	1915 Prohibition	Per cent Decrease
Total arrests	4,599	2,742	41
Total convictions.....	3,294	1,910	42
Drunkenness	999	340	66
Wife whipping.....	23	11	52
Disorderly conduct....	863	487	44

"Homicides in the city of Birmingham have been reduced exactly 33 1-3 per cent for the last three months of 1915.

"Suicides for the entire year of 1914 were 35. For the entire year of 1915 there were 14, or a reduction of 60 per cent.

"It is a notable fact that Birmingham has never before in its history been so quiet and orderly.

"Following is a comparison of the number of cases in the police court on February 2, 1914, 1915, 1916:

"Under saloons, February 2, 1914, 130 cases.

"Under saloons, February 2, 1915, 44 cases.

"Under Prohibition, February 2, 1916, 3 cases."

In the South Christmas day is attended by more drinking than any other holiday. In 1914 Christmas in Birmingham was marred by four killings and 106 arests, half of which were for drunkenness. One year later Christmas showed a record of only one murderous assault and forty police cases, five of which were for drunkenness.

The Record of a Big City

Far and wide wet advertisements have slandered the city of Birmingham because it is dry. It has been said that the schools are neglected, the police force depleted, the State in distress because of a huge deficit, and the illicit distillation of liquors greatly increasing. The facts are that the schools are splendidly supported, the police force reduced because fewer officers are needed to accomplish the same work in the same time, and the State is getting from under a moderate deficit piled up in the days when Alabama was wet. The liquor advertisements contrast 179 illicit stills seized in 1906 with 308 in 1914, presuming that their readers will not know that both were *wet years.*

Mr. Ward, above quoted, is authority for the statement that the use of deadly drugs by Negroes has been almost entirely abolished since prohibition went into effect. The effect on business is indicated by an increase of $5,134,052 in bank deposits during the year July, 1914-1915. The number of depositors was 7,860 greater.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

ALASKA—By a five-to-three ratio, Alaska voted on November 7, 1916, for prohibition. The fight was led by the W. C. T. U. As Congress has all power over such matters, it was necessary that the law be enacted in Wash-

ington and this was done by the passage of a bonedry act during the short session of the 64th Congress.

Once before, under President Cleveland in 1887, prohibition, or rather near-prohibition, prevailed in Alaska by order of the secretary of the treasury.

ALCOHOL—A habit-forming, irritant, narcotic, depressant drug, useful for many mechanical, pharmaceutical, and scientific purposes. Ethyl alcohol is that found in the ordinary alcoholic beverages, such as beer, wine, and whisky. Other alcohols, not suitable for beverage purposes, are methyl, or wood alcohol; propylic, butylic, and amylic. Ethyl alcohol contains 52.67 parts of carbon, 12.90 parts of hydrogen, and 32.43 parts of oxygen.

Ethyl alcohol is produced by the decomposition of vegetable or animal matter by the alcohol ferment, which is a minute living organism, capable of assimilating food, eliminating waste products, growing and multiplying. The alcohol is a waste-product or excretion of this organism. When the proportion of alcohol in a fermented liquor becomes 13.5 per cent, the ferment is poisoned and stronger liquors must be produced by distillation. Ethyl alcohol is colorless and has a burning taste. The word alcohol is derived from the Arabic "al ghole," meaning "evil spirit."

The alcohol ferment is peculiarly interesting because it exists on the very border-line separating the animal and vegetable kingdoms. It is sensitive to heat and cold; even susceptible to disease, altho remarkably tenacious of life. But it multiplies by budding. A new cell sprouts from an old one, and by the development of granules, liberated by the bursting of the mother cell, becomes the nucleus of still other cells. Its multiplication is especially rapid in the presence of sugar.

History of Alcohol

The date of the discovery of alcohol, obtained by distillation from grain, is unknown, but the popularity of distilled liquors in Great Britain did not begin until the reign of William and Mary. Paul Richter, in a recent number of the *Berliner Klinische Wochenshrift,* shows that a knowledge of *aqua ardens,* that is, "strong water," may be traced back as far as the second century, anno Domini, to Hippolytus. The New York *Medical Record* says the ancients knew of this strong spirit, but met with but little success in extracting it. There is assurance that some of the ancient wines could be ignited, but it was to the ancients a mystery that they should respond to the flame. It has been taught that distillation began with the Arabians in the tenth century, but it is now known that the process was known somewhat earlier by the Italians.

ALCOHOL, EFFECTS OF—This poison has a peculiar affinity for the more important cells of the body. In all of its effects it is the direct negation of water. While both are colorless, it will be noticed that:

Water	Alcohol
Will not burn.	Burns easily.
Has no taste.	Has burning taste.
Cools and refreshes the skin.	Burns and inflames the skin.
Necessary to healthy life.	Unnecessary to healthy life.

Water	Alcohol
Makes a seed grow.	Kills the seed.
Softens all foods.	Hardens all foods.
Is itself a food.	Is a poison.
Will not dissolve resin.	Easily dissolves resin.
Does not intoxicate.	Intoxicates.
Benefits the body.	Injures the body.
A constituent of every living body cell.	Is not a constituent of any living body cell.
Aids decomposition.	Prevents decomposition.
Quenches thirst.	Creates thirst.

Alcohol is not a food. At every point it is different in its nature from foods:

Food	Alcohol
1. The same quantity produces the same effect.	1. More and more required to produce a given effect on a person.
2. Its habitual use does not produce a desire for more in ever-increasing amounts.	2. Its habitual use is likely to induce an uncontrollable desire for more in ever-increasing quantities.
3. All foods are oxidized slowly.	3. Alcohol is oxidized rapidly.
4. All foods are stored in the body.	4. Alcohol is not stored in the body.
5. Foods are wholesome and beneficial to the healthy body; they may injure the body in certain phases of disease.	5. Alcohol is a poisonous excretion which may be beneficial in certain cases of diseases (though physicians use it far less than formerly and many do not use it at all), but is never beneficial to the healthy body.
6. The young are advised to take plentifully of food.	6. The young are always advised to abstain from alcohol.
7. The use of foods is not followed by reaction.	7. The use of alcohol, as with narcotics in general, is followed by a reaction.
8. The use of foods is followed by an increase in the activity of the muscles and brain cells.	8. The use of alcohol is followed by a decrease in the activity of the muscles and brain cells.

Alcohol is a food for the ferment of acetic acid or vinegar, and a poison for everything else. There is very little scientific opposition to this statement at the present time.

Upon entering the body alcohol affects deleteriously the functioning power of every organ. It inflames the throat, hinders digestion by its power to coagulate foods and to precipitate solutions; it dilates the blood vessels, inflames the connective tissues of the liver, causing "hobnail liver," directly poisons the muscles of the heart, causing them to swell and permitting the accumulation of fatty particles between the fibrous tissue, prevents the proper nourishment of the muscles by interfering with the carrying of oxygen to them and the removal of waste

matter, hinders the various functions of mind and paralyzes the delicate nerve and brain cells, thickens the speech and blunts the senses.

What We Are Learning About Alcohol

Experiments are constantly being carried forward by scientific and medical men in America and Europe to determine the effects of alcohol upon the body. This kind of work is largely increasing, and the result is that the people are being warned against alcohol from many different sources. Not long since in a copyrighted article appearing in a large number of daily newspapers Lillian Russell, whose name has long been a synonym for good looks, declares that drink will disfigure the face with pimples and blotches, glaze the eyes with a criss-cross of fiery blood vessels, paint the nose an unlovely hue, make your cheeks pallid, write dark circles under the eyes, and will do a few other things besides inflicting upon the guilty ones such unimportant consequences as indigestion, headaches, biliousness, Bright's disease, nervousness, bad temper, loss of common sense, loss of power to work efficiently, loss of friends, family, and happiness.

We suggest that Miss Russell be employed to write the advertisements of the brewing concerns who are decorating the pages of certain newspapers with pictures of fair young women guzzling beer.

Miss Russell's warning is really based upon scientific investigations.

A great many of the experiments mentioned above disclose the effect of alcohol upon elementary life forms.

Effect of Alcohol Upon Jelly-Fish

For instance, Dr. Sir B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., made a long series of interesting experiments on the little fresh-water medusæ, or jelly-fish, with the following results: He took two tubes, one containing tank water, the other alcohol in the proportion of one part in 1,000. Into each he placed a medusa, and observed the results. Within two minutes the movements of the one in the tube containing alcohol were entirely stopped (though prior to immersion the movements were seventy-four per minute), and it began to sink to the bottom. At the end of five minutes it lay at the bottom of the tube a mere speck of matter. It was then put into plain tank water of the same temperature and left for two hours, but it showed no signs of life. The one in the other tube moved about unaffected. Another was put into a tube containing one part alcohol in 2,000. It remained for about four minutes as though little affected, but at the end of another minute, sank to the bottom motionless. It was taken out and placed in tank water but did not recover. The same thing also occurred in a liquid made up of one part alcohol in 4,000 water.

These experiments were made to determine the extent of alcohol's poisoning power upon the physical structure. Similar experiments were carried forward by Dr. J. J. Ridge, of England, to ascertain the effect of alcohol upon water fleas.

He inclosed them in bottles containing alcohol in water varying from one part in 100 to one part in 20,000, and others in plain water, with the result that those placed in

water containing alcohol died sooner or later, while those in plain water remained alive.

It has been found that alcohol has a similar effect upon the constituent elements of human life.

Alcohol's Effect Upon Physical and Mental Efficiency

The effect of the consumption of alcoholic beverages upon physical and mental efficiency has been absolutely determined by numerous experiments in Europe and America. Indeed, the Heidelberg experiments were the foundation for the antialcohol movement in Europe, and widening acquaintance with scientifically determined facts has influenced the attitude of the railroads and industrial corporations in America, and may properly be said to have affected the progress of the prohibition movement.

Refs.—See all subjects referred to under Abstinence.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES—The alcoholic beverages most commonly used in the United States are beer, wine, and whisky. The percentage of alcohol usually contained in the various kinds of these drinks are as follows:

Beer	4.0	Lisbon	18.5
Porter	4.5	Canary	19.0
Ale	7.0	Sherry	19.0
Cider	9.0	Vermouth	19.0
Moselle	10.0	Cape	19.0
Tokay	10.0	Malmsey	20.0
Rhine	11.0	Madeira	21.0
Bordeaux	11.5	Port	23.0
Hock	12.0	Chartreuse	43.0
Champagne	12.0	Gin	52.0
Claret	13.0	Brandy	53.0
Burgundy	14.0	Rum	54.0
Malaga	17.0	Whisky	54.0

ALCOHOLISM—The deaths from alcoholism in the federal registration area (eighteen States) in 1912 numbered 3,183. Alcoholism is acute alcoholic poisoning. It usually occurs from large overdoses of alcohol taken by habitual drunkards. Death is due to a paralysis of the nerve centers.

The liquor press very frequently quotes the federal report of the number of deaths from alcoholism in the registration area as proof that the prohibitionists are incorrect in saying that alcoholic liquors cause the death of 66,000 adults annually. The drinking of alcoholic beverages is a factor in a very large number of diseases and causes of death of which alcoholism is only one. It should also be noticed that the federal registration area does not cover the entire United States.

The federal reports do not include all deaths from alcoholism even in the registration area. A family physician is frequently very loath to ascribe the death of his patient to alcoholism, especially when that patient has been a personal friend, as there is a taint of disgrace fixed upon the family by such a report. Consequently, he frequently reports that death was due to "heart failure," or some similar cause.

Reputable physicians now recognize a distinct disease called "subacute" alcoholism. The man who has become careless of dress, to whom affection for his family means little, whose habits, desires, welfare, are all subordinated to a craving for drink induced by the habitual taking of "moderate" doses of alcoholic beverages, is suffering from

subacute alcoholism. Such a man will frequently lie or even steal to secure liquor, although he may be struggling against his slavery for the greater part of the time.

Dr. T. B. Hyslop, of the Royal Hospital for the Insane, England, says: "Intemperance does not necessarily mean only obvious and palpable drunkenness. From the very moment in which alcohol has disturbed the healthy exercise of the mental faculties, or has impaired the moral sense by unduly exciting the animal passions, or has in any way unfitted a person for discharging his duties in the proper struggle for survival, from that moment has there been guilt of intemperance."

Understanding the Alcoholic

Alcohol reaches beyond the physical into the moral and mental nature for its grip upon a man. "Getting alcohol out of one's system is an easy matter," writes Dr. Evans, in the Rocky Mountain *News*. "Cure up to that point is easily possible. Drunkards are usually poor, weak-willed neurasthenics, neurotics, or irregulars of one sort or another. To make matters worse, they usually think themselves very strong. Keeping them cured will depend on the amount of help they get from religion, sympathetic friends, good home life, occupation, etc."

Lady Henry Somerset, writing in the *British Journal of Inebriety*, points out how the cure for the alcoholic must involve both physical and spiritual treatment: "The reclamation of the inebriate is, to my mind, an absolutely hopeless task if it is undertaken without belief in the power of God, the love of God and the guidance of God."

Prohibition has uniformly had a good effect upon the death showing as relates to alcoholism. The prohibition State of North Carolina in 1912 had only sixteen such deaths. The license State of Massachusetts, with only one third more population, had 296, and similar figures are available from other sources.

Refs.—See Arrests for Drunkenness; Diseases Caused; Doctors on Drink; and Mortality from Alcohol.

ALE—A malt liquor very similar to beer, but produced with a smaller percentage of hops and having a somewhat different flavor. It contains, on the average, nearly twice as much alcohol as the beers ordinarily consumed in America. But little is produced in this country, most of it being secured from Great Britain.

AMENDMENT, CONSTITUTIONAL—See Constitutional Prohibition; History of the Temperance Reform; Hobson-Sheppard Bill; and National Prohibition.

AMENDMENTS, CONSTITUTIONAL—See table in History of the Temperance Reform for list of States enacting prohibition by constitutional amendment. Also see references under Amendment, Constitutional.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF INEBRIETY—A most excellent organization which has not received its due meed of recognition among American medical men, whose anti-liquor activities have been so largely confined to prohibition organizations. Communications are addressed to Dr. T. D. Crothers, Hartford, Conn.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION— See American Temperance Society.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND UNION—The American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, the name by which it was first known, was organized at Boston, Mass., February 13, 1826. The promoters of this organization believed in total abstinence from all intoxicants, but were afraid to push such a propaganda because they thought it too far ahead of the prevailing sentiment. Their active propaganda consisted in teaching total abstinence from distilled liquors and extreme moderation in the use of light liquors. No pledge was used in connection with their work. There was at first only a State organization, but similar societies were soon established in other States, and at the first national convention, held at Philadelphia in 1883, these State organizations effected organic union as "The United States Temperance Union," which existed until it became the "American Temperance Union" at the second national convention held at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1836. The American Temperance Union had an existence and did a tremendous work down to 1861 when all anti-liquor work was temporarily suspended.

The work of this Society consisted mainly in the publication and circulation of standard temperance literature. In 1865 the scattered ends of the work of this Society were gathered up and carried forward by the National Temperance Society and Publication House.

ANTI-PROHIBITION—The opposition to prohibition is frequently difficult to meet because of its volume and mass, because of its kaleidoscopic character and because of the fact that a lie well stood to frequently yields as much temporary advantage as the truth faithfully presented. If it is a question of national prohibition it is said that the States should control the traffic; if it is State prohibition, local option is valiantly defended by the liquor people; if it is a question of local option, high license is the remedy; if the reformers propose high license, Sunday closing, and fewer saloons, the saloons defy the law, keep open on Sunday, sell to minors, and do as they please.

Theoretically the opposition to prohibition is: 1. "Prohibition does not prohibit." 2. "Light drinks, such as beer and wine, are harmless." 3. "The use of wine is sanctioned by the Bible." 4. "Prohibition violates individual liberty." 5. "The trouble has been due to the way in which liquors have been retailed and not to the commodity itself." 6. Financial distress in certain prohibition States and cities is alleged. 7. Statistics are manipulated to confuse hearers and readers. 8. "There was a prohibition wave two generations ago, and it passed because the policy failed." 9. "Prohibition drives people to the use of less bulky spirituous liquors instead of beer and wine." 10. "Lynching, child labor, homicide, etc., are common in some prohibition States." 11. "Prohibition promotes illicit manufacture and sale of liquors." 12. "It causes people to resort to the use of hair tonic, patent medicine, varnish, cologne, etc., as substitutes for beverages." 13. "George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and other great men were not prohibitionists." 14. "Prohibition raises taxes." 15. "It causes the

lower elements of the population to resort to the use of drugs." 16. "Consumption of liquor is as great in prohibition States as in license States."

Frequently these general assertions are backed up by absolute falsehoods, because of the evident belief that the publishing of lies in sufficient number and volume cannot be adequately combated, on account of the painstaking research required to arrive at the truth.

Some Favorite Tricks

It is common for the liquor interests in any local option or State prohibition fight to allege great financial distress in specified prohibition States and cities. Sometimes the statements are true, being accounted for by a debt left over from the license days. Sometimes a temporary political squabble in a Legislature will be the cause of the holding up the State warrants and delay in the meeting of obligations. Sometimes the statements are simply untrue, but by the time the facts are testified to by local officers and business men the election is over. At one time much was made of the alleged fact that West Virginia, which had recently enacted prohibition, was very hard up for money. This was apparently true because of a fight between the governor and Legislature, which tied up the State's business, but West Virginia was never in distress, and its official reports soon showed an excellent state of affairs in its treasury. But meanwhile the liquor interests had passed on to other arguments. Chicago, Toledo, Cincinnati, Maryland, and other wet cities and States are in deep financial waters, but we hear nothing of this from the liquor interests. Most of the dry States which are embarrassed with debt are so because of conditions created before prohibition was adopted.

The manipulation of statistics is usually accomplished by confusing figures showing commitments to public institutions with the number of inmates on some specified day and by comparing States which are remote from each other or which are under totally different laws and circumstances. When wet and dry States are compared, all the figures in regard to all States in each class should be given; one State should be compared with the country as a whole, or single States with others operating under similar laws and social conditions. So-called "hand picking" of States is merely a device to mislead the unwary.

A Typical Instance

Take the matter of savings banks, for instance. Certain license States are compared with certain prohibition States to the disadvantage of the latter, but the federal figures on which these comparisons are based take account only of the institutions which comply with certain rules of the Treasury Department. According to the federal figures for 1914, Nebraska, Illinois, Oklahoma, Missouri, and other highly important States had no savings banks at all. Obviously, this is absurd and makes valueless all the pretentious comparisons which the liquor interests flaunt in their advertisements and mass meetings. Generally speaking, a manufacturing State will show a much higher average of savings accounts than an agricultural State, where land investments and building and loan activities are preferable to small-interest savings accounts.

These same general principles apply to the discussion of the matter of church membership, or homicide records, or divorce, crime, pauperism, early prohibition legislation, and similar questions, all of which are treated at length by name in this book.

It avails nothing to poster a State which is to vote on prohibition with attacks upon the lynching record of Georgia because, while Georgia leads the country in lynching, she is very far ahead of most of the wet States in her record regarding nearly every other crime. It avails nothing to say that there are blind pigs in prohibition territory when the discrepancy between the number of local and federal licenses in wet States shows that blind pigging is much more prevalent in license territory. It avails nothing to point to the use of drugs in prohibition States when drug using is most common in the great license cities. It avails nothing to say that George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were not prohibitionists, in view of the fact that they were ahead of the public sentiment of their day, and beyond doubt would be prohibitionists if living in the twentieth century. It avails nothing to tell of how drunkards resort to varnish, cologne, and hair tonic when the saloons are closed, for the intelligent listener will at once ask why they resort to such liquids if blind pigs and boot leggers are as common as alleged by the liquor interests. And it will further occur to him to wonder whether or not anyone ever really *began* the liquor habit on varnish!

The matter of blind pigs, illicit distilling, taxes, drugs, the Bible and drink, pauperism, crime, divorce, juvenile delinquency, consumption of liquor, etc., are all discussed at length under proper title in this book.

Of necessity dishonest in their methods, the liquor interests habitually advertise their arguments in reputable publications and then quote them as if these publications were responsible for the statements. And never do they conduct a fight without resorting to methods of operation as well as argument which are unscrupulous to the highest degree.

"The whisky and beer trade ought to be on its knees begging for life. Instead, it is strutting around with a club in its hand, threatening decent people, trying to bulldoze the church and the home, and to dictate to politics and business," said the Kansas City *Star*.

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular candidly set forth one of these infamous methods when it said:

"It may be well to consider, in passing, the actual strength of the opposition to the prohibition movement, as represented by Americans of foreign birth."

"According to the last census, the number of foreign-born males of voting age in the United States was 6,646,817. Of this number 3,034,117 or 45.6 per cent were naturalized and entitled to vote.

"We commend the movement now so rapidly shaping itself among our foreign-born citizens in organizing into a powerful body to assert their rights and preserve their constitutional freedom and individual liberty."

There is no man living who can foresee the deplorable consequences of this effort to array against their best friends the men and women who have come to this country to realize better conditions of living.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing

Where their business is attacked the last thing the liquor interests would ever think of would be to make a frank defense over their own signatures or through statements issued by their own trade organizations. Instead, they realize their only hope of even temporary preservation lies in masking their interests behind respectable names and legitimate business.

By every unscrupulous means known to the expert in hypocrisy, the brewer now wages his hazardous defense under cover of made-to-order "Business Men's Leagues," "Commercial Associations," "United Societies for Local Self-Government," "Tax Payers' Unions," "Personal Liberty Alliances," and "Manufacturers and Dealers' Clubs."

Masquerading in this plausible and frequently pseudo-patriotic garb, the beer makers and their allies are fighting with desperation borne of despair in every one of the thousand local and State battles from one end of the country to the other.

One singular development in this connection is the metamorphosis by which the *Liquor Trade Press* is being transformed in name.

Instead of the *Barroom Herald*, the *Dramshop Courier*, the *Beer-Makers' Review*, the *Whisky Exponent*, the *Cocktail News*, the *Alcohol World*, the *Fire Water Disseminator*, the *High License Advocate*, the official organs of the traffic now include such journals as the *Liberal Advocate*, formerly the *Wine and Spirit News; Liberty*, formerly the *Texas Liquor Dealer;* the *American Beverage and Food Journal*, formerly *Bar and Buffet; Truth*, the *Patriot, Both Sides, Champion of Fair Play*, the *Free Press*, and the *Protector*.

Never do they conduct a fight against prohibition under their own name. They wear such masks as "Business Men's Association," "Manufacturers' and Merchants' League," etc., etc.

The action of Attorney-General Looney, of Texas, in starting suit against the "Business Men's Association of Texas" revealed that this organization was composed of seven breweries.

The evidence introduced by Attorney-General Looney showed that these breweries had violated their charter by pretending that they were organized for a certain purpose when they were really organized for another; that, contrary to State law, they had systematically paid the poll tax of Negroes and Mexicans in order to qualify them for voting; that they had used coercion in securing signatures to protests against national prohibition; and had been guilty of many other grave misdemeanors.

The evidence introduced involved a number of letters. One letter to the president of the Texas Brewing Company, Zane Cotti, from Adolphus Busch, under date of October 19, 1905, urged him to pay his assessment to the "Educational Bureau," and said:

> This work has got to be done systematically, and the best writers of our country will have to lend their assistance. It may cost us a million dollars, and even more, but what of it if thereby we elevate our position? We will have to be liberal with the press of many States and with friends to gain the ear of senators or members of Congress.

In another letter Mr. Busch, writing from Pasadena,

Cal., asserts that he is willing to "give $100,000 extra, if necessary," to defeat State-wide prohibition in Texas in the election of 1911, and he concludes his letter in this striking way:

> Besides losing our business by State-wide prohibition, we would lose our honor and standing of ourselves and families, and rather than lose that we should risk the majority of our fortunes. Now, this is the way we have to talk to the boys in order to get them all in line to subscribe without hesitation.

Some of the letters offered by Attorney-General Looney in evidence threatened various business firms with loss of trade if they did not subscribe to the anti-prohibition fund, some of these letters even being directed as far as Bohemia. One communication chides a field worker for putting into writing an account of how they had paid the poll tax of Negroes.

And it was all done under the name, "Business Men's Association of Texas."

In characterizing just exactly this sort of thing *Collier's* some time ago remarked: "How extravagant, how footless —and how headless! The great, stupid creature is hurt —he knows not which way to turn. For two generations the liquor interests have rested secure in the belief that they could beat down all opposition, break all ordinances, through their alliance with bad politics, through the use of tainted money. And now that political alliance is struck from under their feet, they know no other way of fighting; they are both pathetic and comic in their futility."

Refs.—For additional material to refute claims ordinarily made against prohibition see all subjects referred to under Abstinence and the following: Accidents; Adulteration; Advertising of Liquors; Alcoholism; all subjects under Amendment, Constitutional; Appetite; Arrests for Drunkenness; Blind Pigs; Blue Laws; Bonedry Laws; Brewers; Capital; Charity; Cities; Comparisons; Compensation; Consumption of Liquors; Cost of the Liquor Traffic; Courts; Crime; Denatured Alcohol; Divorce; Drugs; Farmers; Fathers, The Early; Federal Government; Franklin, Benjamin; Grain; Hamilton, Alexander; High Cost of Living; Homicides; Illicit Distilling; Insanity; Jefferson, Thomas; Juvenile Delinquency; Koran; Labor; Lawlessness; Lincoln, Abraham; Liquor Press; Majority Rule; Objections to Prohibition; Pauperism; Personal Liberty; Prohibition, General Principles of; Property Interests; Russia; Savings; and Substitutes. For proof of success of prohibition see various States by names.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE—Its general offices and printing plant are at Westerville, Ohio, and its legislative office in the Bliss Building, Washington, D. C. The Rev. Purley A. Baker is general superintendent; Mr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general manager of its publication interests; Mr. Sam Fickel, managing editor of its publications; Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel; the Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent; and Bishop Luther B. Wilson, national president.

The germ thought of the League is credited to a conversation between Dr. Alfred J. Kynett, founder of the Church Extension work of the Methodist Church, and Archbishop Ireland. The actual founder of the movement, that is, the man who first gave up everything else to devote himself to it, and who first made the work go as a State proposition, was the Rev. Howard H. Russell, D.D. The formal organization in Ohio was in the First Congregational Church, Oberlin, in 1893, but this was subsequent to very effective work previously done in that State on the Anti-Saloon League basis. An early organization

also was effected in the District of Columbia. There is some dispute as to whether the District of Columbia or Ohio was first. The national organization was formed at a meeting held in Washington, December 17, 1895.

The Anti-Saloon League is managed by a Board of Directors (in the interim between annual meetings by an Executive Committee of Nineteen) in which every State organization is represented with a minimum of two directors and not more than five, according to population. The State Leagues provide for the election of their directors by denominational bodies and temperance organizations.

The Anti-Saloon League maintains the largest prohibition press in the world, its printing plant representing an investment of over a quarter of a million dollars and its regular publications have a circulation exceeding half a million.

Of the two phases of temperance work, (1) creating sentiment, (2) crystallizing it into conduct or law, the League's province is peculiarly the latter. It works in harmony with the denominational agencies, but considers itself especially a movement for the utilization of existing sentiment for the accomplishment of immediate tangible results. It is indorsed by most of the denominational bodies as an agency for cooperation with all of the others.

The object of the League is "the extermination of the beverage liquor traffic." To this end "the League pledges itself to avoid affiliation with any political party as such and to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality on all questions of public policy not directly and immediately concerned with the traffic in strong drink."

The League has stood for local prohibition as a step toward complete prohibition, but opposes any step backward from complete to partial prohibition. It is committed to a Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as the next step in national temperance work. Wherever there is adequate law for an expression of public sentiment against the saloon, the League organizes and participates in prohibition campaigns, whether State or local. Where there is no such law, or the law is inadequate, the League's primary task is to secure legislation permitting direct and effective expression of public sentiment against the liquor traffic. To this end it goes to the people with the facts, urging them to protect and reelect legislators who vote right and to defeat those who have stood with the liquor traffic.

The Anti-Saloon League is now organized in every State, the National League underwriting as missionary work the expenses of the work in States where the population is too small or too widely scattered for adequate self-support. The aggregate annual revenue of the National League and all the States is now close to two million dollars a year.

The activity of the League also extends to the election of officials who will enforce existing dry laws, and to the crystallization of sentiment for law enforcement.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

APPETITE—Contrary to the general understanding, it is not now believed by many medical men that appetite for liquor is inherited. There is inherited, however, a predisposition to such weakness, so that if the child of drinking parents meddles with alcohol, its appetite for

the drink is much more rapidly developed than would be the case with the child of abstaining parents. If, however, the man with the bad heritage abstains absolutely, he will never be troubled by a craving for liquors.

The appetite for alcohol is not a natural demand. One who is not troubled with a predisposition to such appetite must cultivate it long before the appetite is fastened upon him. The physical being rebels against the first drink of any alcoholic beverage. This alone is a refutation of the "food value" contention of the liquor interests.

How Appetite Pays Dividends

The liquor trade must depend upon an insistent appetite for its continued patronage, and all of its advertising, all of its methods, are intended for the creation of that profit-paying appetite among the people. To this end the social instinct is appealed to and the natural stimulation impulse. Special effort is made to encourage the beginning of the drink habit in youth. "It is during adolescence that the taste for alcohol declares itself. It is a noteworthy fact that in nearly 90 per cent of confirmed inebriates the addiction to drink began between fifteen and twenty-five years of age." So says Robert R. Batty, the sociologist.

The medical and surgical report of the Bellevue and allied hospitals of New York, published in 1904, reports the answers given by 246 patients to the question, "Why did you begin to drink?" The reasons assigned were: Socialibity, 52.5 per cent; trouble, 13 per cent; medical use, 9.3 per cent; occupation, 7 per cent; taught by elders, 7 per cent; out of work, 5 per cent; unknown, 5 per cent; to be thought sporty, 1.2 per cent.

But whatever induced these people to begin to drink, it is exceedingly probable that they will continue drinking to satisfy appetite. It is through the social instinct, through very natural and healthy impulses, that an appetite is engendered which pays dividends of gold to the brewer and of ruin to society.

Refs.—Stimulation Impulse; and Psychology of Intemperance.

APPLETON, JAMES—To General James Appleton is usually attributed credit for the enactment of the famous Maine law in 1846, and the improved law of 1851. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1836 and was chairman of the legislative committee making the prohibition recommendation. Although born in Ipswich, Mass., in 1786, and dying there in 1862, he was a resident of Portland, Me., from 1833 to 1853.

ARIZONA—Prohibition carried in Arizona on November 3, 1914, going into effect January 1, 1915. The law was exceedingly drastic, prohibiting importation of liquors even for personal use. The State Supreme Court ruled this unconstitutional because the possession of liquors for personal use was not prohibited. On November 7, 1916, the voters nullified the action of the Supreme Court by amending the constitution to prohibit both importation and possession of liquors. The majority was twice that originally given prohibition.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

ARKANSAS—On January 5, 1915, the Arkansas Legis-

lature passed a prohibition law which became effective January 1, 1916. The liquor interests initiated a local option act to repeal this law, but the attempt was defeated by a vote of two to one on November 7, 1916. On January 22, 1917, the Legislature passed a bonedry act prohibiting the importation of liquors except for sacramental, medicinal, and mechanical purposes. It also prohibits liquor advertising in the State.

In 1912 the people of Arkansas rejected prohibition by 15,000. On November 7, 1916, they had tested the policy for ten months, and the State refused to change it by a majority of 51,000.

The reason for this remarkable revolution in sentiment may be found in the splendid working of the law, both in the country districts and the cities of the State. The following is a comparison of eight months of 1915, last wet year, with eight months of 1916, the first dry year in one city:

	With Saloons	Without Saloons
Disturbing Peace	1,002	516
Drunk and Disorderly	137	74
Vagrancy	459	238
Immorality	635	491
Drunks	423	108
Petit Larceny	311	165
All Offenses	5,119	3,423
School Enrollment	8,836	9,327
Auto Licenses	2,454	2,688
Telephones in Use	9,826	10,286
Car Loads of Stuffs Received	21,360	24,162
Car Loads of Stuffs Shipped Out	31,865	35,814
Library Volumes Checked Out	69,425	79,631
Readers at Library	27,416	31,190

In Fort Smith, a thriving city of 300,000, which had not favored the adoption of prohibition, the total arrests for the twelve months ending July 31, 1915, which includes seven months of prohibition, was 2,226 as compared with 5,697 during the year ending July 31, 1916. The arrests for drunkenness during the partially dry year, or in the year having seven dry months, totaled only 401 as compared with 1,322 for the preceding city year.

Hot Springs shows a very similar record in rolling up only 281 arrests for "drunk and disorderly" during nine dry months as compared with 513 for the corresponding months of the preceding wet year. City Attorney James E. Mehaffey says that prohibition is responsible for the fact that only 25 commitments to the county farm were made during January, 1916, as compared with 123 for January, 1915.

Refs.—See Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

ARMY—Since the abolition of the canteen in the army by act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, the morals and health of the soldiers have shown a distinct advance, and at the present time it is probable that the sobriety of army men is considerably above the average of civilians. During the Spanish War the canteen was in full blast, soldiers were detailed, willingly or unwillingly, to act as bartenders, and disease ran riot. Conditions were so scandalous that various temperance organizations conducted a notable congressional fight, resulting in the abolition of the army bar. Annual appropriations aggregating more than $4,000,000 have been made

since the canteen was abolished for the establishment of permanent recreation halls which have schools, libraries, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasiums. Before that time no appropriations for this purpose had been made.

Deaths due to alcoholism were nearly 50 per cent less in 1907 than in 1901, having declined from .26 per thousand to .14 per thousand. Admissions to hospitals for certain diseases decreased from 113.33 per thousand in 1901 to 30.20 in 1907.

Since 1907 alcoholism and venereal diseases have notably declined in the army as the result of an order stopping all pay during times of disability resulting from drink or illicit intercourse.

The mobilization of the national guard in 1916 showed the excellent results of a no-drink policy. Every effort was made to keep drink away from the soldiers, and splendid success was achieved. A typical order is that of the New York division, who were instructed as follows:

"Officers and enlisted men of this division are directed not to use or have in their possession alcoholic drinks in any form during their service on the border except on prescription of a medical officer in the line of duty. Soldiers are prohibited entering houses of prostitution and saloons where liquor is sold except under orders for the performance of duty."

The beginning of our war with Germany is too recent to record developments, but national prohibition as a war measure is probable and vigorous protection of our troops is certain. Already it has been made unlawful to sell liquor to any man in uniform.

Colonel L. Mervin Maus, a retired surgeon of the Army, says: "If the United States expects to stand as a great military power among the nations, it will be necessary to enforce total abstinence among the commissioned officers of the army and navy."

A great evil at the present time is the presence of saloons and disreputable women near army posts. There should be a remedy found for this without delay.

Great Soldiers Favor Abstinence

Almost without exception, the successful warriors of the present day are temperance advocates. The late Lord Roberts was earnest and persistent in his efforts to wipe out drinking in the British army. Lord Kitchener, who prohibited the carrying of liquor on the Sudan expedition, issued a statement to his troops at the beginning of the European war, asking them to beware of "women and drink." Lord Methuen, General French, Admiral Beresford, Admiral Fisher, the late Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, the late General Frederick Dent Grant, of the American Army, Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the U. S. A., and hundreds of other eminent officers have expressed themselves against alcohol.

Refs.—See War; Russia; and Navy.

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS—Arrests for drunkenness very frequently fall under other denominations, and because of this it is difficult to make comparisons between prohibition and license territory. One city may have no arrests for intoxication or drunken-

ness, grouping everything of this nature under the head, "Disorderly conduct." In still another city the police department may use the term, "Disturbing the peace." In some cities either the term drunkenness or intoxication is used. In 1914 there were 661 arrests for "drunkenness" in Topeka, Kan., and much was made of this by wet advertisements. A proper understanding of these figures is dependent upon a knowledge of what constitutes "drunkenness" in the various cities. In Chicago, to quote a United Press correspondent, the orders are not to arrest a drunken man until he has "tried to kiss the bartender good-night," while in New York he must be in the gutter quarreling with the fire hydrant before he is considered "drunk." Judge Huron, of Topeka, in defining the different standard in that prohibition city, said:

"My orders to the force are to bring in any man who gives evidence of having used liquor, no matter of what station in life. I have seen only one man staggering drunk in the last year. He came from Kansas City in that condition.

" 'Drunk' in Topeka is different from in a saloon town. A community that receives the money of the saloon man must grant him certain liberties in return and not molest his customers. We are independent. A man is drunk in Topeka if he smells of whisky, if he shows by his voice, his walk, or his gestures that he has been drinking. He is drunk and disorderly if his tongue is so loosened by drink, if his legs are so affected by drink, or his appearance so changed that he attracts attention. If he attracts attention to the fact that he has been drinking, he disturbs the peace.

"If I were judge in Kansas City, I probably would discharge nine tenths of all I fine here. The conditions are different.

"Yet, with this interpretation of 'drunk' and 'drunk and disorderly,' we have fewer arrests per capita than scores of wet cities where a man may roll in the gutter and lie unnoticed by the police. I have seen more real drunks in three blocks in Kansas City in half an hour than I have seen in Topeka in thirty years."

Really Only Fifty-three "Drunks"

There were really only fifty-three arrests in 1914 in Topeka for actual intoxication, instead of 661. In Chicago, in 1913, there were 54,738 arrests for "disorderly conduct," a euphonious title for drunkenness. If Chicago had had the same rate as Topeka, the total number of arrests for gross intoxication would have been 2,650, instead of 54,738. If the number of her arrests for intoxication had even been as low as the total number of arrests in Topeka for drinking, she would have had 33,050, instead of 54,738.

In Houston, Tex., just about twice the size of Topeka, during the same time, there were about 6,500 arrests on the charge of drunkenness. Twice the population, about ten times the number of drunks, and Houston is a dry town compared to a great many others.

Other Cities Show Similar Things

Topeka has only twenty-nine policemen, whereas the average for twenty American cities with a population

of 43,000 to 49,000 is forty-six policemen. There is just about the same discrepancy in the average arrests.

Dr. W. L. Treadway of the Russell Sage Foundation, in a report of the survey of Springfield, Ill., says:

"The exact number of arrests in 1913 in which drunkenness was the direct contributing cause is not known. The records show 762 arrests for drunkenness, 126 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 1 each for 'drunkenness and fighting,' and for 'drunkenness and threats,' and 2 in which the charge was 'drunk and demented.' In all there were 856 arrests in which drunkenness was specifically charged. In addition to these, there were 842 arrests for disorderly conduct, 84 for vagrancy, and 73 for begging, in many of which cases drunkenness was probably the direct contributing cause of arrest."

During the year 1913, 802 cases were tried before the judge of police court in the city of Logansport, Ind. Of this number 421 were for intoxication. During the same year, 90 out of 192 arrests at Seymour, and 60 out of 180 in Muncie were for intoxication. Judge James A. Collins, of Indianapolis, says that of 49,916 cases coming before him during the past four years, 9,610 were for intoxication, besides many more for crimes traceable to liquor.

There were 30,649 arrests in New Orleans in 1913. About 27 per cent of this number were arrested for drunkenness.

An interesting comparison of Massachusetts cities, showing the relative number of arrests under license and under local prohibition, gives the following results:

Brockton, Mass., 1898, under license, arrests for drunkenness	1,627
Same city, 1899, under no license	455
Waltham, Mass., 1900, under license, arrests for drunkenness	634
Same city, 1901, under no license	179
Lowell, Mass., 1902, under license, arrests for drunkenness	4,077
Same city, 1903, under no license	2,304
Salem, Mass., 1903, under license, arrests for drunkenness	1,432
Same city, 1904, under no license	503
Fitchburg, Mass., 1905, under license, arrests for drunkenness	1,160
Same city, 1906, under no license	359

A recent legislative session in Massachusetts directed the governor to appoint a special commission to investigate drunkenness and drinking in that State. This commission found that public drinking caused 63.4 per cent of all arrests and 67.6 of all commitments in 1913. The number of arrests in Topeka on all charges which involved drinking was only about 35 per cent.

Mr. Fred O. Blue, State tax commissioner of West Virginia, made the statement that in two years prohibition decreased drunkenness in that State by 75 per cent. His claim was based upon official reports from fifty municipalities, showing that the year before the law went into effect there were 19,567 arrests, while during the first year after the law was passed the number was 9,956 and in the second year, 3,357.

After all, a young man drunk may only be his father's vote staggering around.

Refs.—For effects of prohibition upon drunkenness statistics see various prohibition States by name.

ARTMAN, SAMUEL R.—In February, 1907, Mr. Artman, judge of the Twentieth Judiciary Circuit of Indiana, in the case of Albert Soltau versus Schuyler Young and William J. Trefts, ruled that the State of Indiana had no

right to authorize the licensing of a saloon and declared the saloon license statute of Indiana to be unconstitutional.

The attorney for the persons appealing for a saloon license took preliminary steps looking toward an appeal of the case to the Indiana Supreme Court. In a few days, however, he announced that the case would not be appealed. It has never been appealed, and the decision stands. Numerous other courts in the State of Indiana at once followed the example of Judge Artman and rendered similar decisions. The liquor interests and the politicians became greatly excited. In April, 1907, Judge Ira W. Christian, of the Circuit Court of Hamilton County (Indiana), rendered an opinion holding that a retail liquor saloon is within itself a public nuisance, and that the statute authorizing the licensing of a saloon is unconstitutional. This was in the case of the State of Indiana versus Edward Sopher, and is known as the Sopher Case. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Indiana and the case railroaded thru to a decision reversing that of Judge Christian. (For complete review of these cases see Judge Artman's book, "The Legalized Outlaw"; also see article, "Courts.")

Refs.—See Courts.

ASIA—The consumption of alcoholic liquors in Asia is very much less than in Europe and America, but these countries fail to reap the full advantage of their abstinence because of their addiction to other narcotic substances. The use of alcohol is also increasing rapidly in India, China, Japan, and other Asiatic countries which have come under the influence of the Christian nations.

ATHLETICS—The use of liquor by a college athlete in America at the present day would be considered by his fellows as nothing short of insanity or treason. Alcoholic beverages of no kind are permitted to a man in training, and there is no difference of opinion among college athletes as to their lack of value at other times.

In baseball probably fifty per cent of professional players never touch liquor in any form, although no other class of men are subjected to such temptation.

During the season of 1912 the following rules for the Chicago National League Baseball Club were issued by the president, Charles W. Murphy:

To All Members of the Chicago Baseball Club

The following rules will be enforced from date:

1. The use of intoxicating liquors of any kind is absolutely prohibited.
2. When the team is at home, every player must report at the field in uniform not later than 10:30 A. M. each day, and must be on the field at least one hour before the game time, at home or abroad.
3. All players must be in their rooms for the night not later than midnight, and should arise not later than 8 A. M.
4. The smoking of cigarettes is absolutely prohibited.

The penalty for the violation of any of the foregoing rules will be a fine, a suspension, or both, according to the offense.

President Murphy, in commenting on this action thru the public press, said: "It is a serious proposition, and all the major league clubs will demand it before long. I have come to the conclusion that the drinking and smoking clauses can be enforced; and if I find otherwise, I will switch my team around until I secure the men who are able to offer what I demand. The Cubs might have won

a pennant, or at least made a better showing in the race, had orders been more strict. I will enforce the new rules if I lose all my stars, and if it keeps the Cubs in the last place."

Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, the baseball team which won the world's championship in 1910, 1911, and 1913, says: "Alcohol is practically eliminated from baseball. I have twenty-five players. Of that number fifteen do not know the taste of liquor." He further says: "Baseball men are not now of the drinking class. The fact is that a big league player has to be in trim day in and day out, or he is sent to the minors. It's the survival of the fittest."

The famous "million-dollar infield" of the Athletics was composed entirely of abstainers, and ninety per cent of the "stars" on other teams abstain. Mr. Hugh Fullerton, now with the United Press, the leading baseball writer of the United States, in conversation with the research secretary of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said:

"I was at a training camp in the South in the spring and became interested in a young fellow who seemed to have a bright baseball future. I found him drinking beer one day and warned him that it would send him back to the minors quicker than anything else.

"'O, a little beer won't hurt me; it's good for me,' he said.

"I knew better and I wanted to prove what I knew, so I took a baseball guide of 1904, made a list of players, and followed them through the successive guides up to 1914.

"From the major league roster of 1904 I selected the names of thirty players who drank intoxicants and thirty who did not drink, choosing only those who were known by me as drinkers or abstainers. I traced each one to see what has become of them. Here is a table:

DRINKERS

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
30	26	20	15	*9	4	4	2	2	2	*2

*One quit drinking.

NON-DRINKERS

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
30	28	28	24	21	16	12	10	9	9	8

"Mind, these men are classed as 'drinkers,' not drunkards. Not more than four called drinkers ever were drunkards. They were 'moderate' drinkers. Several of the nondrinkers had occasionally taken a drink, but were not drinkers. The others were total abstainers.

"The figures interested me so much I investigated as to their present physical and financial welfare. This resulted in another table:

	Drinkers	Non-Drinkers
Down-and-out	8	1
Medium	5	9
Prosperous	3*	16
Dead	9	2
Unaccounted for	5	2

*Two of them still in game.

"Most of these statistics in the second table came from either talking with the players or from letters they wrote in reply to my queries. Five of the drinkers responded quickly and asked for a loan.

"I could not ascertain all the causes of death. Here is the result of the effort in that direction:

"Nondrinkers—Appendicitis, one; pneumonia, one.

"Drinkers—Kidney disease, four; consumption, one; suicide, one; accident, one.

"The other two dropped out of sight before they died; one a bum and the other reported in care of old friends.

"My investigation did not stop there, however. I took up the matter of batting and I found that the abstainers showed much better records than the drinkers, altho the latter class included a few of the great stars of the game who tended to bring up the average greatly.

"I have watched this matter of drinking in athletics for a long time and there are no two sides to it. One of the greatest baseball machines of the present generation was shot to pieces by beer. The manager did not wish to be hard on his players, so when he found them with a glass of beer he'd say, 'O, that's all right, but don't drink too much.' Every year they drank a little more, and in the end it smashed the machine.

"I remember a splendid player who had been with a losing team for a long time and who was very nearly discouraged because he had no chance to show what was in him. I arranged a trade by which he was brought to another team. I noticed that instead of shining, as I expected he would, his record got worse and worse. At the end of the season I saw him. He was forty pounds over weight.

"'What's the matter with you?' I asked.

"'As soon as I got here,' he said, 'I found a barrel of beer in the clubhouse and this is what it has done to me. This team would be the champion team to-day if it were not for booze.'"

"Billy" Sunday, who was one of the greatest players of all time himself, shows what booze does for the athlete, when he says:

"I was reading the other day of the passing of 'Rube' Waddell—only thirty-seven and gone. He was one of the brightest and brainiest men in baseball, but he couldn't beat the booze game. The 'Rube,' Matty, Plank, and 'Bugs' Raymond started in baseball at the same time. All were pitchers. Two started on the wrong road and two on the right road. Two are dead, 'Bugs' and 'Rube.' Matty is as good as ever, the king in his line, and when he gets so he can't put anything on the ball he'll go to work training young pitchers at a dazzling salary. Plank, grand old man, is getting along, but he can pitch a great game. He and Matty are honored by men in every walk of life because they followed the right path. 'Rube' and 'Bugs' are dead. Does it pay?"

College Athletics and Drink

And even stronger hostility to alcoholic liquors is manifested by college athletes.

L. C. Reimann, left tackle of Michigan University's scoring machine, says that it is a waste of time to try to train a drinker and that "Hurry Up Yost" will not fool with one.

Mr. Reimann declares that his team has lost the services of more than one man because he thought that drinking between seasons would not hurt him.

"The old days when victories were celebrated by carousing students are no more," says Mr. Reimann. "The new type of athlete is aligning himself in the fight for dry territory. He is typified by such men as Jack Watson, captain of the Illinois football team; Cub Buck, captain of the Wisconsin team; Rutherford, the Nebraska star; Mike Dorizas, University of Pennsylvania athlete and champion strong man of the East; Hobson, of Yale; Brickley, of Harvard, and hundreds of others. More than one thousand Michigan students signed for service in the State-wide prohibition fight."

The contest board of the American Automobile Association now prohibits not only the use of liquors by drivers, mechanicians, and officials of races, but refuses to sanction any race at which liquor is sold on the grounds.

Refs.—See Physical Efficiency; and Mental Efficiency.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA—See Georgia.

AUSTRALASIA—Australia proper consists of six States—New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia. Together with New Zealand, these constitute Australasia.

The prohibition movement in Australia and New Zealand has very nearly paralleled the movement in America. Almost every phase experienced in this country has been experienced there, and with similar results in every case. In New Zealand it is estimated that from 69 to 73 per cent of the entire electorate has voted for prohibition in the local elections. The temperance movement is handicapped by a requirement of three-fifths majority before the saloons can be ousted. Naturally, the prohibitionists have bitterly fought this provision and point to the fact that the actual vote in favor of prohibition thruout the whole dominion has already exceeded 55 per cent, although the law proposed was the most drastic ever put forward in any country. One election has been held since the outbreak of war, at which the prohibitionists barely held their own, due to the fact that the people were absorbed with military developments.

"It is now nip and tuck between New Zealand and the United States as to which will be the first real prohibition country," says Mr. Wesley Spragg, president of the New Zealand Temperance Alliance, in a letter written for the Board of Temperance; and he adds, "We hope to lead, but if we are beaten, no country under the sun will less grudge the good fortune of the United States than New Zealand."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—The present temperance movement of Austria-Hungary began about 1884 and has since won the allegiance of such eminent men as Professor Kassowitz, Dr. Gustav Rossler, and Dr. Holitscher.

In 1902 a law was passed making provision for temperance instruction in primary schools, and in 1912 the minister of education commanded such instruction for all the normal school pupils. A significant utterance of the Austrian war office in 1912 applied to the Third National Anti-Alcoholic Congress. This utterance reads: "In view of the importance of the influence of the prevalent drinking customs on the physical capacity and discipline of the troops, officers and military officials are allowed to attend the sessions of the Congress."

The growing sentiment of prominent men is indicated somewhat by the following statement by Dr. Victor Adler, the Austrian Socialist leader: "The alcohol question is, according to my inmost conviction, a veritable life question. . . . Alcohol is a poison which destroys our most important organ, the brain, the instrument with which we, as a party, obtain all that we can obtain. . . . To attain its end the working class must be intellectually and physically fitted for its struggle."

In Hungary, the government has especially applied itself to a consideration of the consumption of alcohol by children. An appeal to Hungarian women, signed by the daughter of the king of the Belgians, was also signed by such eminent women as Countess Elemer Lonvay, Princess Royal of Belgium; Princess Clovis de Hohenlohe, née Countess de Majlath; Countess Casky, Countess Apponyi, Countess Bissengen, Countess Dominique Teleki, Countess Alexandre Teleki, Baroness Balintett, Etelka Kamenytzky (President Women's Anti-Alcohol Union), and twenty others.

BACCHUS—The Greek name was Dionysos, but in Latin he was called Bacchus. According to mythology, Bacchus was the son of Jupiter and Semele, daughter of Cadmus, king of Thebes. He is supposed to have been the originator of the art of wine-making.

The Greeks honored Dionysos, or Bacchus, by four annual feasts, which seem to have been the most debasing festivals the æsthetic Greeks ever countenanced. Immorality of the grossest kind was often permitted. In the year B. C. 186 the Roman Senate prohibited the rites of Bacchanalian worship.

BALKAN COUNTRIES—The prowess of the Bulgarians and the inhabitants of the other Balkan countries during the Turkish War was greatly due to the splendid physical condition of their men. In Bulgaria the consumption of alcohol per capita in 1906 was only 2.7 liters, as opposed to 172.3 in Bavaria. In Montenegro chastity and temperance are national virtues. In Roumania the conditions are not so satisfactory, as the state monopoly of the liquor trade has been very detrimental to the sobriety of the people. In Serbia a small temperance movement has gained a footing and seems to have an encouraging future when peace conditions again obtain.

BANDS OF HOPE—These are temperance organizations for children, first organized in the United Kingdom. The first society by this name was formed in England in October, 1847. The origin of the first Band of Hope is attributed to the joint efforts of Mrs. Carlisle, of Dublin, and the Rev. Jabez Linnicliff, a Baptist minister of Leeds, in August, 1847. These organizations spread rapidly throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and built up a large membership of boys and girls who signed its total abstinence pledge. About the middle of the nineteenth century this name began to be used for juvenile temperance societies in the United States, but the name has generally been changed to "Loyal Temperance Legion."

BANK DEPOSITS—For effect of prohibition on bank

deposits, consult articles on various prohibition States by name.

BEER—In producing beer, the grain, probably barley, is first soaked in water for about fifty hours, then spread out and allowed to get warm, causing the grain to sprout and form a ferment called diastase. In twenty hours the grain is spread out in thin layers and allowed to continue its growth for ten to fourteen days. It is then roasted over a kiln and becomes malt. The sprouts are then rubbed off the grain which is crushed, placed in a mash tub with water, kept at a temperature of 160 degrees for six hours, hops added to give it a bitter taste, yeast added, and the whole allowed to ferment for six to eight days. It is then put into settling vats to clear, and barreled up for sale.

The sprouting, soaking, and growth of the yeast plant in the liquid destroys practically all of the food value of the original grain. Frequently sulphuric acid, arsenic, and other virulent poisons enter into the manufacture of beer. When the amount of alcohol in the beer reaches thirteen and one half per cent it poisons the yeast fungus which has produced it and stronger liquors must be made by the process of distillation.

The growth of the beer habit is cursing the world with a very flood of poisonous liquor.

It is estimated that the production of beer in the world in 1913 was 282,078,000 barrels, which is equivalent to approximately 8,750,000,000 gallons. The immensity of these figures is not intelligible until we begin to compare this volume of beer with other large aggregations of liquid.

The world's production of beer would make a river six feet deep, ten feet wide, and as long as the Mississippi. It would fill the Panama Canal, or keep Niagara Falls going for several hours. In Scotland it would fill Loch Lomond, or it would keep the many fountains of the city of Paris running six months.

It required 27,648 breweries to manufacture this flood of liquid refreshment, producing on an average 10,200 barrels. The United States leads the world in the production of beer, being responsible for slightly more than one fifth of the world's output.

How Beer Consumption Has Grown

The period of the greatest increase in the consumption of liquors has corresponded closely with the period of greatest growth in the use of beer. In 1850, when practically no beer was used in America, the consumption of spirituous liquors in the United States was 2.24 gallons per capita, and in 1910 this had been reduced to 1.42 gallons. But the per capita consumption of absolute alcohol has increased, since 1850, 37 per cent. In other words, the amount of alcohol contributed to individual consumption by spirits decreased 35 per cent, but the amount contributed by beer increased 1,000 per cent, so that at the end of the period the average American was using 37 per cent more of pure alcohol than before beer drinking became common in America.

A Vice of the Cities

The vice of beer-drinking is peculiarly a city vice in the United States. "Probably nine tenths of the beer is con-

sumed by the adult male population in urban communities," said President Edward A. Schmidt, of the United States Brewers' Association, in speaking to the convention held in New Orleans. Inadvertently, in this statement President Schmidt admitted that *nine-tenths of the beer is consumed in license territory.*

Beer Not What It Seems to Be

A great effort is being made in America just at the present time to convince the people that beer is not an alcoholic beverage in the sense that whisky and other spirituous liquors are, that its so-called "moderate" use is harmless, that it has food value, and that a permanent solution of the drink habit can be found in the prohibition of whisky and similar drinks and the encouragement of beer and light wines.

These statements are not supported by the facts as established by the experience of America and Germany, by the medical and chemical professions, and by the records of "keep-beer-prohibition" experiments.

"The result of extolling beer as the mightiest enemy of whisky and brandy has been that the consumption of the distilled liquors has changed very little, while to these liquors has been added beer, the use of which has led to a great and still increasing beer alcoholism. The brutalizing effect of beer-alcoholism is shown most clearly by the fact that in Germany crimes of personal violence, particularly dangerous bodily injuries, occur most frequently in Bavaria where there is the highest consumption of beer," said Dr. Hugo Hoppe, the famous nerve specialist of Konigsberg, Germany, and Dr. Charles Gilbert Davis, of Chicago, evidently agrees with him, for he arraigns beer in the following vigorous language:

"It is my professional opinion, after observation of many years in the practice of medicine, that beer is doing more harm to humanity than all other alcoholics.

"Beer produces disease of the stomach, kidneys, heart, and blood vessels. Owing to the diuretic effect of the hops, the alcohol in the beer is diverted toward the kidneys, which probably accounts for its destructive action on those organs. It causes a deposit of morbid fat in the body, especially around the heart, enlarges that organ, and increases the work of the heart and blood vessels, manifested by the fatigue and shortness of breath of all beer drinkers.

"A man cannot use beer daily for any great length of time and not manifest some physiological deficiency.

"Professor Stengel in his great work, a translation from Jügensen of Tübingen and Schrötter of Vienna, draws attention to what he calls the 'beer heart.' He says: 'Bavaria, especially Munich, is its home par excellence, and the people in that country in every class of society fall victims to this form of heart disease.'

"Beer deposits fat around the heart, weakens the muscular walls, thickens and enlarges the ventricles, and if continued, ultimately cuts short the life of the individual.

"All of this has been proven time and again by the post mortems of Bollinger, who has examined and weighed the hearts of many beer drinkers. This is a terrible scientific arraignment of beer, but it is the truth, and truth is the voice of God."

Dr. John M. Dodson, dean of the Medical Department of the University of Chicago, gave as his opinion that beer is even more deleterious to health than the stronger drinks.

Dr. Struempell, a German physiologist of high standing, does not tolerate for a moment the suggestion that beer is less of a social enemy than other liquors, for he says:

Nothing is more erroneous from the physician's standpoint than to think of diminishing the destructive effects of alcoholism by substituting beer for other alcoholic drinks, or that the victims of drink are found only in those countries where whisky helps the people of a low grade of culture to forget their poverty and misery.

The Beer Drinker Gets More Alcohol

The belief that beer should not come under the condemnation so frequently meted out to whisky is traceable to the common impression that beer drinkers consume much less alcohol than whisky drinkers. But those who believe this overlook the fact that the man who drinks 4 per cent beer usually takes ten times as much as a man who takes 40 per cent whisky. The United States Internal Revenue Commissioner, on page 675 of the statistical abstract, gives the per capita consumption of distilled spirits and beer in 1914 and their respective alcoholic contents as follows:

	Gallons Used.	Gallons of Alcohol.
Distilled spirits	1.46	0.584
Malt liquors	20.51	0.820

It will be seen from this that the per capita consumption of alcohol by beer drinkers in 1914 was 40 per cent greater than that by whisky drinkers.

Professor Kraepelin, of the University of Munich, says that at one banquet of professional men in Berlin there were consumed during the evening, by 4,000 persons, 15,382 bottles of wine, 4,646 pints of beer, and 300 bottles of cognac. Professor Kraepelin has also stated that 13,000 persons become victims of alcohol each year in Germany, and that one fifth of all mental disorders are attributable to alcoholic liquors.

Nor must it be thought that the less concentration of alcohol in beer makes that beverage less dangerous. During a recent court trial in Chicago a medical witness was asked:

"Does the rate or degree of oxidation depend upon the concentration of alcohol?" He answered: "Not at all on the concentration." To the further question, "Would the stimulant and narcotic action of forty-eight drops of alcohol be greater or less if given in twenty per cent or fifty-five per cent dilution?" "It would be indistinguishable," he answered, "just as the narcotic and stimulant effect of the same dose of alcohol is indistinguishable whether it is given in the form of whisky or in the form of beer."

Beer Valueless as a Food

An extensive beer advertising campaign is under way, designed to create the impression that it is an article of food and that it is always "pure." As a matter of fact, it has no appreciable food value. The statement so often attributed to the famous German chemist, Baron Von Liebig, "Beer is liquid bread," cannot be located in any of Von Liebig's scientific works, and in Letter VI of his "Letters on Chemistry," to be found on page 22 of his "Complete Works on Chemistry," he says:

Beer, wine, and spirits furnish no elements capable of entering into the composition of the blood, muscular fiber, or any part that is a vital principle.

And he says:

Nine quarts of the best ale contain as much nourishment as would lie on the end of a table knife.

And still again:

If a man drinks daily eight or ten quarts of the best Bavarian beer, in the course of twelve months he will have taken into his stomach the nutritive constituents of a five-pound loaf of bread.

Professor G. O. Higley, of the Department of Chemistry, Ohio Wesleyan University, published a very elaborate

study of the food value of flour and of beer. He found the ratio of proteids in beer to proteids in flour as 1 to 80, of carbohydrates as 1 to 61, and of fats .0 to 0.28. To furnish a hard-working man with the amount of proteid needed each day, it would be necessary to give him 108 glasses of beer, costing $5.40, as compared to 37.9 ounces of flour costing 6.8 cents. To supply him with the carbohydrates needed for his daily ration, it would be necessary to give him 52 glasses of beer costing $2.60, or of flour costing 4.3 cents.

The same money expended for beer and flour would yield 94.05 calories in the case of beer, and 2,785.84 calories in the case of flour. The calorie is the unit of measure of nutritive value.

Professor Higley made a similar comparison between milk and beer with similar conclusions.

The "Philistinism" of the Beer Drinker

Professor Rudolph Eucken, possibly the greatest philosopher Germany has produced, declares that his country must give up beer, which "breeds the wretched type of beer-Philistine with which everyone is familiar."

The term, "Philistinism," as describing the intellectual desolation and brutalization resulting from the beer habit, is now universal. The *Scientific American* says:

> The most dangerous classes of ruffians in our large cities are beer drinkers. Intellectually a stupor amounting almost to paralysis arrests the reason, changing all the higher faculties into a mere animalism, sensual, selfish, sluggish, varied only with paroxysms of anger, senseless and brutal.

And it also continues its unflattering remarks as follows:

> In appearance the beer drinker may be the picture of health, but in reality he is most incapable of resisting disease. A slight injury, a severe cold, or a shock to the body or mind will commonly provoke acute disease, ending fatally. Compared with other inebriates who use different kinds of alcohol, he is more incurable and more generally diseased. It is our observation that beer drinking in this country produces the very lowest kind of inebriety, closely allied to criminal insanity.

Dr. Fiessinger, editor of a Paris medical periodical, declares that "Beer makes people ferocious and beastly."

The *Pacific Medical Journal*, of this country, supplements this testimony: "Of all intoxicating drinks, beer is the most animalizing; beyond all others it qualifies for deliberate and unprovoked crime."

The fact is generally acknowledged. Said one wife, "When my husband drinks whisky, he soon gets stupid; but when he drinks beer, he runs after me with a knife."

A woman of forty-five, with an eleven-year-old boy, was found by the police, near Hoboken, N. J., nearly dead from exposure. There was a hotel near by where she might have had shelter, but she refused it because there was beer on the premises. This illustrates in a striking way the popular recognition of the beastly qualities imparted by constant use of beer.

The Experience of Germany

Emil Kraepelin, one of the best known of German scientists, in speaking of Munich, says: "The daily amount of beer there runs from four to eight quarts; and about 40 per cent of these beer drinkers add small amounts of distilled liquors, and some men drink daily ten, fifteen,

and twenty quarts." This certainly does not indicate that beer tends to create "temperance" in that province.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, in *The Survey* for February 24, 1917, calls attention to the fact that beer has been found to be the chief alcoholic cause of disease in Germany. She says:

Noted investigators of this disease-maker were Bauer and Bollinger. They found that out of 5,700 autopsies conducted in a series of years in the Pathological Institute of Munich only six women (the more temperate sex) had died of that enlargement of the heart afterward called beer heart. But one out of every sixteen males had died of it. Sendtner, following up these researches, found that while the general death rate elsewhere (according to the Gothaer Life Insurance) was 5.8 from heart disease, in beer-soaked Munich it was 11.9. He also found that brewery hands in Munich had an even higher death rate from heart disease than did the Munich population in general.

Professor Von Struempell, above quoted, expresses himself at greater length thus:

Formerly whisky and brandy were the universal evildoers, the only despised drinks as against "noble" wine and "harmless" beer. At present we know that in practice the injurious effects of beer are at least as frequent, if not, indeed, more frequent, than those of distilled liquor. For altho the percentage of alcohol (beer 2 to 4 per cent), is not especially high, yet this low percentage is counteracted by the great quantity drunk; 100 cubic centimeters of beer contain only 3 grams pure alcohol, but a liter contains 30 grams. A moderate beer drinker, who daily drinks his five liters, thus gets every day 150 grams of absolute alcohol into his body. Finally it must be noted that perhaps beer contains besides alcohol other injurious substances from the hops, whose effect is also to be taken into account.

Other eminent European scientists and doctors speak as follows:

Professor Emil Kraepelin: "In the production of alcoholism in Germany beer undoubtedly plays the chief role. It must be conceded that beer is capable of producing typical delirium tremens."

Professor Gustav von Bunge: "No other drink [referring to beer] is so insidious. It has been in Germany worse than the whisky pest because more apt to lead to immoderate drinking."

Professor Möbius, Leipsic: "I know little of whisky and wine-drinkers. With us it is beer that ruins the people."

Dr. Johannes Leonhart, a distinguished scientist: "The question concerning alcohol is not whether Smith or Jones believes that he can take two or three glasses a day without harm, but how is it possible to diminish the immense amount of injury from it that the whole German people suffer?"

Professor Forel, in the *American Journal of Insanity* (1900):

One only needs to study in Germany the "beer jokes," beer conversation, and beer literature. They have stifled in young Germany the idealism, the taste for the classics and the finer mental pleasures thruout broad parts of the nation and in both sexes, to an extent that makes one cry for help. Among the academic youth of Germany the drinking of beer has truly killed ideals and ethics and has produced an incredible vulgarity.

Similar opinions are held in other countries where they consume beer and "light liquors." Sully-Prudhomme is responsible for this statement, which hardly jibes with what the brewers tell us:

All in all, my opinion as to alcohol in all its forms is that it is fitted, thanks to the devastation it brings about in the nervous system, to animalize people in all grades of society and, sooner or later, to annihilate the superiority which man has slowly acquired over the anthropoid ape.

And Professor Nothnagel, of Vienna, says:

It is a sin to give children wine or beer. It is criminal to teach that wine nourishes. The dreadful neurasthenia of our day is due just to this early use of alcohol. Those who say that alcohol is a poison are wholly right.

A recent testimonial comes from a source that can by no means be said to be prejudiced to prohibition. England found soon after the outbreak of war that she must curb the ravages of the liquor traffic, so the government put the entire matter into the hands of the British Board of Control of which Lord D'Abernon is chairman. In October, 1916, he made this statement:

In London at various periods in the early part of 1916 a total number of 1,903 cases of drunkenness were analyzed, of whom 566 were men and 337 women. Dividing the cases according to cause of drunkenness, it was found that 40 per cent had become drunk on beer or stout, 35 per cent on spirits excluding rum, 8 per cent on rum, 10 per cent on spirits and beer, 4 per cent on other drinks. The remaining 17 per cent did not know the nature of their drink.

Why Beer Is Stupefying

Beer derives from hops a bitter-tasting, sticky substance which forms the active element of the Oriental narcotic —*hasheesh*. This discovery, credited to Professor Reinitzer, of the Polytechnic at Graz, is declared by other European scientists to account for the "undoubted stupefying effects of beer."

Judge Lang, of Zurich, says: "Brandy makes a man sick, but beer makes him stupid"; and Dr. Delbrueck declares that all civilization must send forth the slogan, "War on Beer."

Hasheesh is a narcotic made by the natives of India, Turkey, and other countries from the leaves, flowers, and stocks of the hemp plant. Long ago it was the custom of Eastern despots, when assigning to servants the duty of assassination, to intoxicate them with *hasheesh*, and from the similar sound we are said to derive our word, "assassin." The drug has a peculiar, brutalizing effect. It pulls in the nerves from the finger tips to the inner recesses as a cat draws in its claws. The victim is left unperceptive, unresponsive, and in time is degraded to the level of the grunting hog.

Hops is very closely related to hemp. Says Professor Reinitzer: "In the female blossom of the Indian plant as in the female blossom of the hops we find glands holding a narcotic, bitter-tasting, sticky substance which forms the active element of the *hasheesh* from Indian hemp. This is used by the various Mohammedan people of South and West Africa, as opium elsewhere, for narcotic purposes."

To the hops rather than to alcohol Professor Reinitzer attributes "that stupefaction which marks the 'Beer Philistine.'" He further says, "Such an expression as wine or whisky Philistine is inconceivable. Beer drinking has apparently a special action on the nervous system which leads to that clumsy, provincial heaviness of mind one can observe most strikingly in the beer drinker. Also, the hops contributes to the pathological, burning thirst of the beer drinker and to the injurious effects on the kidneys."

The now benighted ones who still imagine that in Europe, and especially in Germany, there is no prejudice against the use of "light drinks" may read with very great profit the above expressions from eminent Germans.

American medical opinion is well expressed by Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Kelly is one of the most eminent surgeons of the United

States, and he makes this statement: "I consider, with eminent German authorities of enormous experience, that beer is exceedingly injurious and dangerous as a beverage. It has no scientific medical indorsements of which I know."

The Program of Moderation

The brewers and saloonkeepers tell us that beer will make Americans a "moderate-drinking people." The Saint Louis *Star* has located a saloon advertisement in that city which tells how they intended to do it. Here it is:

Free! Free! Free! To introduce our Large Beers we will give one free to anyone who buys and drinks four Bar Beers in ten minutes. Our Beers hold forty ounces, or three five-cent bottles. No glasses are large enough to hold one of our Beers. The capacity of the human stomach is one gallon. You can have your capacity filled best at the New Home Liquor Store, 1525 Market Street.

The former editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* says that recently while sitting beside a police judge, whose court was in session, he asked that each one appearing on the charge of drunkenness, or assault due to drunkenness, should be questioned as to what he had been drinking. Out of eighteen cases fifteen said they had been drinking beer. Three old topers had been using whisky. About half of the beer cases involved assault and battery or destruction of property.

It is suggested that the next time anyone points to beer-drinking in Germany as a solution of the liquor problem this quotation from Dr. Von Bunge, of the University of Basel, Switzerland, be submitted for further discussion:

Such horrors as a great modern joint-stock brewery perpetrates are unrivaled in the whole world's history. Men in past centuries were made chattel slaves. But the slaves kept their health. Men have been killed by thousands; but the children of the murdered remained strong. Now they make slaves of them and murder them at the same time. They kill them together with their children and children's children. They kill them slowly; they torture them slowly to death.

The quotation is from "Alkolvergiftung und Degeneration," and seems to evidence a lack of appreciation of this "temperance" beverage.

"Keep-Beer-Prohibition" Experiments

Mrs. Tilton, already quoted, discusses thoroly "keep-beer-prohibition" in her *Survey* article in a most illuminating way:

In 1830 England decided to woo men, if possible, from drinking distilled liquors by allowing beer saloons without license fee. These sprang up like mushrooms, the result being (Delbrück, "Alcohol and Hygiene," page 542) that beer consumption rose 25 per cent in the next five years, while at the same time spirits consumption rose 8 per cent. England found that temperance in drugs was an impossibility, and the whole scheme was finally pronounced a fiasco. Early in the history of the bill, Sydney Smith wrote: "The new beer bill has begun its operations. Everybody is drunk. Those who are not singing are sprawling. The sovereign people are in a beastly state."

A beer experiment was also made in Iowa. In 1855-58 Iowa was under prohibition. In 1858 the law was amended to allow beer and certain wines. The great trouble was that the beer saloons would sell whisky under the guise of beer, and there seemed no betterment in it (Canadian Sessional Papers, No. 21, p. 255).

Massachusetts made a beer experiment between 1870-73. In 1869, Massachusetts was under prohibition. In 1870, the law was amended to allow ales, porter, beer, and cider. Records of the increase of drinking in places where the beer saloons were opened

may be found in the report of the (Canadian) Commissioners to Inquire into the Workings of the Prohibitory Law, Ottawa, 1875. Drunkenness and crime increased, and everywhere we hear the complaint that the beer saloon would sell whisky under the guise of beer. In New Bedford, 1872, the year in which beer saloons were opened, the number of crimes increased over 68 per cent, and cases of drunkenness over 120 per cent.

The following figures show some of the results of Massachusetts's keep-beer experiment. They appear in Mrs. Tilton's article:

BEER EXPERIMENT IN BOSTON, MASS.

October 1

Confined in Suffolk Jail	
1867 (dry)	173
1870 (wet) with beer	222
Difference in favor of prohibition	49
Committed to Suffolk County Jail	
1867 (dry)	3,736
1870 (wet) with beer	5,262
Difference in favor of prohibition	1,562
Committed to City Prison, Boston	
1867 (dry)	10,429
1870 (wet) with beer	12,862
Difference in favor of prohibition	2,433

(Report of Canadian Commissioners, page 75.)

The most recent "keep-beer-prohibition" experiment was in Georgia. Georgia intended to pass a real prohibition law, but she was one of the first to mount the late wave and lacked experience in writing her statutes. In time the law degenerated into a "keep-beer-prohibition" measure, and while there was distinct improvement over the old saloon status, the cities of the State were able to flout the law, as it was nearly impossible to keep the beer saloons from selling whisky. When Georgia finally tightened its prohibition law to include beer, the results were notably beneficent. So pleased was the State with the inclusive prohibition law that when the federal government passed its bonedry act, Georgia was not content to await the date of its operation but overwhelmed its prohibition governor with the sentiment for a State bonedry law to go into effect immediately.

Beer, the Enemy of Women and Children

The iniquitous feature of the beer propaganda is the recommendation of it for nursing mothers and frail children.

"Breast-fed infants who are nursed by beer-drinking mothers often have convulsions, and are very restless and irritable," said Sir Victor Horsley, professor of pathology, London University.

The health departments of American cities are doing everything possible to combat the dangerous superstition which is responsible for the poisoning of the milk of women and the blood of babies.

Refs.—See Brewers; Consumption of Liquors; Food Value; Germany; History of the Temperance Reform; Light Drinks; and Moderation.

BELGIUM—Before the outbreak of war Belgium was, excepting Bavaria, the greatest consumer of beer. The temperance movement was principally championed by the Socialists. Professor Emile Vandervelde, who was made premier at the beginning of hostilities, declared: "Frankly

I see no reason for waiting for the morrow of the social revolution before we stop poisoning ourselves. We should prohibit the manufacture of alcohol du bouche and turn the power of darkness into the power of light, by making distilleries producers of industrial alcohol."

The appeal made by the Princess Stephanie to the Hungarian women had a profound effect upon the Belgians.

The prevailing drunkenness in Belgium and the lack of control of the liquor traffic had much to do with the failure of the military program to include a sufficient proportion of the Belgian population. The stupefaction which results from beer drinking was to a considerable degree responsible for the failure of the people to appreciate their position in Europe. Greater alertness might have provided a possible army of one million men on call.

In the latter part of 1912 the Socialists of Belgium conducted a general strike in order to force the government to grant universal suffrage. The strike was conducted along total abstinence lines. Great disturbances were expected, but none resulted.

"The most wonderful feature of the strike is its teetotalism," said the *Daily Mirror*, of London.

BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION—The benefits of prohibition are those induced by: (a) The removal of crime and vice centers; (b) the diversion of much expended money from channels in which its expenditure involves no production of value into legitimate trade channels; (c) a higher standard of living, induced by sobriety, in the community.

Refs.—See various prohibition States by name and all subjects listed under Anti-Prohibition.

BIBLE AND DRINK—Men who know much about drink but little about the Bible are fond of saying that the Bible sanctions the use of wine and, by inference, its manufacture and sale. Nothing can be more blasphemous than to intimate that Christ, if upon earth to-day, would lend the support of his example to a custom which perpetuates a trade in murder, degradation, and misery. There is no ground for assuming that Christ used intoxicating wine other than that he was present on occasions when it may have been used. The Bible frequently records drinking without disapproval but so does it record actions of admittedly vile character. It is not to be denied that Christ did not denounce the murderous tyranny of Rome and even said, "Render unto Cæsar" his tax. Nor did Jesus speak directly against the false social position of woman, or lift his voice against slavery. The Old Testament presents a far stronger case for polygamy than for drink, a far stronger case for slavery and warfare of the most ruthless kind.

In the Hebrew Scriptures different words are employed to represent different kinds of wine. The Greek language, on the other hand, makes little or no attempt to indicate quality or varieties of wine, but passes every kind under one name. Thus, like our English language, it obliterates distinctions which the Hebrew protects. So the Hebrew Bible must ever remain our final standard of appeal upon the Bible wine question.

The following treatment of this subject is taken from "Winning the Fight Against Drink," by E. L. Eaton (Methodist Book Concern):

Hebrew Synonyms

The Hebrew is a small language, yet surprisingly rich in synonyms. It has more than sixty different words for "break," a still larger number for "go," more than one hundred for "take," thirteen for "man," and *eleven words which we translate "wine."* Such a language must delight in fine distinctions; and a translation which makes one English word stand for a dozen or a hundred Hebrew words must certainly obliterate many important shades of meaning. There are forty-five words which we translate "destroy," a treatment which no doubt *destroys* many fine distinctions of the original tongue! The eleven words which we render "wine" cannot all mean wine, much less intoxicating wine, but stand probably for other products of the vine. Sixteen of these products have been enumerated, and we have at least thirteen Hebrew words to represent them. It is not necessary, however, to enter into an extensive canvass of all these Hebrew words, since the testimony of the Hebrew Bible turns mainly upon three of these words and their meaning. And to these three words attention will now be directed.

Yayin

This word is found 140 times in the Hebrew Scriptures, and in such various connections as to leave no doubt that it is a generic word and stands for wine in general, for all the beverage products of the vine, without any reference to their quality whether intoxicating or unintoxicating. *Exactly this is the chief source of all the confusion upon the Bible wine question.*

If this word always stood for one specific kind of product, there would be no equivocation in its testimony, but such is not the fact. It stands for everything that is obtained from the vine as a beverage. It is not necessary here to quote all the 140 texts where the word *yayin* occurs; following are a few of them, a careful examination of which will suffice to support the proposition just now made:

Gen. 9. 21, "Noah drank of the wine, and was drunken."
1 Sam. 1. 14, "How long wilt thou be drunken? Put away thy wine."
Isa. 5. 11, "Woe to them that continue till wine inflame them!"
1 Sam. 1. 24, "Hannah took little Samuel and a bottle of wine to Shiloh."
Neh. 5. 15, "The former governors had taken bread and wine of them."
Isa. 55. 1, "Buy wine and milk without money" (figuratively).
Esth. 1. 7, "And they drank the royal wine in abundance."
Zeph. 1. 13, "Shall plant vineyards, but shall not drink of the wine."
2 Sam. 16. 2, "Wine for such as be faint in the wilderness."

These texts are sufficient to show that the word *yayin* is used in the Scripture both with the divine favor and with the divine disfavor, and that is precisely the source of nearly all the confusion upon the wine question as it appears in the sacred records. The only possible explanation of this apparent inconsistency is that the word is a general term for all kinds of beverages that are

produced from the vine, whether fermented or unfermented.

Whenever the sacred writers seek to make a distinction and specify *yayin* that is intoxicating or *yayin* that is unintoxicating, they are obliged to resort to other and specific terms. For such purpose two other words are almost invariably used, as what follows will clearly indicate; and that makes it certain that there are two kinds of *yayin* or wine mentioned in the Bible. We will now furnish a complete canvass of these two specific terms, quoting every text where they occur.

Tirosh

This is the term for unfermented, unintoxicating wine. It is always found in good company, and forever enjoys the divine commendation. Always the divine smile and never the divine frown rests upon it. It is constantly associated with wheat and corn and oil, and keeps its place among the special blessings of God. It is never the cause of, nor is it ever associated with, drunkenness; and its use is never prohibited but everywhere and always commended. It occurs thirty-eight times in the Hebrew Bible and in the following places:

Gen. 27. 28, "Therefore God give thee plenty of corn and wine."
Gen. 27. 37, "With corn and wine have I sustained thee."
Num. 18. 12, "The best of the oil and the wine and the wheat."
Deut. 7. 13, "He will bless thy land, thy corn, thine oil, thy wine."
Deut. 11. 14, "That thou mayest gather thy corn, thine oil and thy wine."
Deut. 12. 17, "Eat the tithe of thy corn, thine oil and thy wine."
Deut. 14. 23, "Thou shalt eat the tithe of thy corn, thine oil and thy wine," etc.
Deut. 18. 4, "Give the first fruits of thy corn, of thy wine and of thine oil."
Deut. 28. 51, "Shall not leave thee either corn, wine or oil."
Deut. 33. 28, "Fountain of Jacob upon a land of corn and wine."
Judg. 9. 12, "Wine which cheereth God and man."
2 Kings 18. 32, "Will take you to a land of corn and wine."
2 Chron. 31. 5, "First fruit of corn, wine, oil and honey."
2 Chron. 32. 28, "Storehouses for the increase of corn and wine and oil."
Neh. 5. 11, "And of the corn, the wine and the oil."
Neh. 10. 37, "Fruit of all manner of trees, of wine and of oil."
Neh. 10. 39, "Of the corn, of the new wine and of the oil."
Neh. 13. 5, "The tithes of the corn, the new wine and the oil."
Neh. 13. 12, "Tithes of the corn, the new wine and the oil."
Psa. 4. 7, "Gladness more than when corn and wine increased."
Prov. 3. 10, "Thy presses shall burst out with new wine."
Isa. 24. 7, "The new wine mourneth, the vine languisheth."
Isa. 36. 17, "Land of corn and wine, of bread and vineyards."
Isa. 62. 8, "Give thy corn and thy wine to thine enemies."
Isa. 62. 8, "The new wine is found in the cluster a blessing."
Jer. 31. 12, "For wheat, for oil and for wine."
Hos. 2. 8, "I gave her corn and wine and oil."
Hos. 2. 9, "I will take away thy corn and thy wine."
Hos. 2. 22, "Earth shall bear the corn, the wine and the oil."
Hos. 7. 14, "Assembled themselves for corn and wine."
Hos. 9. 2, "The new wine shall fail."
Joel 1. 10, "Corn wasted, wine dried up, oil languisheth."
Joel 2. 24, "The fats shall overflow with wine and oil."
Joel 12. 19, "Behold I send you corn and wine and oil."
Mic. 6. 15, "Shall sow but not reap; tread sweet wine but shall not drink."
Hag. 1. 11, "Drought upon the corn, wine and oil."
Zech 9. 17, "'Whoredom and wine (yayin) and new wine (tirosh) take away the heart." This speaks of the imbruting influence of appetite, and clearly points to a state of degradation in which all things minister to fleshliness and sensuality. This can be said of wholesome food and drink as well as of intoxicants.

This examination of the *tirosh* texts ought to satisfy any fair-minded person that the thing which *tirosh* stands

for is as harmless as corn and wheat and oil, and is as certainly classed among the blessings of a kind Providence as they. It is nowhere prohibited nor does it anywhere suggest intoxication. Neither is it associated with vice or moral fault. Exactly here must the issue be met. *Tirosh* does not mean intoxicating wine. If this is not its character—if it stands for fermented and intoxicating wine—then the whole testimony of the Old Testament can be invoked to support the deluge of intemperance and drunkenness. That precisely is the nerve of this entire question, and the crisis must be squarely met with these thirty-eight quotations containing the word *tirosh!*

Our contention that *tirosh* is the name for unfermented wine is immensely strengthened by a careful survey of those texts which contain the specific Hebrew term which never means anything but fermented wine; and that word is

Shekar

Whenever the Old Testament writers wish to specify a kind of wine that is always condemned and prohibited, a drink that is without any sort of doubt intoxicating, the word invariably used is *shekar*. Gesenius says that it is "any kind of intoxicating liquor." This word is found forty-two times in the Hebrew Bible, nineteen times in the verb form, and twenty-three times as a noun. To the word as a noun we direct special attention. The air is very much clarified touching the meaning of this word, for there is substantial agreement all along the line that it is always the name for fermented wine. Our English versions generally and very appropriately render it "strong drink." There is not an instance in the Bible where this word enjoys the divine approval as the name of a beverage, nor one in which it is found keeping company with God's gracious gifts to man. An examination of the texts which follow will satisfy any candid person of the correctness of these statements:

Lev. 10. 9, "Drink not wine nor strong drink." Wherever in Scripture this expression, "Wine and strong drink," is found, the Hebrew terms invariably are yayin and shekar.
Num. 28. 7, "Cause the strong wine to be poured out."
Deut. 29. 6, "Neither have ye drunk wine nor strong drink."
Judg. 13. 4, "Drink not wine nor strong drink."
Judg. 13. 14, "Neither let her drink wine nor strong drink."
1 Sam. 1. 15, "I have drunk neither wine nor strong drink."
Prov. 20. 1, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging."
Prov. 31. 4, "Not for the king to drink wine, nor princes strong drink."
Judg. 13. 7, "Drink no wine nor strong drink."
Prov. 31. 6, "Give strong drink to him that is ready to perish." This is an opiate, anesthetic, or medical prescription; not a beverage.
Isa. 5. 11, "Woe to them that follow strong drink."
Isa. 5. 22, "Woe to the men that mingle strong drink."
Isa. 24. 9, "Strong drink shall be bitter to them that drink it."
Isa. 28. 7, "Priests and prophets have erred through strong drink." (Thrice.)
Isa. 29. 9, "They stagger, but not with strong drink."
Isa. 56. 12, "We will fill ourselves with strong drink."
Mic. 2. 11, "Lying spirit prophesy wine and strong drink."
Num. 28. 7, "Strong wine for a drink offering." (Offered, not to be drunk.)

Deuteronomy 14. 22-26 is a difficult passage, and seems to furnish an exception to the rule; but perhaps if rightly understood, it does not. Professor F. D. Hemmenway, in an article in the *Methodist Quarterly Review* for July, 1878, makes this very judicious comment upon this passage: "It is among the tithes which every Hebrew must set apart

to be eaten before the Lord in a solemn religious feast and as a special religious offering, and its presence here is thought to be significant of its value rather than its common use as a beverage among men." And this interpretation receives strong support from the recent English versions, from which all idea of "soul lusting" has disappeared.

This canvass of the three important Hebrew words touches the very core of the Oriental wine question, and it is difficult to see how anything can be said that would change the situation one hair's breadth; and little need be added except what will throw further light upon, and afford stronger confirmation of, the doctrine here set forth.

The Septuagint

Altogether the most valuable corroborative evidence to be found anywhere is the testimony of the Greek version of the Old Testament made by Greek-Hebrew scholars more than two hundred years before Christ. It is therefore of the utmost importance to inquire how these old Hebrews treated the words under consideration; for, let it be remembered that the Septuagint version is their embalmed opinion. Here we have their own statement as to what they thought these three words meant. Following is the state of the case as it stands forever stereotyped in that ancient version:

Yayin. This word they uniformly rendered *oinos,* which must be accepted as entirely correct, for the first is the generic term for all kinds of wine in Hebrew, precisely as the second is the generic term for all kinds of wine in Greek. One is the exact equivalent for the other.

Tirosh. This is the Hebrew name for unfermented wine, and they rendered it also with the Greek word *oinos,* except once (Isa. 65. 8), with rox, "new wine in the cluster." This treatment introduces confusion, as the Hebrew term is specific, while the Greek term is generic. But perhaps it was the best, if not the only, thing that could be done, because the Greek language has no specific term for unfermented wine. Everything in the nature of a beverage from the vine was called *oinos.*

Shekar. With this word a radical change of treatment was adopted. They never once translated *shekar* with *oinos.* This is significant. That fact alone ought forever to settle the question that *tirosh* and *shekar* do not stand for the same kinds of wine. Seven times *shekar* is translated with a Greek word coined from the verb *methuo,* which means "I am drunk." That these translators were obliged to resort to such a word to render *shekar* is sufficient evidence of its character. Add to this the further fact that they transliterated *shekar* twelve times making it read *sikera,* thus Hellenizing it and compelling it to retain its debauched character even in the Greek version! And in that form it appears once in the Greek New Testament (Luke 1. 15).

Thus it will appear to any careful person that the overwhelming testimony of the Septuagint supports the thesis here taught, that *yayin* is the name for all beverages obtained from the vine without any reference to their quality or character; that *tirosh* is the specific term

for unfermented wine; and that *shekar* is the term for all fermented and intoxicating liquors.

Refs.—See Communion Wines.

BIBLE WINES—See Bible and Drink, also Communion Wine.

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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA—See Alabama.

BLIND PIGS—The liquor interests attempt to confuse the issue in the minds of the people by declaring that prohibition of the saloon only results in the substitution of an unlicensed trade. On the contrary, the blind pig and boot-legger flourish most in those communities which license the liquor traffic. The licensed saloon inevitably breeds blind pigs.

License territory is safer territory for the illicit dealer. If drunkenness results from the sale of his goods, that drunkenness is attributed to the saloons and does not prompt investigation on the part of the police. And the blind pigger in wet territory can procure his liquor shipments without exciting suspicion, but this is not true in prohibition territory.

As a rule, it is not hard to ascertain nearly the exact number of illicit liquor shops in any community. This is due to the fact that the blind pigger has a very wholesome fear of Uncle Sam, and while he is willing to operate without a State or local license, he is not willing to incur the danger of running without a permit from the federal government. So he pays his federal tax, takes his receipt, the transaction is recorded by the federal government, and then the pigger proceeds to business with no fear of the lesser authorities.

In the fall of 1914 the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, desiring to make a study that would turn up accurate information in regard to this question, conducted inquiries in every State of the Union to ascertain the disparity between the number of State licenses or total of county licenses and the number of federal tax receipts in each of these States. Reliable figures were secured from Michigan, Florida, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Washington (then a license State), Texas, Ohio, Idaho, and Kansas. The following table tells the story:

State	Number State Licenses	Number Federal Licenses	Excess Federal Licenses
Michigan	*3,983	**7,187	3,204
Florida	354	1,051	697
New Hampshire	606	867	261
Rhode Island	397	2,502	2,105
Washington	2,340	2,802	462
Texas	3,100	4,964	1,864
Ohio	5,355	11,419	6,064
Idaho	226	624	398
Kansas		***515	515

*Both wholesale and retail. **Retail only. ***June 30, 1914.

In no case do the federal figures cover anything except retail dealers in liquors and retail dealers in malt liquors. All State figures are for State licenses or are totals of local licenses. It should be noticed that these States represent practically every section of the country.

After making all allowances for differences in State laws and federal laws, the above table conclusively proves that the more saloons licensed by the State the more saloons run without a State license. The difference between the number of federal licenses and State licenses is almost a census of the number of blind pigs in any State.

The difference between these various license States and the prohibition State of Kansas, however, is even greater than this table would show, for whereas a blind pig in license territory usually runs year in and year out and is often connected with a house of ill-fame, in Kansas a man may buy a federal tax receipt, sell one drink, and go to jail for six months. It is exceedingly probable that not one man in one hundred who buys a federal tax receipt to sell liquors continues in business sixty days without facing a judge if he tries to do business in Kansas.

Eastern Figures

Figures are available also from New York and Illinois, but not from sources which warrant us in guaranteeing them. According to the liquor press, in New York, in 1913, there were 23,472 saloons licensed by the State. During this time the internal revenue collectors issued 34,522 permits to sell liquors. This means that there were in New York State just exactly 11,150 blind pigs, as contrasted with 515 in Kansas.

The liquor press is also responsible for the statement that there are in Illinois 12,708 licensed saloons, but there are 22,754 dealers in liquors holding the federal tax receipt. This indicates the presence in Illinois of 10,046 blind pigs, tigers, etc.

The full significance of these figures, however, can only be gathered from their consideration in connection

with the State population. Looking at it from this standpoint, New York has 1,239 blind pigs to the million of population; Illinois has 1,784 blind pigs to the million of population; Kansas has 305 to the million of population.

Information from other sources leads to the same conclusions reached by the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For instance, during the prohibition campaign in Michigan it was ascertained that there were approximately 1,400 holders of the federal retail liquor dealer's license in addition to the licensed saloons and the crooked drug stores.

According to a report by the State Liquor Licensing Board of Ohio to the governor for the year ending June 30, 1916, the State liquor license inspectors prosecuted 902 cases against illicit liquor sellers and secured 726 convictions.

The prosecuting attorney of one of the wettest counties in Pennsylvania has just caused the arrest of 56 blind piggers in that county, and says that perhaps 50 more have closed voluntarily thru fear of prosecution since he began his campaign against such places. He estimates that there are three times as many blind pigs as licensed saloons in the county, and at this ratio there are over 30,000 blind pigs in Pennsylvania.

A careful study was made in Massachusetts in 1910 of the comparative number of legal liquor licenses or certificates of fitness granted, both of which call for the payment of a federal internal revenue tax, and the actual number of persons paying the federal tax.

In the no-license cities and towns there were 682 druggists' licenses and certificates of fitness granted; 1,103 internal revenue liquor dealers' taxes were paid, an excess above legal of 421.

In the license cities there were 2,972 local licenses and certificates granted, but there were 4,245 internal revenue liquor dealer taxpayers, that is, there were 1,273 more persons who paid federal liquor dealers' tax than were granted local license to sell.

According to Mr. George M. Alden, in a report published by the Massachusetts No-License League, who made this investigation, in the license places there was one illegal seller for 1,479 population; in the no-license cities and towns there was one for each 3,557 of the population. That is, according to population, there were on the average two and one-third times as many illegal sellers who paid internal revenue liquor taxes in license places as in no-license places.

Boston had 1,218 licensed places, but 1,695 persons paid the federal tax, showing that there were at least 387 illicit places.

In the year that Colorado went dry, Denver had 483 "lawful" saloons. Nevertheless, the number of federal tax receipts in force in the fall of 1914 was five hundred more than the number of local licenses. In San Francisco there were in October, 1914, 4,213 legal saloons and an excess of tax receipts indicating 1,300 blind pigs. Indeed, Past Grand Valiant Commander William C. Wood, spokesman for the Knights of the Royal Arch Committee, admitted that there were not less than 1,200 blind pigs in the city in March, 1912, at a time when there were 3,300 liquor establishments. So it seems that an

increase in the number of saloons of 913 had been accompanied by an increase in the number of blind pigs of 100.

In Los Angeles, in the same State, in a year when there were 650 licensed saloons, there were 194 blind pigs arrested. Four years ago Portland, Ore., had 800 licensed saloons. According to the federal record, there were also 1,000 holders of federal tax receipts who did not hold a license.

The police of Cincinnati complain that the speak-easies give them more trouble than the Sunday closing proposition. In March, 1914, there was a statement in the Cleveland press that "speak-easies and bootlegging joints are running wide open in Cleveland downtown districts."

Under Pennsylvania's "Model" Law

The official liquor license directory of the State of Pennsylvania for 1913 was said to contain the correct names and post office addresses of all brewers, distillers, wholesalers, retailers, hotels, and cafés in the State. Nearly 14,000 names were in the directory. However, according to the records of the Internal Revenue Department, there were at the same time 23,443 persons in Pennsylvania paying the government liquor tax. This means there were at least 9,443 speak-easies in that "model" license State.

West Virginia's Experience

West Virginia operated her saloons under license for half a century and prided herself that she had the best license law of any State, in the Union. Under that law speak-easies grew in number until in the wet centers they were more numerous than licensed places. Prior to the State-wide election Wheeling police reported 135 licensed saloons in that city. At the same time the revenue officials reported 272 federal taxpayers. That meant 135 licensed saloons and 137 speak-easies. In Parkersburg there were 39 licensed dealers and 43 speak-easies. This proportion held good in other wet towns. In 1912 the voters put the entire State in the dry column by nearly 100,000 majority, repudiating, "the best license law in the country." At the time West Virginia voted dry there were 498 licensed dealers and 929 unlicensed dealers, but all these 929 had paid the government tax.

The study is not weakened by turning to the South. In speaking of Birmingham, Ala., in the wet year of 1914, *Mida's Criterion,* the liquor magazine, said: "So great is the number of blind tigers in Birmingham that ten of them have been found in one block of the city and there are in existence wholesale blind tiger supply houses." No wonder Alabama went dry!

The repressive effect of prohibition law should also be noticed.

In the nine States, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and West Virginia, all of which except Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota have enacted prohibition laws since 1907, there were, in 1907, 15,674 persons who paid "the federal tax as liquor dealers;" in 1915, there were only 6,539, a decrease of 58 per cent. Thru the country as a whole the decrease was 18 per cent.

During the same period the license State of New Jersey had a decrease of less than 3 per cent, New York State with its license cities a decrease of only 5 per cent.

A table showing the number of holders of federal liquor tax receipts in the States which were dry in 1907, and showing also the number of such receipts in 1915, brings out in a startling way the progress of enforcement:

	1907	1915
Kansas	3,220	412
North Dakota	1,905	373
Oklahoma*	1,754	610
Mississippi	580	342
Georgia	1,634	1,509
Tennessee	2,260	1,318
North Carolina	1,144	202
West Virginia	1,732	230
Maine	826	1,228

*This includes Oklahoma and Indian Territory in 1907, both now embraced in Oklahoma.

Refs.—See Consumption of Liquors; and Illicit Distilling.

BLUE LAWS—Much is heard from the liquor press about "Blue Laws." They point with horror to the early days of Connecticut when "a mother could not kiss her child on the Sabbath day." We see no likelihood of the return of such a law, although it is exceedingly probable that it will soon be a crime to sell a poison that makes a father go home on the Sabbath day and, instead of kissing his child, pitch it into the fireplace.

In the "Brewers' Yearbook" for 1911 they cite a long list of "Connecticut Blue Laws." As a matter of fact, it is doubtful whether many of the so-called "blue laws" were ever upon the statute books of any State or colony. Most of them seem to have originated in the imagination of a banished Tory who wished to slander the people who had whipped him from their borders. However, it is true that in several colonies there was a "blue law" providing for a fine upon any settlement that did not furnish a tavern and drink for the accommodation of the people.

It may be presumed, then, that those who were responsible for any "blue laws" which may have existed were not prohibitionists.

There are many foolish laws on the statute books of the States to-day which are not repealed because they are invalidated by their absurdity. There is in one State a law providing that when two trains approach a crossing both shall come to a full stop until the other has passed by. Still another State which is not within many miles of salt water and which hardly has a decent rainfall, has an extensive code of laws dealing with the regulation of ports and harbors, due to the fact that many laws were enacted *en bloc* when the State was admitted to the Union.

For a great many years now prohibitionists have been striving to overthrow the *red* laws, which make murder and poverty and insanity and social disorder a matter of revenue and commercialism.

BLUE RIBBON MOVEMENT—The blue ribbon is taken as a badge of abstinence by millions of people in Great Britain and has been similarly used to a slight extent in this country. The movement in Great Britain dates from about 1878.

BOARD OF TEMPERANCE, PROHIBITION,

AND PUBLIC MORALS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—The Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, with offices at Washington, D. C., organized by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, is the outgrowth of the permanent Committee on Temperance and Prohibition established by the General Conference of 1888, which for many years had as its efficient Chairman Dr. J. G. Evans, of Illinois. The General Conference of 1904, meeting in Los Angeles, broadened the work of this committee and changed its name to the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made it one of the benevolences and appointed Bishop William F. McDowell president of the new organization, with headquarters at Chicago. Various meetings of this newly appointed Board were held during the quadrennium, and thru the efficient cooperation of Dr. W. A. Smith, secretary, and Mr. Alonzo E. Wilson, treasurer, sums of money were raised to aid all the States that had fights on for constitutional amendments, and much effective literature was published. But the Society was still without any regular income.

The General Conference of 1908 met in Baltimore. It broadened the constitution of the Society and published it in the Discipline with the various benevolent boards, apportioned $25,000 for its support and requested every pastor to present the claims of the Society and take a free-will offering of their people. The bishops nominated Bishop Robert McIntyre, since deceased, to serve as president for the quadrennium, and the Board elected Dr. W. A. Smith secretary and Alonzo E. Wilson treasurer. The Board of Managers met semiannually in Chicago to raise financial aid for any places where there was a call of need. When Oklahoma was having her fight for State-wide prohibition, the Society raised funds and sent speakers who have generally been credited with tipping the scales in the right direction and making that State dry. Besides, numerous leaflets and pamphlets were sent broadcast into the country.

But the real epoch-making event of the Temperance Society occurred in the May meeting of 1910 when the Board of Managers decided to elect two men to devote their time to the temperance reform in the United States and to build the Society to a place of power. At a special meeting in July they elected as field secretary for the country the Rev. Clarence True Wilson, D.D., then closing his sixth year as a pastor in Portland, Oregon, and as assistant field secretary the Rev. Alfred Smith, D.D., for a number of years temperance evangelist in the Wilmington Conference. These men entered upon their work without an office, a desk, a salary, a cent of income, or even the promise of expenses.

The Beginning of a Great Work

Dr. Wilson rented an office in The Methodist Book Concern, furnished the room at his own expense, purchased literature by the hundreds of thousands of pages, printed Sunday school programs, leaflet literature for campaigning, total abstinence pledge cards, and flew from State to State, Conference to Conference with incredible rapidity, and for nearly two years was responsible for every bill

made by the Society. But during the two years that followed before General Conference he had visited three fourths of the Conferences of Methodism, many of them twice, had lectured, made campaign speeches on street corners, Sunday schools, churches, and halls of every description, and debated with liquor dealers' attorneys in thirty-four States.

Mrs. Wilson had acted as office secretary during these two years without salary or expenses and had shipped literature until more than 20,000 packages of books had been mailed from the offices and all the churches and Sabbath schools had been circularized to induce them to use our pledge cards and programs and had checked up the appointments of the two secretaries. When the General Conference of 1912 met in Minneapolis it was found that 100,000 total abstinence pledge cards had been signed. Over 15,000 men had signed the pledge to drink no liquor and always vote for prohibition; most of them in Dr. Wilson's street meetings. Assistance had been rendered to every State that was voting on constitutional prohibition, and only a little less than a hundred cities and counties that had the fight on, and it was said by the Committee on Temperance of the General Conference that probably never before in the history of reform had such a vast amount of work been accomplished or such definite results been achieved on ten times the expenditure of money.

A New Era

The General Conference by an absolutely unanimous vote commended the administration for its aggressive and wise policy and enlarged its Board of Managers to twenty members, moved its headquarters to Topeka, Kansas, voted a $50,000 apportionment as a minimum for its support, commended the Society to the liberality of the church, instructed it specifically to conduct a campaign for total abstinence, to publish and distribute literature, to inculcate prohibition principles and knowledge, and to create a sentiment among Sunday schools, Epworth and Junior Leagues, and our people generally for State and national prohibition.

Bishop William O. Shepard, of Kansas City, was elected to the presidency, and the Board of Managers elected Dr. Clarence True Wilson general secretary for the quadrennium; Hon. J. M. Miller, vice-president; Dr. Edwin Locke, secretary, and Mr. E. H. Anderson, treasurer.

During the next four years the Society participated in twenty-seven State campaigns, sent out millions of leaflets, investigated the success of prohibition in the great State of Kansas and exploited its lessons as no other agency could have done, having the notable Kansas record as a base of its propaganda.

The work of the Society was divided into departments, Miss Ina L. Bates supervising the office work with various assistants. Mr. Deets Pickett was made research secretary; the Rev. Harry G. McCain, extension secretary; Dr. J. N. C. Coggin, secretary for colored work. Besides the platform work of its extensive Lecture Bureau, the Society produced four notable volumes. "Dry or Die: The Anglo-Saxon Dilemma" is made up of nine of Dr. Wilson's lectures. "The Greatest Common Destroyer" is the joint work of Pickett and McCain and has been adopted

in the Epworth League study course. The Pocket Cyclopedia has been edited in two large editions by Mr. Pickett and has grown in three years into the present work. The Society furnished speakers for all Methodist Conferences, numerous conventions, and campaigns. Its leaflet department has grown into one of the largest tract societies in the world. It has furnished a library of seven of the best volumes for $5.00 and circulated the entire set in public and Sunday school libraries as well as to individual workers and pastors. It has published Sunday school temperance programs, total abstinence pledge cards, button badges for pledge signers, wall rolls for total abstainers to be used by Sunday schools for permanent records of their success. It has published what is now a famous publicity agency known as the Clipsheet, going out weekly from our office to every daily paper in the United States and to every paper of every kind in the States that have a fight or prospective fight on, besides, publishing the Voice, which goes to every Methodist preacher in the world. Our big red posters, twelve in number, have been very conspicuous in all State fights. The Society secured the writing by Dr. E. L. Eaton of "Winning the Fight Against Drink."

In 1914 the Society purchased an automobile to campaign the Western States, and it became famous as the "Oregon Waterwagon," and in connection with the inauguration of street meetings the Society has helped to make out-of-door campaigning the popular vogue.

Its Work Crowned

In May, 1916, the General Conference met in Saratoga, N. Y., reviewing the work of this Board in all its departments, and by an absolutely unanimous vote, doubled its apportionment to $100,000 per annum, changed its name to Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, located it at Washington, D. C., rewrote its constitution to broaden its field of operation and to make permanent its task in the nation's capital for the promotion for all time of the moral life of the republic. Bishop William F. McDowell was made president, Dr. Clarence True Wilson was unanimously re-elected general secretary. He nominated for Research work, Deets Pickett; for Extension work, Ernest Dailey Smith, D.D.; for Foreign Language work, H. K. Madsen, D.D.; for work among our Freedmen, Dr. J. N. C. Coggin; Miss Ina L. Bates was continued as office secretary, and assistants were found for each department. The Board rented, as temporary headquarters, 204 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., and has purchased a most beautiful lot on the corner of First Street and Maryland Avenue, N. E., fronting the Capitol, within a three-minute walk of the Union Station, and within a stone throw of the Congressional Library, the Senate Office Building, and the House Office Building, and looking right into the door of the Senate chamber. Here is proposed to erect a permanent building that shall be headquarters for the church, temperance, and reform forces that center at the nation's capital, and to have room for the officers, especially of the Methodist interests, in and around the Capital City.

BONEDRY LAWS—The term "bonedry," used in qualifying a prohibition law, indicates that the law pro-

hibits the importation of liquor for beverage purpose whether or not it is intended that the liquor shall be sold. Some of these laws even prohibit the possession of alcoholic liquors except for mechanical and sacramental purposes.

Until the last few years prohibition laws have been intended to prevent only the *traffic* in liquors. It was not believed that any State had the right under the constitution to prohibit the importation of liquors when intended for personal use. Even after the passage of the Webb-Kenyon act it was doubted that the States had the power to prohibit such importation until the decision of the Supreme Court early in 1917 clearly established that the States have such rights under the Webb-Kenyon law. Previous to this decision States which had desired to banish liquors from their borders had, in general, thought that the limit of their power was to fix a maximum quantity which might be imported during a certain period of time, thus protecting the supposed right of personal consumption and yet preventing any individual from receiving a sufficient quantity for trade. These laws, providing a "quart a month, etc.," caused the liquor interests to challenge the sincerity of the States passing them, altho, as a matter of fact, such laws were in advance of State prohibition laws which fixed no limit of importation. These laws finally became known as "quart prohibition laws," and when the right of the State to prohibit entirely was finally established, those who opposed bonedry laws became known as "quart prohibitionists."

In February, 1917, the Post Office appropriation bill was under consideration in the United States Senate, and an amendment to prohibit the sending of liquor advertisements and solicitation thru the mails into States prohibiting such advertising was offered. Senator Reed, of Missouri, challenged the sincerity of the whole prohibition movement and offered another amendment absolutely prohibiting interstate commerce in liquor in prohibition States. The Senate promptly accepted the amendment by 45 to 11, and the House, after a memorable scene, voted for it by 319 to 72. It is not true, as has been alleged, that the bill was favored by the beer interests and opposed by the prohibitionists. The Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church earnestly urged all congressmen to vote for it. Its passage struck a terrific blow at the great export breweries who were doing 90 per cent of the business with prohibition States.

The so-called Reed amendment reads as follows:

"Whosoever shall order, purchase, or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal, and mechanical purposes, into any State or Territory the laws of which State or Territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purpose, shall be punished as aforesaid: Provided, that nothing herein shall authorize the shipment of liquor into any State contrary to the laws of such State."

Refs.—See Congress.

BOOKS ON DRINK—See Bibliography.

BOOZE—On March 22, 1915, two whisky bottles were sold in New York for $58. Blown into them was the name

of E. C. Booz, a Philadelphia distiller of about 1840. It is said that his name introduced "booze" into the vernacular.

There was an old English word, "bouse," which meant alcoholic liquor, altho one cannot say why. Sheridan used "boozed" in "The School for Scandal."

An interesting, tho seemingly far-fetched supposition is that the word is derived from the practice of worshiping Osiris, the Egyptian god, or Busiris, as he was often called, with drinking orgies. It is supposed that when the Egyptians saw a man reeling down the street they would say, "He is boozy"; that is, "He is affected with the spirit of Busiris." Still another theory is that the word "booze" is derived from the Turkish word "boza," a beverage resembling near-beer, made from millet.

BOYCOTT—The boycott has been a favorite weapon of the liquor interests and has usually reacted upon them with disastrous results. It is the custom of the liquor dealers in paying bills to deduct a certain per cent from the remittance, sending instead of money, stamps indicating that the amount has been contributed to the anti-prohibition fund. If the creditor refuses to submit to this extortion, be is boycotted.

In Louisville, Ky., one man was dismissed from his position for distributing handbills of a temperance meeting, and in Montana people who were prohibitionists at heart, were, during the 1916 campaign, forced to contribute to the anti-prohibition fund or suffer a systematic boycott.

Refs.—See Lawlessness.

BRAIN—Dr. W. A. Chapple, of London, says: "Alcohol is a poison, having a specific affinity for the nerve centers of the brain, and paralyzing those centers in the inverse order of their development, the last developed suffering first and most, and the first developed suffering last and least."

This affinity of alcohol for the brain cell is not a surprising quality. The poison of lead has a peculiar affinity for the muscles of the wrist; mercury, for the salivary glands; manganese, for the liver; arsenic, for the coating of the stomach; strychnine, for the spinal cord; but alcohol is a ready solvent of fat and, to this Professor Hans Meyer, of the University of Vienna, attributes its affinity for the cells of the brain, which are composed largely of a fatty substance. The healthy brain cell has a symmetrical center and branches, but under alcohol the centers become irregular and the branches frayed in appearance. Frequently it is the case that continued drinking so damages the cell that it will not recover, and a damaged brain cell is never replaced.

The assertion of Dr. Chapple, that alcohol attacks first the higher qualities of the mind, is also well established and generally acknowledged. These qualities are based upon brain cells which have been produced during the more recent periods of man's development. They are racially less mature and resistant.

"Civilized man equals the brute animal plus the brain development," says the New York Health Department in a bulletin. "Alcohol blots out the high brain development and leaves the brute animal. Even a very little alcohol,

not showing itself in drunkenness, has a damaging effect on the brain."

Common observation indicates clearly the effect of alcohol in reversing the evolutionary processes. It is because of the truth of this that the man who becomes intoxicated loses first his sense of decency, his ability to think clearly and accurately, and to associate ideas. As his intoxication progresses it affects those nerve and brain powers which control the senses. He begins to see double, to be unable to control his movements; his powers of smell, hearing, and sight are distinctly lessened. It has been well said that intoxication epitomizes the whole history of insanity. The man who becomes dead drunk within the space of a few hours undergoes very much the same change as the man who becomes gradually insane, and he who keeps his association and motor senses slightly drugged all of the time by "moderate" drinking is not entirely a sane man. He is constantly drunk to a slight degree, and is therefore constantly insane to a slight degree.

The day has passed when any intelligent and informed person boasts of the ability to "carry liquor well." Such ability is not a sign of a strong body, but of a weak brain. The brain which is not sensitive to alcohol is an atavistic product. The caveman was probably able to "carry liquor well"; Thomas Edison would probably carry it very ill indeed.

The Effect Upon Mental Work

The work of Krapelin, Dietel, Vintschgau, Vogt, Stehr, and many others has demonstrated that alcohol, even in very small quantities, has a distinctly unfavorable effect upon the ability to do mental work. One glass of beer will decrease the powers of memory, reason, and perception for a certain length of time and steady, so-called "moderate" drinking produces an abiding impairment of the mental capability. Investigations made by Dr. Alfred Stehr, in Germany, disclosed a distinct loss of efficiency on Mondays after the drinking on Sundays, among a group of bottle workers in Dresden. This loss amounted to 28.5 per cent.

Some Experiments

The earliest experiments along this line were made by Exner, of Vienna, in 1873, to determine the effect of alcohol upon the ability of the subject to respond quickly to a flash of light. Exner found that a small quantity of alcohol would distinctly lengthen the reaction time, and when the test was complicated by requiring the subject to press a right or left telegraph key, as might be suggested by the signal, a very small quantity of alcohol was found to increase greatly the liability to error.

Krapelin's experiments showed that alcohol has virtually the same effect upon the mind as fatigue. The Scientific Temperance Federation of Boston has translated some very valuable European studies regarding the practical effect of the use of alcohol upon employers of labor.

The interest of American industry in this subject has been very great. Any habit which decreases the ability of the workman to judge quickly and accurately or which impairs his sight, hearing, and touch, greatly increases the

liability of his getting a crushed hand, a cut finger, or worse. And alcohol has this effect even when taken in the most moderate doses. It increases the liability of error in eye measurement, renders the hearing less acute, makes the workman less alert to respond instantly to a suggestion of danger, and increases the brute tendency to disregard the safety of others.

The margin of safety in modern industry is small. It is measured too frequently by fractions of an inch. Reduce the alertness and the exactness with which the body responds to the necessities of labor, and by so much you have increased the liability that the hand will be misplaced that fraction that means mutilation (U. S. Senate Document No. 645, Vol. XI).

"No man under the influence of alcohol even slightly should be permitted to remain in the works, much less to work," says a pamphlet issued by the Fidelity and Casualty Company. "Nor should a man whose nerves have been rendered unsteady by the habitual use of alcohol or by a recent debauch be permitted to operate dangerous machinery or to carry on dangerous work. He endangers not only his own life, but the lives of others."

The Ætna Life Insurance Company said in a pamphlet in 1911:

It is advisable not to employ, or to continue in employment, men who are known to be steady and hard drinkers. The regular use of intoxicants in any considerable quantity is bound in time to make a workman undesirable as regards both his liability to cause accident and his efficiency.

Refs.—See Alcohol, Effects of; Diseases Caused; Doctors on Drink; Insanity; Mental Efficiency; Stimulation.

BRANDY—Brandy is produced by distilling wine, or is supposed to be so produced. As a matter of fact, it is usually only an imitation of the pure product.

BREWERS—The brewery interests now absolutely dominate the liquor traffic of America, and the Chicago *Journal* well says, "In handling that traffic they have violated every instinct of decency, and broken or evaded every law made for their control, with the single exception of the law requiring them to pay tax."

Every time the brewers meet in convention they talk loudly of "reform," by which they mean the substitution of beer for all other drinks, the substitution of the German beer garden and beer restaurant for the American bar and the domination of all recreative centers by the brewing interests.

Before the American people accept this program they should know the character of these "reformers," the merit of their contentions, and the effect of their control upon the liquor trade.

What the saloon is the brewery has made it. A legislative commission, appointed by the State of Minnesota, found that 712 of the 814 saloons in Saint Paul and Minneapolis were owned or controlled by brewers. Forty per cent of the licenses in Minneapolis and 78 per cent in Saint Paul were paid for by brewery checks. Four hundred and twenty-eight saloon buildings were owned by them.

They also found that the brewers supplied beer to blind pigs, maintained a fund to pay fines for them, and employed men to defend them in court. There were 129 convictions of blind pigs in 1909 and 104 in 1910.

Three thousand twenty-two out of 7,080 saloons in Chi-

cago maintain bedrooms for the use of their patrons. Six hundred thirty-three saloons operate restaurants, cafés, and cabarets; 1,811 have partitions, wine rooms, and stalls; 718 have dance rooms, and 63, "palm" gardens. Private entrances are provided by 2,594 saloons, while 2,420 maintain electric pianos; 89, bowling alleys, and 448, pool and billiard rooms.

The breweries control 4,952, or 70 per cent, of the licensed saloons; own 2,232, or 34 per cent, of the licenses, and own the fixtures in 4,689 saloons, or 67 per cent of the total number. There is a saloon to every 351 persons living in Chicago, and they employ 17,882 persons.

Some of the most notorious dives in Chicago have been under the actual or practical supervision of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company. The "California Buffet," a place of unspeakable character on South Dearborn Street, long displayed the illuminated sign of that company, and the bonds of its keeper were frequently signed by employees of the men who make Budweiser.

In Milwaukee and Saint Louis, dominated respectively by Mr. Pabst and Mr. Busch, there is hardly a saloon which is not frequented by drunken, debauched, semibrutes.

When Mr. Busch, in 1916, issued his statement that the beer interests were going to reform the liquor trade, federal Judge Landis was considering cases of several brewery agents. When he was told that the Anheuser-Busch Brewery association controls thirty-two saloons in East Saint Louis Judge Landis said: "I see that Mr. August A. Busch made a public statement bemoaning the fact that lawless saloon keepers have been responsible for anti-saloon sentiment. Here are thirty-two saloons confessedly managed by Mr. Busch's company and they have been steadfastly breaking the law for at least ten years." Turning to the clerk, the judge said: "I want you to make a transcript of the cases I have tried in this court and send it by special delivery to Mr. Busch; I think it will do him good."

Some Liquor Opinions

In view of the success of the brewers in "reforming" in Saint Paul, Minneapolis, Saint Louis, Milwaukee, and Chicago, where they control such a large proportion of the saloons, we do not wonder that National President Timothy McDonough, of the Liquor League of the United States, in an address before the State Convention of the Iowa Liquor Dealers' Association, May 23, 1911, said, "The resolutions of the brewers sound well, but they are ALL ROT."

"Ever since the brewery became an American institution," said *Mida's Criterion of the Wine and Spirit Interests* in its issue for February 16, 1916, "the brewer has been the most self-important individual in the country. He has been able to take barley and hops in meager measure and water in liberal measure and produce beer that has yielded him such enormous profits that he undoubtedly owns the greatest landed interests in America. He is the possessor of real estate valuable beyond the dreams of Crœsus. The arrogance of the brewer has brought him to grief."

In a vigorous denunciation of the brewers, President Neal Bonner, of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Asso-

ciation (1916), declared "that they flagrantly defied law and order, encouraged violation of the law, furnished their product to persons who have no regard for decency, and are greedy to increase their output."

In Collusion with Criminals

The attitude of the brewers toward law and society in general was also made quite clear by President Samuel Dickie, of Albion College, Albion, Mich., at the time he was preparing for his debate with Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee. Dr. Dickie suggested to friends in Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana that they write to the most widely known brewing firms of Milwaukee, frankly asking in what way they would cooperate in locating blind pigs in prohibition districts. One man wrote from the prohibition town of Harrisburg, Ill., to the Fred Miller Brewing Company, and got the following reply:

"We should, of course, like to supply that district with our beer, and we can either arrange to supply you from Cairo, or we can make casks that have an appearance the same as a sugar barrel. . . . We could send our advertising matter, also order postals, and we would inquire whether this arrangement would be satisfactory to you. . . . We have similar arrangements with a lot of our customers, and hope to hear from you covering this matter further by return mail."

The Pabst Brewing Company, asked for similar trade from a "dry" county of Michigan, revealed their everyday attitude toward this sort of thing by eagerly encouraging their supposed prospective customer and "thanking" him for his request. Similar inquiries brought similar responses from the Schlitz Brewing Company, from the Joseph Schultz Brewing Company, the Jung Brewing Company, and the Gutsch Brewing Company, all beer firms of Wisconsin's metropolis. In fact, the replies, plainly betraying the brewing companies' understanding of the supposed legal status of their prospective patrons, were in several cases in the form of printed circular letters, showing the backbone of the "blind pig" industry in prohibition States is, in reality, the big brewer in the license cities of near-by license States.

The brewers are no more law-abiding in license territory.

"Every time I arrest a man who is running a blind pig I find, when I get to court, that the representative of the brewery has been there before me. He threatens whatever judge is sitting there with political death if he doesn't 'listen to reason,'" said Detective J. N. Flynn, of Chicago.

And Mr. Robert J. Northold, an attorney of that city, stated that "the breweries are behind the Chicago blind pig men and fight tooth and nail to have them discharged when we have them arrested."

His testimony was backed up by Lieutenant John McCarthy, of the police. Lieutenant McCarthy asserted that "if it wasn't for the politicians and the influence of the breweries I would drive the blind pigs out of Rogers Park in four weeks."

Corruption of Brewers

In 1916 seventy-two brewing concerns and the United States Brewing Association itself were placed under one hundred and one indictments for conspiracy to violate

the federal corrupt practices act. Facts brought out by the Grand Jury investigation in Pittsburgh indicated that $3,500,000 were paid in that State alone to perpetuate the partnership between the brewers and politics.

The stock answer given to all queries put by the federal district attorney and the Grand Jury to these brewers and officers of the United States Brewing Association was:

"I decline to answer on the ground that my answer may tend to incriminate me; and as one of the persons accused in this proceeding, I insist upon my constitutional privilege, which protects me against being compelled to testify against myself."

Some of the men giving this answer were:

Edward A. Schmidt, brewer; John Gardiner, President Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association; Gustav W. Lembeck, Treasurer of the United States Brewers' Association; Hugh F. Fox, Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association; Charles F. Ettla, A. W. Brockmeyer, James P. Mulvihill, John J. McDermott, George J. Thompson, Edw. Heuer and Neil Bonner, all brewers, officers of anti-prohibition organizations, retailers or having similar connections.

The investigation which preceded the indictments showed contributions of nearly $400,000 for use in one election!

The Philadelphia *North American* says, "This is the first time a great industry has acknowledged, thru its leading representatives, that its routine activities are of such a nature that to explain or even discuss them would be incriminating."

Refs.—See Beer and all references under that head. Also see Immigration.

BREWING—The art of brewing is one of the oldest arts of which we have any knowledge. Brewing was known and practiced by the Egyptians, perhaps one thousand years before the beginning of the Christian era. It was practiced by the Greeks, Romans, and ancient Gauls. Herodotus, B. C. 450, tells us how Egyptians made wine from grain. Pliny repeats the same statement and many others of those early writers refer to it. Tacitus states in the first century A. D. that it was the usual beverage among the Germans, and, further, the art of malting and brewing was probably introduced into Great Britain by the Romans. Even the Kaffirs, a race in Africa, make beer from millet seed. As early as the twelfth century beer was used in England and was especially prepared from malt made by the monks. The convent at Burton on Trent became celebrated at a very early date for the quality of its ale, which was attributed to the special quality of the water. As early as 1585 there were twenty-six breweries in London, with an output of 650,000 barrels per annum. It is interesting to note that New York city produces ten times that quantity, and the entire United States produces one hundred times that quantity. The term "ale" was used in England before the introduction of hops and probably came from the Scandinavians. The use of hops was derived from Germany and the name "beer" was first applied to malt liquor containing hops.

Dr. Chandler, in speaking before the United States Master Brewers' Association, said that when hops was first introduced into England, in 1649, the people petitioned the king against its use, saying that it was a "wicked weed" which would spoil the drink and endanger the lives of the people. The English made a mistake common to

the present generation, which frequently attributes the evil of the saloon to tables, or chairs, or music, or screens, whereas the real evil in beer is spelled "alcohol."

BRIBERY—See Lawlessness; and Brewers.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF INEBRIETY—An organization established in 1884. The president is Sir William J. Collins and the honorable secretary, Dr. T. N. Kelynack. Dr. Norman Kerr, Professor Sims Woodhead, Dr. W. McAdam Eccles, and many others with whose names American students of the liquor problem are thoroly familiar are numbered among its membership, which includes a very large company of British medical men and women of equal distinction. The Society has many honorary members and is especially distinguished for its excellent publication, *The British Journal of Inebriety*. Communications are addressed to 139 Harley Street, W., London.

BRYAN, WILLIAM JENNINGS—In 1916 Mr. Bryan declared his opinion that the Democratic Party in 1920 should include a prohibition plank in its platform.

Mr. Bryan's action in refusing to serve his guests with liquor and proffering instead grape juice was the logical culmination of a life of total abstinence and temperance advocacy. Long ago he said: "A saloon is a nuisance. Its influence for evil cannot be confined to the building in which it is conducted any more than can the odors of a slaughter house be confined to the block in which it is located."

BULGARIA—See Balkan Countries.

BUSINESS—(For the effect of prohibition upon business, see State Prohibition, Local Prohibition, Kansas, West Virginia, North Carolina, and North Dakota. For the relation of the liquor industry to workmen, see Labor; and for its relation to the producer of raw materials, see Farmer. For the effect of alcohol upon industrial efficiency and the changing attitude of great business organizations toward drinking, see Industry. See also Objections to Prohibition.)

CALIFORNIA—This State has 157 dry and 113 wet supervisoral districts. No territory was lost to the drys in 1916 and one wet town went no-license. Two years ago the State gave 169,145 majority against prohibition. On November 7, 1916, it defeated prohibition by only 101,561, with 44,744 against a measure which would have closed all public drinking places and all liquor selling establishments except factories. Ten southern counties which went wet in 1914 by 3,000, gave 48,000 dry majority in 1916. The State, outside of San Francisco, gave a majority of 30,000 against sale or service of liquor in public places.

CANADA—The entire Dominion has voted for prohibition except Yukon and 16 per cent of Quebec.

Mrs. Sarah Rowell Wright, President of the Dominion's W. C. T. U., furnishes the following survey of the situation in Canada at the present time:

Nova Scotia has been dry, except for the city of Halifax, for some years. On February 18, 1916, a bill was

introduced in her Legislature to make the entire province dry, and it passed with only three dissenting votes. The bill went into effect July 1, 1916.

New Brunswick, with ten of her fourteen counties and two of her cities already dry, will be entirely under prohibition on May 1, 1917.

Prince Edward Island has been under prohibition for a considerable time.

Quebec. Of 1,185 municipalities, 975 are dry and province-wide prohibition is a certainty of the near future.

Ontario. On September 16, 1916, a prohibitory law went into effect, having been approved by the Legislature without a dissenting vote.

Manitoba under prohibition May 31, 1916.

Saskatchewan. On July 1, 1915, all bars in the province were closed as a war measure.

Alberta under prohibition July 1, 1916. The law enacted by an overwhelming vote.

British Columbia. Prohibition carried in September, 1916, by a substantial majority.

Newfoundland voted for prohibition by 24,965 to 5,348.

Yukon failed to prohibit the liquor traffic by a margin of only three votes. Only hotel bars are permitted.

Charles Phelps Cushing, writing in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger,* declares that in an eight-thousand-mile journey thru Canada he only met a half dozen people who opposed prohibition, and these seemed to be persons who were financially interested in the liquor trade.

In Canada, prohibition has had results similar to those in the United States. For instance, in Toronto, which was under license in 1915 and under prohibition in 1916, arrests for drunkenness during the two weeks ending September 30, 1915, were 457, and during the corresponding period in 1916 the number of arrests was 88. The arrests for all offenses were respectively 1,665 and 742.

A Dominion-wide prohibition campaign is now under way. Parliament will be asked to pass a war measure prohibiting the manufacture or importation of liquor, with a referendum after the war to make the prohibition permanent.

A striking result of prohibition in Canada has been the splendid behavior of the soldiers, who, whenever they have had the chance, have approved the policy by majorities greater than those given by the civilian population.

CAPITAL—The amount of capital tied up in the production of alcoholic liquors, according to the last available census returns, was $771,516,000. The investment has grown in the past sixty years from about $10,000,000. The next census will probably show a distinct decrease in the amount of capital invested, but in the decade ending 1910 there had been an increase of 68.5. per cent. The following table from a bulletin of the United States Census shows the development of the liquor manufacturing industry during the past sixty years:

Census	Spirits	Malt Liquors	Wines	Total
1850	$5,409,334	$4,072,380	$.....	$9,481,714
1860	12,445,675	15,782,342	306,300	28,534,317
1870	15,545,116	48,779,435	2,334,394	66,658,945
1880	24,247,595	91,208,224	2,581,910	118,037,729
1890	31,006,178	232,471,290	5,792,783	269,270,251
1900	32,551,604	415,284,468	9,838,015	457,674,087
1910	72,450,000	671,158,000	27,908,000	771,516,000

The capital involved is distributed as follows:

Total capital of the distilled liquor traffic of the United States	$72,450,000
Total capital of the malt or fermented liquor traffic (beer)	671,158,000
Total capital of the vinous liquor traffic	27,908,000
Total capital invested in liquor traffic	$771,516,000

Refs.—See References under Business.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—One of the most notorious defects in our civilization is the utter inadequacy of our criminal law and its administration to prevent murder. We have in single States more murders annually than in Great Britain. Our laws are so loose that any shrewd criminal with money can escape, and the administration is so loose that hardly any criminal is afraid of the law. One murderer gets more maudlin sympathy than all the murdered victims of the State combined, and a noted judge was compelled to say, "The taking of life after due process of law as a penalty for murder seems to be the only form of taking life to which the average American has any objection." And with murders increasing there is an organized movement against capital punishment, even for rapists and murderers! Of course these sentimentalists quote the Bible, and wherein does their fallacy lie? Where all fallacies lie, from the conclusion drawn from a statement of fact. False conclusions drawn from the facts of nature are the source of erroneous views of nature; and false conclusions drawn from the statements of Revelation are the basis of religious errors.

The Legislature of Michigan abolished capital punishment from a conclusion drawn from the statement that "God protected Cain after the murder of his brother Abel." He put his mark on Cain, "lest anyone finding him should slay him." From this statement they concluded that God was opposed to capital punishment; and after an incalculable amount of evil and the sacrifice of many innocent lives it was seen to be false. No civil government was then in existence, where life could be taken by process of law; and it was individual retribution or mob violence that was forbidden. But as soon as government was established and law published, the criminals were turned over to the legal authority, and the mandate issued, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by men shall his blood be shed."

A study of the thirteenth chapter of Romans, where the purpose of law is shown to be "a terror to evildoers and a praise to them that do well," and the administrator of law is made an avenger of wrath upon evildoers "and beareth not the sword in vain," will show the basis for civil government, and indicate its right even to take life for the public good. But, have criminals who do outrageous things any rights which overbalance the instincts of manhood? Let the apostle to the Gentiles answer, "They which commit such things are worthy of death" (Rom. 1. 32).

We think a careful investigation will show that wherever the death penalty for murder is not enforced, murders will multiply. In these temperance campaigns embarrassing statistics have been presented to the Drys about the number of murders in Kansas over Nebraska, a wet State. There is only one reason that there were more

murders in the dry State than in the wet, and that is that there was no death penalty for any crime in Kansas; and its penitentiaries are populated with murderers who came across the State lines to commit their deeds and waited their opportunity to entice their victims where it was safe to kill them, and where for such deeds they were boarded at public expense in as palatial quarters as they ever expected to live in, with a guarantee of it for the balance of their life, and a possibility that some governor might pardon them at any time. Imprisonment has never been a deterrent from murder sufficiently strong to influence the minds of the class of men that do these things.

C. T. W.

CATCH-MY-PAL-MOVEMENT—An Irish total Abstinence movement which has had singular success.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—See Catholic Temperance Societies.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES—The Catholic Church has not been generally considered by Protestants to be an asset of the temperance movement. Everybody remembers what happened to the boy who was trying to make plain to his companions that nearly every saloon keeper is a Catholic, and adopted the demonstration method of sticking his head in the first saloon and yelling, "To hell with the pope!" But the Catholic Total Abstinence Union is rapidly growing in strength and prestige and many Catholics are earnestly working for its advancement. On August 4, 5, 1914, a Catholic Prohibition League was organized at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Some utterances by leading Catholics against the liquor evil are:

Let pastors do their best to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of Christ by assiduous preaching and exhortation, and to shine before all as models of abstinence, that so many calamities with which this vice threatens both church and state may, by their strenuous endeavors, be averted.—Letter dated Rome, March 27, 1887, to Archbishop Ireland.

As to the right of the State to prohibit, there can be no question, since the right to suppress crime involves the right to suppress its chief cause. Suppression of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages is the only adequate remedy.—Bishop Spaulding, Peoria, Ill.

Archbishop Ireland would wipe out the accursed traffic.

Would God place in my hand a wand with which to dispel the evil of intemperance, I would strike the door of every saloon, of every distillery, of every brewery, until the accursed traffic should be wiped from the face of the earth.—*Catholics and Prohibition Quarterly.*

Cardinal Manning says liquor is the antagonist of the Holy Ghost:

For thirty years I have been priest and Bishop in London, and now approach my eightieth year. I have learned some lessons, and the first thing is this. The chief bar to the working of the Holy Spirit of God in the souls of men and women is intoxicating drink. I know no antagonist to the Holy Spirit more direct, more subtle, more stealthy, more ubiquitous than intoxicating drink.—*Catholics and Prohibition Quarterly.*

Cardinal Manning, addressing the English lawmakers, said:

It is mere mockery to ask us to put down drunkenness by moral and religious means when the Legislature facilitates the multiplication of the incitements to intemperance on every hand. You might as well call on me, as captain of a sinking ship, and say, "Why

don't you pump the water out?" when you are scuttling the ship in every direction.

Father Doyle, well known thruout this country and Canada, says,

Of all the evils that have cursed mankind, crushed woman's heart, sent youth to destruction, driven virtue to the haunts of shame, and paved the pathway to hell, there is nothing that can compare with the evil of intoxicating drink. And should this evil not be prohibited?

Father Mathew, the "temperance apostle," labored for twenty years for abstinence, then said,

The principle of prohibition seems to me to be the only safe and certain remedy for the evils of intemperance.

Archbishop Ireland said,

We have seen that there is no hope of improving in any shape or form the liquor traffic, there is nothing now to be done, but to wipe it out completely.

Archbishop Keane said:

If I could cause the earth to open and swallow every saloon in the world, I would feel that I was doing humanity a blessing. We must set our face against it with the positive determination to conquer it.

Archbishop Spaulding said,

After all that may be said of the inoperativeness of prohibitory legislation, it remains true that nothing else so effectually suppresses drunkenness and the crimes of which it is the source.

The bishops and archbishops of Canada have in council declared outright for prohibition.

American bishops and archbishops have said in national council, "We exhort pastors, and we implore them for the love of Jesus Christ to devote all their energies to the extirpation of the vice of intemperance." And again: "Let priests never cease to cry out boldly against drunkenness and whatever leads to it."

A few years ago Mr. C. C. Copeland, of Illinois, wrote the pope of Rome as to whether it was right for him as a Catholic to vote for prohibition. He received the answer that if in his opinion prohibition was the remedy for the evil, it was not only his right but his duty to vote for prohibition.

CELL LIFE—Alcohol is a deadly enemy to the unit of animal life. The amœba, that beautiful unicellular animal, is profoundly affected by even small doses of alcohol, actually by one drop of alcohol in one thousand drops of normal saline solution, the fluid in which it is best at home. By alcohol it is irritated, "stimulated," if you like, just at first, but quickly numbed, then paralyzed, and finally killed.

The white blood cell is practically an amœba. Alcohol taken into the stomach is rapidly absorbed thru the mucous membrane into the blood vessels. There it comes into contact with the white corpuscles of the blood, and they likewise are irritated, numbed, paralyzed, and even killed. Thus these cells, which should be alert, discriminating, and efficient, like any well-trained constable, become lazy, inert, and altogether inefficient, when any undesirables in the shape of bacteria cause "riot in the veins."

Refs.—See Health Defenders of the Body.

CENTRAL AMERICA—The manufacture of spirits is to a large extent a government monopoly in Central

America. Only San Salvador prohibits minors from entering saloons or being served with liquors.

CHAMPAGNE—An effervescent wine containing about twelve per cent of alcohol. It gets its name from the province of Champagne, France.

The effervescent quality of the wine is due to the presence of carbonic acid gas. Champagne is made by bottling the wine before the second fermentation is completed. The gas in the bottle is retained by careful sealing. The word "dry," used in qualifying champagne, means the absence of any great amount of sugar or acid.

CHARITY—Mr. W. H. Gibbens, parole officer of the Board of Public Welfare in Kansas City, in order to make clear the connection of drink with the demands upon charity, gives the details of one Tuesday when he started out to investigate eleven complaints and when he had finished with them he found that the whole eleven were caused by drink.

The first case was that of a woman with four small children and a son twenty years old. Her husband came home drunk and blacked her eyes and went away. Late the same night her oldest son came home drunk and threatened to kick her outdoors. Then she complained to the board.

The second case was that of a widow with a son twenty-two years old who was fired from his job because he was drunk. He came home and threatened to "whip" his mother.

Case No. 3—A mother and five children, all destitute because the husband, a carpenter, has been drunk for two months and is loitering on the Kansas side to avoid arrest.

Case No. 4—A sick mother and small baby deserted by a drunken husband.

Case No. 5—A poor woman; her husband, a brick mason, got drunk two weeks ago, quit work and has not been heard from since.

Case No. 6—A railroad man, drawing $150 a month wages, had not brought a dollar home in six weeks, had spent it all in saloons. His wife and children were destitute.

Case No. 7—The only son of a widow quit his job because of drink. He came home drunk and demanded money. There was none in the house. While there his married sister came to visit her sick mother. The drunken brother forced a signet ring from her finger, lacerating the flesh, and went out and pawned it to get money for more whisky.

And so on. "Ninety per cent of all the cases of poverty, misery, and abuse that I investigate are caused by booze," says Officer Gibbens in his report, and he adds, "Of course, I will lose my job if the saloon is abolished, because there will be no work for me to do, but I am in favor of abolishing it."

See Arrests for Drunkenness; Child Welfare; Crime; Diseases Caused; Health; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; and references under Light Drinks.

CHESTERFIELD, LORD—In speaking against the Gin Act before the House of Lords, February 21, 1743,

Lord Chesterfield assailed the principle of license in the following brilliant indictment:

"To pretend, my lords, that the design of this bill is to prevent or diminish the use of spirits, is to trample upon common sense, and to violate the rules of decency as well as of reason. For when did any man ever hear that a commodity was prohibited by licensing its sale, or that to offer and refuse is the same action?"

It was this broad-minded statesman of two centuries ago that pointed out how the license policy would give the liquor traffic the tremendous backing of the government, blight the people, and be an obstruction to all temperance progress:

"Surely it never before was conceived by any man intrusted with the administration of public affairs, to raise taxes by the destruction of the people. For there is no doubt but those on whom the inventors of this tax shall confer authority will be directed to assist their masters in their design to encourage the consumption of that liquor from which such large revenues are expected, and to multiply without end those licenses which are to pay a yearly tribute to the Crown.

"When I consider, my lords, the tendency of this bill, I find it calculated only for the propagation of disease, the suppression of industry, and the destruction of mankind. I find it the most fatal engine that ever was pointed at a people—an engine by which those that are not killed will be disabled, and those who preserve their limbs will be deprived of their senses."

CHILD WELFARE—There are 29,499,136 children under fifteen years of age in America. It is a favorite argument with the liquor interests to say that prohibition deals with the American people as if they were children. Nearly 30,000,000 Americans are children, and 60,000,000 of them are minors, and it is a well established fact that the liquor traffic, in spite of every effort of government to protect the nation's child life, pursues these millions of children and minors with relentless purpose.

The effect of the liquor traffic upon child welfare is imposed thru heredity, nursing, environment, and direct temptation.

It is an astounding fact that government, which will not permit brewery slops to be sold to cows because it produces "swill milk," does nothing to combat the superstition that the milk of the mother is not harmfully affected by beers, ales, and porters. "Such milk is deficient in the tissue-building constituent that is so essential to building strong vitality," says Dr. Ira S. Wile, one of the editors of the *Medical Review of Reviews.*

Among the booklets circulated at the Brewers' Congress in Chicago and now being widely circulated was one, entitled, "A Genial Philosopher," which glorifies in conversational form the "food and tonic properties of beer."

"Have I ever told you," remarks the "philosopher," "how my wife started beer-drinking up at our house? She and the new baby hadn't been in the best of health. In fact, we were all more or less run down. The little woman became imbued with the idea that we must have bottled beer and drink it with our meals." "And baby, too?" queried Huston. "Well, obviously the boy would participate in its benefits," replied Morgan.

By its effect upon the ability of the parent to furnish proper housing, clothing, and food the liquor trade is doing more than anything else to produce half-made men.

But the element of direct temptation is a most important feature of the problem.

The writer holds in his hand an advertisement of the Hennepin Brewing Company, the Moorhead (Minn.) branch. It is illustrated. The final picture, which is of a man, his wife, and a little boy, all drinking beer, has under it this verse:

"And now, dear reader, you see,
There is a new branch on the Brau family tree,
If you want to know why,
This kid is so spry,
Just order some Brau and you will see."

An investigation of 259 alcoholized patients at Bellevue Hospital, in New York city, showed 6.5 per cent began to drink at from one to twelve years of age, 23 per cent began to drink from twelve to sixteen years, 39 per cent began from sixteen to twenty-one years. Only 31.5 per cent began the habit after they were of age.

An investigation conducted by Mrs. L. A. Rufe, a social worker widely known in northwestern Philadelphia, revealed the fact that out of a total of 18,503 school children who were pupils in twenty-three public schools of Philadelphia, 4,438, or nearly one fourth, admitted that they drank beer. Mrs. Rufe declares that she has reason to believe that the proportion is really much larger.

Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, a prominent Ohio attorney and superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of that State, has furnished the Methodist Board of Temperance with a review of the proofs that the following statement is in accordance with the facts:

State of Ohio, Ross County, ss:

Personally appeared before me, Wilbur G. Hyde, notary public in and for Ross County, one Robert Wallace, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

That on or about the 14th day of February, in the year 1874, he was present in Wirthwein's Hall, Columbus, Ohio, at a meeting where representatives of the liquor dealers were present discussing their plans.

At that meeting one of the representatives of the liquor interests spoke on matters of interest to the saloon business with substantially these words:

"The success of our business is dependent largely upon the creation of appetite for drink. Men who drink liquor, like others, will die, and if there is no new appetite created our counters will be empty as well as our coffers. Our children will go hungry or we must change our business to that of some other more remunerative.

"The open field for the creation of appetite is among the boys. After men have grown and their habits are formed, they rarely ever change in this regard, and I make the suggestion, gentlemen, that nickels expended in treats to the boys now will return in dollars to your tills after the appetite has been formed."

Affiant further says that he made a record of the statement in his notebook at the time. Further deponent saith not.

(Signed) R. H. Wallace.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of December, A. D. 1907.

Wilbur G. Hyde,
Notary Public in and for Ross County.

An attack upon the statement by the liquor interests is made on the assertion that no such convention was held in Wirthwein Hall. It appears that Wirthwein Hall was either not erected or was torn down before this convention was held. The explanation is that Mr. Wallace made

this affidavit while very ill. When he came to the point of naming the hall in which he heard these utterances, he stated that he could not recall the name, but when "Wirthwein" was mentioned as being a place where liquor conventions were usually held, he thought that he recalled that such was the proper name. The rest of the affidavit was made from notes made at the time when Mr. Wallace heard the statement.

Whether this advice was given or not, and there seems strong reason to believe it was, the liquor trade acts upon it. In addition to the well-known tendency of the liquor trade to promote drinking by women, by families in the home, etc., the Board of Temperance has a picture of a nursing bottle containing whisky which was distributed by a saloon keeper at Troy, Ohio, and which was taken from one of the school boys in June, 1904. The bottle originally contained about one ounce of whisky. The boys had consumed about half of it, and the other half remained in the bottle when it was taken away from the boy by his school teacher. The bottle was contained in a small box, which has on it, "Funkhauser, Saloon Keeper, South-East Corner Public Square, Troy, Ohio."

These bottles were circulated among the boys in the school, and the one in question was taken from the son of a prominent church worker. The bottle is three inches in height and one and three fourths inches across. On its front face there is a three-cornered star, blown in the glass, inclosing the initials "M. O." A rubber tube has a turned bone nipple at the upper end and a glass extension tube at the lower end, which reaches to the bottom of the bottle so that all the whisky can be sucked out. It is manifest from the bottle that it has been turned out by some factory in large quantities for the purpose for which it has been used.

More "missionary work" of the same sort was brought to light in Cincinnati, Ohio. In February, 1906, a bottle of whisky was taken from a small boy on Fourth Street.

Before Oregon voted for prohibition, a collection was made of sixteen queerly shaped bottles, taken from school children in Portland, and filled with sweetened wine or sweetened whisky.

A ruler marked "12 inches of good stuff" was taken from a primary child by its teacher. The teacher's suspicions were aroused by the "dopey" actions of the child, who was made drunk by drinking only one quarter of the liquor contained in the long glass funnel inside of the hollow ruler.

A bottle in the shape of a hand was given by a saloon keeper to a boy who was peddling papers. One bottle was in the form of a child's doll and was taken from a little girl.

Brewers Poison the Children

The brewers are not only strenuously endeavoring to extend the consumption of liquor by children through the extension of the bottling trade and the institution of places "where a man may take his wife and babies," but they are doing everything possible to capture recreation centers. An investigation of 241 Chicago dance halls showed 190 of them adjoining or controlled by saloons, and children buying liquor in 146. Liquor was sold in

88 per cent of these places, and many dance halls allow five minutes for dancing and twenty minutes for drinking. These statements were on display at the Child Welfare Exhibit in Chicago in 1911.

It is estimated that 3,500 babies die in Chicago each year from "preventable" causes, and what proportion of these preventable deaths is due to liquor may be judged from the fact that Mr George R Sims, who found in England an infant mortality of 123,000, and 475,000 cruelly neglected children in a single year, said: "We can leave poverty and environment and the housing question out of the argument. We have to recognize the dominant fact that where children are cruelly neglected there is, in ninety per cent of the cases, a history of habitual intemperance in one or both parents."

The church is faced with the vital necessity of overthrowing the liquor traffic to prepare the way for constructive work among certain classes of our young people. Of 370,000 young people of school age in Chicago, only 120,746 attend Sabbath school. The remainder are either kept from the Sabbath schools by the saloons, saloon-controlled recreation centers, or by the irreligious atmosphere inevitable to saloon conditions.

Statistics based on an investigation of 5,184 children by the Committee of Fifty, in 1899, showed that 45.8 per cent of childhood's burdens are caused by abuse or neglect traceable to intemperance in parents or guardians. Of every dollar given to relieve neglected or destitute children, forty-six cents goes to care for the results of drink.

The Committee on Hygiene and Safety for the Department of the Seine, in France, attributes a very large per cent of congenital debility in children to alcoholism in parents, but this properly belongs to Heredity, which please see in this connection.

A great deal is said by the liquor interests in regard to the prevalence of child labor in prohibition States. A great many of these States are now in a time of transition from an agricultural to an industrial social organization. Child labor is always a by-product of such a period of transition, because of the absence of laws to deal with industrial problems and because the interest of the people is not yet aroused by a universal prevalence of such problems. It may be said, however, that these prohibition States so criticized, most of which are in the South, have probably done more to deal with the problem of child labor since the time when that problem first forced itself upon the attention of the people than any other States ever did during a similar period.

Mr. John F. Cunneen, the eminent labor leader, says: "Wet orators and writers devote considerable time to denouncing child labor conditions in the Southern prohibition States. We have no apology for child labor anywhere. From the way the wets talk some people may get the impression that child labor exists only in the Southern States which have espoused prohibition. We call attention of the wets to the following facts given in United States Census of Manufactures for 1910:

"In Georgia there were employed 6,041 children under sixteen years of age, but in wet Pennsylvania there were employed 29,107 children under sixteen years of age. In dry Mississippi there were employed 1,058 children under

sixteen, but in wet Massachusetts there were employed 21,488 children under sixteen. In wet Maryland there were 6,548, in wet Rhode Island 4,625. The wets ought to look at the wet States for child labor conditions.

"The same United States Census report tells us that in Maine there were only 1,387 children employed in manufacturing industries who were under sixteen years of age. In North Dakota only fifty-seven, Kansas 235, Oklahoma only 123. In the eight prohibition States of Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Tennessee there were employed 25,044 children under sixteen years of age in manufacturing industries, while in the one wet State of Pennsylvania there were employed 29,107 or 4,063 more than in all the eight prohibition States."

In a letter to the Board of Temperance, Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, of the National Child Labor Committee, said, "I am sure that a large percentage of child labor is due to the intemperance of parents."

It cannot be denied that the very backbone of the movement against child labor is found in that element of the population which has been consistently opposed to the liquor traffic. The old American stock, which is prohibition to the heart, has never failed to respond to the bitter cry of the children.

Nathaniel Morton, in his New England Memorial, assigned as one of the reasons why the Pilgrims left the Old World for the New, this:

> That many of their children, through the extréme necessity that was upon them, altho of the best dispositions and graciously inclined, and willing to bear part of their parents' burdens, were oftentimes so oppressed with their heavy labors, that altho their spirits were free and willing, yet their bodies bowed under the weight of the same and became decrepit in their early youth, and the vigor of nature was consumed in the very bud.

The descendants of the men who landed on Plymouth Rock will never be content until "they are dead that seek the young child's life," no matter whether the seeker be a greed-driven trade in alcoholic liquors or a profit-hungry capitalism.

Dr. Goriatchkine, a Russian physician connected with Saint Olga's Hospital, Moscow, has made special study of alcoholism among children. He says the seeds of drunkenness are frequently sown in the first year of a child's life, and that this is too often the fault of physicians who prescribe various forms of alcohol to stimulate the appetite or for other objects. He says further: "The utility of alcohol is not demonstrated. In prescribing alcohol the habit may be formed, the need of an excitant may be felt, and in predisposed children, the issue of alcoholic parents, the alcoholic predisposition may often be awakened. The administration of alcohol in chronic troubles of nutrition to 'give strength' to the child, appears to be not only useless but even dangerous on account of the need which it creates. And, indeed, there is no known authentic case in which alcohol has rendered real service. The fact that for the past six years alcohol has been used only in cases of extreme urgence at Saint Olga's Hospital is a proof of the manner in which one may omit it in medicine."

Refs.—See Advertising of Liquors; Appetite; Charity; Heredity; Schools; Women.

CHINA—The use of alcohol in China is not extensive, but trade methods of the brewers are rapidly fixing drinking customs upon that country. They call beer "the Jesus poison." There are at the present time two large breweries in China, and the outbreak of the war prevented the erection of a third.

The use of opium has been largely wiped out by drastic governmental measures, and complete victory over this curse has only been prevented by the atrocious bullying of Christian nations.

CHRISTIAN NATION? IS THIS A—Just as truly as God raised up the Hebrew people to give the world the true religion, and the Grecian to give us art, literature, and an adequate language for the expression of gospel thought, and the Roman people to teach the nations government and law, so surely has the American nation a mission among the peoples of the earth. We are a free country with no king but Jesus, and no state church but the religion of the Bible, and no other dependence but the God of all. And if ever a nation was blessed with providential guidance, ours has been that land.

When Columbus was two thirds way across the ocean the prows of his vessels were pointed for the Delaware Bay, but a flock of birds were seen going to the southwest and his men persuaded the admiral to change the course of his ships and so he landed on a small island of the West Indies.

The secularist closes his eyes to all but a flight of birds, but the Christian opens his, and sees the hand of God directing that if Spanish misrule is to curse any part of this hemisphere, it should be confined to the southern islands and that this North American continent should be saved to become the base for the greatest continuous empire of mankind, and the cradle for a multiplying nation of English-speaking Protestants.

John Richard Green, the greatest historian of the English people, recounts the popularity and power of John Wesley's preaching, describes the number of his societies, and his marvelous system of church government, and then says, "He re-created England. But for the new life created by the Wesleyan revival, Pitt could never have come into power in the British government, as there would have been nothing on which he could stand."

He then shows that Pitt in one decade, by the sword of Wolf, drove the French beyond the Saint Lawrence and made this great Protestant English-speaking people possible. In the same decade he drove the French out of the Indies and secured that empire of three hundred millions for Protestant Christianity. He rescued Frederick the Great from the French and the Spaniards and so preserved the great German nation. These three greatest Protestant nations on earth sprang, through God's providence, from the evangelical fervor created by one man raised up in the nick of time.

All the religious convulsions that shook Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had to have an outlet; and America had been found, and every language used in religious controversies abroad established a colony here. Every one of the thirteen colonies that formed this union had a distinctly religious basis. They came here

and worshiped God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

They believed in the individual responsibility of the free will. They had few books, but they knew their Bibles. This was the lawbook, the book of ethics, of etiquette, of profound study, the treasury from which they drew the very words, and to find men who knew their Bibles from cover to cover by heart was not a difficult thing to do in several of the colonies.

Is it any wonder that they formed the freest, most moral, and most prosperous Christian nation of the world? They did not write the name of God in the constitution, nor organize a state church. But believing that Christ's kingdom is not of this world, they took all trammels off his religion and gave it free access to all hearts, homes, schools, courts, legislatures, and enthroned it in the sentiments of men. And when a Washington takes the oath of office, when any witness steps upon the stand, when a judge promises to mete out justice, it is upon that Book whose teaching has made us, calling upon that God whose we are and whom we serve. And not only the weekly observance of the Lord's Day, the celebration of all the holy days of Christ, the annual observance of Thanksgiving, and prayer in time of distress, the sentiment on the very dollar with which we pay our debts, "In God we trust" are Christian; but, when our fathers formed the federal government, they copied every principle and modeled every plan from the ancient government when God alone was King and Moses wrote his will in deathless enactments, constitutional and statutory, for ancient Israel. That analogy is worthy of our patriotic attention.

A Wonderful Parallel

Clement says in distinct terms that Plato got the ideas of his "Republic" from Moses, and shows the correspondence between the two. In both God was King and virtue is the chief requirement, and that men should be brothers. Now we know that the government of Moses was the first of its kind ever founded on earth. In others known to history, the king's or ruler's mind was the only law; life, death, and property were in his hands alone, and that of Egypt, where Moses was born and educated, was opposed to it in all its essential forms. And the government of Moses being the first adapted to the natural designs of man, all subsequent attempts to form such governments were taken from him.

We might go farther and ask, "Where did our fathers get their form of government?" If perfect resemblance is an evidence of identity, the histories of the two constitutions are identical, as the two instruments themselves have a perfect resemblance. Both resulted from deliverance from oppression. Both set up monumental testimony to perpetuate that deliverance in the observance of a national holiday (holy day). Both observed it sacredly. They had thirteen tribes or states (Joseph had two parts, Ephraim and Manasseh) merged in one general government. We had thirteen colonies.

For four hundred and fifty years they had no king, and when they rebelled and forced a king, they were told it would be their national destruction. "Your king will take your daughters for confectionaries, will make your

sons run before his chariots, and take your life at his pleasure. Now you can only be punished for crime." Israel replied: "Nay; but we will have a king over us; that we also may be like all the nations" (1 Sam. 8. 19, 20).

From these thirteen tribes, seventy representative men were chosen, constituting a supreme tribunal (Exod. 18. 17-27), and the right of appeal was recognized from all lesser judges up to this supreme court.

Their constitution and our own were the only two ever submitted to a people for ratification. They voted on and adopted it at the fords of the Jordan.

Theirs and our own were the only two that ever made provision for the naturalization of foreigners; any strangers could become as one home born.

And their constitution and our own were the only two that ever prohibited a foreigner from holding the chief executive office. And our fathers, beginning with the first, ended with the last, which bars a foreigner from being President of the United States. "Thou mayest not set a stranger over thee which is not thy brother."

In All Essentials, the Same

In all these essential features we see all the great principles of the Jewish government transferred to our own as clearly as we see every line of our mother's features transferred by the artist's skill to the polished glass. Hence Noah Webster in the preface to his dictionary says: "The United States commenced their existence under circumstances wholly novel and unexampled in the history of nations. They commenced with civilization, with learning, with science, with arts, and with that best gift of God to man, the Christian religion." This is historically true. This was the first nation ever made by Bible-reading men. And, from the history of our Pilgrim Fathers, it is easy to see where their children got the principles of their government.

When you remember that for one hundred and fifty years the Bible was the lawbook of the American colonies, and recall the deep and inveterate hatred the fathers had for despotic rulers, made by birthright instead of merit, and consider that from the beginning of organized government rulers had been chosen by heredity through certain family lines and the individual selected by birthright according to the order of birth, and that there is only one great exception, and that the Hebrew people, and only one book that is exceptional, and that the Bible, you can see where our fathers got their idea of selecting rulers by merit and not by birthright. The Hebrew Bible ignored the universal custom and blazed a trail for itself, for from Abel to David, a period of three thousand years, in not a single instance where God chose a ruler or the progenitor of a race did he take the oldest son; birthright rejects merit and destroys progress, and our fathers studied their Bible and established a government whose rulers were chosen by merit only.

Some Specific Instances

Abel was chosen and his older brother, Cain, rejected; Shem was preferred before Japheth; Isaac before Ishmael;

Jacob was chosen before Esau; Judah before his four older brothers; Joseph was advanced ahead of his ten older brothers; and Ephraim, his youngest son, was preferred before Manasseh. When Joseph brought his two sons to his aged and blind father to receive the blessing he took Manasseh, the elder, to his father's right hand to receive his chief blessing, but the patriarch crossing his hands wittingly put his right hand on the head of the younger to confer the chief blessing. Joseph, thinking his father was making a mistake, objected, and tried to remove his father's right hand to the oldest son, when the patriarch said, "I know it, my son, but his younger brother is the greater." Moses, the younger, was made leader, not Aaron; and when Saul was deposed and the prophet Samuel was sent to the house of Jesse to anoint the king, in accordance with human custom, he arose to anoint Eliab, the oldest, but he was told to stop and informed that "man looketh on the outward appearance and God looketh on the heart." Six sons were successively brought in and refused, but David, the seventh and youngest, was chosen. And from this it is easy to see what influenced the framers of our constitution to make our form of government, especially when we consider that ours was the first government that was ever formed by Bible-reading men.

While on this question of our national constitution I cannot resist the impulse to unburden a private thought. By the inconsiderate our constitution has been called atheistical because the name of God does not appear in it. But such persons forget that no attempt is made in the Bible to prove the existence of God. The fool in his heart alone denies it. In Christian Conferences, synods, conventions, and associations, thousands of resolutions are passed every year without containing the mention of God's name. This does not prove they do not believe in him. The framers of our constitution, under an oppression resulting from a union of church and state, followed the scriptural doctrine: "My kingdom is not of the world," and wisely and righteously made the distinction between church and state. But to claim that the assembly that formed our constitution were unbelievers contradicts all the facts of history.

When the delegates from the thirteen colonies assembled, three weeks passed without result, and in hopeless confusion they were about to break up, when Benjamin Franklin, of four score years, arose, and said: "Mr. President, I perceive that we are not in a condition to pursue this business any farther. Our blood is too hot. I therefore, move you, sir, that we separate for three days, during which time, with a conciliatory spirit, we talk with both parties. If ever we make a constitution, it must be the work of a compromise (over an existing evil which our fathers did not introduce), and while I am on my feet, I move you, sir, and I am astonished that it has not been done before, for when we signed the Declaration of Independence, we had a chaplain to read the Bible and pray; and I now move that when we meet again we have a chaplain to meet with us and invoke the blessing of heaven."

Washington's face beamed with joy as he arose to second the motion. After the expiration of three days

they met, had prayer together, and without a jar formed the American constitution, the greatest document ever conceived by man. Was that an atheistical assembly? The objector should remember that the Declaration of Independence had been adopted by these men while appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions and "with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence," and that the very dollar with which he pays his fare at home and abroad proclaims to the whole world: "In God we trust"; and ought to bear the same message forever.

Shall this Book, read at the making and signing of the Declaration of Independence and copied into the constitution of the government, the Book that Washington kissed when inaugurated President, and on which all our rulers have taken their oaths of office and all witnesses and juries have sworn to be true and just, shall this Book be excluded from our public schools to gratify foreigners or even home-born citizens who owe supreme allegiance to a foreign potentate? Never! Not in the name of sect, or even in the interest of religion, but in the cause of patriotism, consistency, and common honesty we demand that the Book that made us shall not now be placed under the ban. C. T. W.

CHURCHES—The Protestant churches which have made declarations against the saloon and the liquor traffic, to the best of the information available to the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church, are as follows:

The Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Baptist Church.
The Congregational Churches.
The Presbyterian Church.
The Disciples of Christ.
The Free Methodist Church.
The Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
Evangelical Association.
The Evangelical Lutheran Church.
The Friends Church.
The Reformed Presbyterian Church.
The Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
The Protestant Episcopal Church.
The Unitarian Church.
The Seventh Day Adventists.
The United Evangelical Church.
The United Norwegian Lutheran Church.
The Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.

The Baptist Young People's Union, the Epworth League, and the Christian Endeavor have also spoken strongly.

The hostility of the church toward the liquor trade has increased in direct ratio to the knowledge of the evils which inevitably flow from that trade. The *Brewers' Journal* of June 1, 1910, said:

"Undoubtedly the church and the saloon originated in prehistoric times—probably simultaneously. And they have been rivals ever since. Man first began to pray to his idols. The priest gathered around him under his sacred tree or in his sanctified cave those whom he could induce to believe in the 'gods' while the preparer of the *real* joys of life required no argument to induce people to trade with him. So the saloon man had the advantage from the start. And he has ever maintained it, as is shown by the expenditures as compared with the income of the religious establishment. No wonder that the clergy-

man feels sore when he contemplates the national drink bill and then looks at the rather insignificant figures representing the sum of 'offerings,' salary, and appurtenances with which he keeps his business going. The struggle of the church against the 'worldly' enjoyments of man is a losing cause, as its champions fight with spiritual weapons against substantial matters."

In a thousand local campaigns, in every State prohibition fight and in the national movement, it is the churches which lead and contribute the necessary funds. Some of them, notably the Methodist Church and the Presbyterian Church, conduct their fight through regularly organized boards, and all of them contribute heavily to the Anti-Saloon League, W. C. T. U., the Prohibition Party, and kindred organizations.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America estimate that the churches contribute $2,000,000 yearly to the temperance reform, as follows:

To the Anti-Saloon League	$871,771
To the W. C. T. U.	415,833
Other organizations, State and national, which reported receipts	405,521
Grand total reported	$1,693,125

To which should be added at least $300,000 more for organizations failing or refusing to report. Mr. William H. Anderson, superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, estimates a total income to that organization of $2,000,000 instead of $871,771.

The Effect of Prohibition Upon Church Membership

Great effort is made by the liquor interests to show that prohibition is disastrous to church membership, and they gleefully contrast wet and dry States. Frequently these comparisons seem to substantiate their statements, but the explanation is simple. It so happens that the Catholic Church is strongest in the wet States where immigrants are centered, and this denomination counts its membership by the household rather than by individual members, as Protestant churches do. In the nine States which were dry prior to January 1, 1915, the following are the percentages of church members in Protestant and Catholic churches, according to the Government Reports on Religious Bodies for the census taken in 1906, the latest reports available:

DRY STATES

Percentage of Church Members

States	Protestant	Catholic
Georgia	41.2	0.8
North Carolina	39.8	0.2
Mississippi	36.7	1.7
Tennessee	31.2	0.8
Kansas	22.4	5.8
West Virginia	24.1	3.7
North Dakota	21.0	13.2
Oklahoma	15.5	2.6
Maine	13.5	15.9

The figures for the nine wettest States on January 1, 1915, in point of church membership, are as follows:

WET STATES

PERCENTAGE OF CHURCH MEMBERS

States	Catholic	Protestant
New Mexico	56.2	6.7
Rhode Island	40.0	13.1
Connecticut	29.8	19.5
New York	27.8	15.0
Montana	23.8	8.0
Nevada	23.6	7.6
Arizona	20.7	6.3
New Jersey	20.1	18.6
Pennsylvania	17.5	24.8

It will be seen then that the church which counts all members of the family as members because the father is a member, will cause the States in which its following is strong to show up very favorably in comparison with a State where the dominating churches count only the members who are actually on their rolls.

Refs.—See Methodist Episcopal Church; Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church; etc.

CIDER—This beverage is usually produced by hand presses in family orchards. When newly pressed, sweet cider is wholesome, but it soon becomes intoxicating. When the percentage of alcohol has reached nine the ferment of acetic acid begins to work, and it soon changes to vinegar.

CITIES—The sensational advance in temperance sentiment in the cities of the country indicated by the closing of saloons on Sunday in Chicago, New Orleans, and by the much stricter enforcement in other wet strongholds is attributable to the same sentiment which is making State after State dry.

The following is an up-to-date list of States which have voted dry and the respective dates on which State-wide prohibition became, or will become, effective, together with a list of the large cities in those States, and a list of dry cities of 25,000 or more in the wet States:

State	Population	Pro. law in effect	City	Population
Alabama	2,348,273	July 1, 1915	Birmingham	174,108
			Mobile	56,536
			Montgomery	42,531
Arizona	259,666	Jan. 1, 1915		
Arkansas	1,753,033	Jan. 1, 1916	Little Rock	55,158
			Fort Smith	27,887
*CALIFORNIA			Berkeley	54,879
			Pasadena	43,859
Colorado	975,190	Jan. 1, 1916	Denver	253,161
			Pueblo	52,840
			Colorado Spgs.	32,344
Georgia	2,875,953	Jan. 1, 1908	Atlanta	184,873
			Savannah	68,361
			Augusta	49,848
			Macon	45,415
Idaho	436,881	Jan. 1, 1916	Boise	31,741
*ILLINOIS			Rockford	53,761
			Decatur	38,526
			Elgin	27,844
			Bloomington	27,054
			Evanston	28,312
Indiana	2,826,154	April 2, 1918	Indianapolis	265,578
			Fort Wayne	74,352
			Evansville	72,125
			South Bend	67,030

*WET States with dry cities of 25,000 or more. All figures used are United States Census estimates, population of cities on July 1, 1915, and States on January 1, 1917.

State	Population	Pro. law in effect	City	Population
Indiana (*continued*).....			Terre Haute...	64,806
			East Chicago..	27,200
			Hammond....	25,326
			Muncie.....	25,195
Iowa.....	2,224,771	Jan. 1, 1916	Des Moines...	99,144
			Sioux City....	55,588
			Davenport....	47,127
			Dubuque.....	39,650
			Cedar Rapids..	36,583
			Waterloo.....	34,131
			Council Bluffs.	31,131
			Clinton.....	27,094
Kansas.....	1,840,707	Nov. 23, 1880	Kansas City...	96,854
			Wichita.....	67,847
			Topeka.....	47,914
*LOUISIANA.....			Shreveport....	34,068
Maine.....	774,914	1851	Portland.....	63,014
			Lewiston.....	27,557
			Bangor.....	26,360
*MASSACHUSETTS..			Cambridge....	111,669
			Somerville.....	85,460
			Brockton.....	65,746
			Malden.....	50,067
			Salem.....	47,778
			Newton.....	43,085
			Everett.....	38,307
			Quincy.....	37,251
			Brookline.....	31,934
			Waltham.....	30,129
Michigan.....	3,074,560	April 30, 1918	Detroit.....	554,717
			Grand Rapids.	125,759
			Saginaw.....	54,815
			Flint.....	52,159
			Bay City.....	47,494
			Kalamazoo....	47,364
			Lansing.....	39,005
			Jackson.....	34,730
			Battle Creek..	28,801
			Muskegon....	25,771
*MINNESOTA.....			Duluth.....	91,913
Mississippi.....	1,964,122	Jan. 1, 1909	Jackson.....	28,372
Montana.....	466,214	Dec. 31, 1918	Butte.....	42,918
Nebraska.....	1,277,750	May 1, 1917	Omaha.....	135,455
			Lincoln.....	46,028
			South Omaha..	26,394
North Carolina.....	2,418,559	July 1, 1908	Charlotte.....	38,887
			Wilmington...	29,384
North Dakota.....	752,260	Nov. 2, 1889		
Oklahoma.....	2,245,968	Nov. 16, 1907	Oklahoma City	88,158
			Muskogee.....	41,263
			Tulsa.....	28,240
Oregon.....	848,866	Jan. 1, 1916	Portland.....	272,833
*PENNSYLVANIA....			New Castle...	40,351
South Carolina.....	1,634,340	Jan. 1, 1916	Charleston....	60,427
			Columbia.....	34,058
South Dakota.....	707,740	July 1, 1917		
Tennessee.....	2,296,316	July 1, 1909	Memphis.....	146,113
			Nashville.....	115,978
			Chattanooga..	58,576
			Knoxville.....	38,300
Utah.....	438,974	Aug. 1, 1917	Salt Lake City.	113,567
			Ogden.....	30,466
Virginia.....	2,202,522	Nov. 1, 1916	Richmond....	154,674
			Norfolk.....	88,076
			Roanoke.....	41,929
			Portsmouth...	38,610
			Lynchburg....	32,385
			Petersburg....	25,347
Washington.....	1,565,810	Jan. 1, 1916	Seattle.....	330,834
			Spokane.....	142,990
			Tacoma.....	108,094
			Everett.....	33,767
			Bellingham....	31,609
West Virginia.....	1,399,320	July 1, 1914	Huntington...	43,572
			Wheeling.....	43,097
			Charleston....	28,822

*WET States with dry cities of 25,000 or more. All figures used are United States Census estimates, population of cities on July 1, 1915, and States on January 1, 1917.

The result of the first Sunday with saloons closed in Chicago was summarized by the Chicago *Herald* as follows:

Total saloons in Chicago	7,152
Number of saloons closed	7,146
Number of saloon employees resting	20,000
Violations of closing law	28
Number of saloons found open Sunday	6
Number technically violators	21
Saloon keeper found treating luncheon guests	1
Number of arrests for drunkenness Saturday	47
Number of arrests for drunkenness Sunday	16
Usual number of arrests on same two days	243
Number of suicides	None
Usual number of suicides	Two to three
Number of murders	None
Usual number of murders	20 a month
Automobile fatalities	Four
Average number	18 a month

After some weeks of the policy, manufacturers and other employers of labor in great numbers testify to its benefits, especially upon the reporting of workmen for duty on Monday morning.

Direct Effects of Prohibition

A striking fact in the experience of Chicago helps us see the relation between crime, vice, and drunkenness and the open saloon.

The daily arrests in Chicago are reported to average 243, but on October 10, when Mayor Thompson first closed the saloons under the Sunday law, the arrests reported were but 16. The average for the ensuing week was again 243, but the following and subsequent Sundays the average is reported as under 30. The mere closing of the saloons checks the flow of candidates for the jails as regularly as Sunday comes.

If we study the police reports from the different sections of the country we find the same facts.

Some Census Information

According to the United States Bureau of Census, the largest city which has adopted prohibition independently of State or county action in the matter is Cambridge, Mass., whose population is estimated at between 110,000 and 111,000.

In 124 of the 169 cities in which saloons are licensed they are limited as to number, and in 91 as to location; and in 28 cities, 16 of which are in Pennsylvania, there are no restrictions as to either number or location. In some cities the limitation as to number is definitely stated; in others it takes the form of a provision to the effect that the number of saloons shall not exceed one to every 250, 500, 750, 1,000, 3,000, or 5,000 inhabitants. The 250-inhabitant limit is employed in the five Wisconsin cities of Milwaukee, Racine, Superior, Oshkosh, and La Crosse.

The limitation as to location takes a variety of forms, among which the most common is the provision that no saloon shall be allowed within a certain distance, usually 200, 300 or 400 feet, of a church or school.

Hours of opening range from 4:30 to 8 A. M., and of closing from 10 A. M., in Manchester, N. H., to 2 A. M., in Atlantic City, San Francisco, and Sacramento. In Manchester the saloons are open only four hours each day, from 6 A. M., to 10 A. M. On the other hand, there

are ten cities—Hoboken, Passaic, and Paterson, N. J.; Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Allentown, and York, Pa.; New Orleans, and Milwaukee—in which the bar rooms are open during the entire twenty-four hours of the day.

The licensing of certain saloons to sell malt liquors only is practiced in fifteen cities—Boston, New Orleans, five cities in Connecticut, and eight in Texas—in which the aggregate number of saloons thus licensed is 875.

Refs.—See various prohibition States by name for effect of prohibition on large cities.

CIVIL DAMAGE ACTS—A number of States have laws making saloon keepers liable for damages resulting from their sale of liquor. So troublesome have been civil actions brought under these various laws that the liquor dealers have formed an insurance society to write policies covering such liability. Especially in Illinois have court actions of this nature been numerous.

In 1914 the United States Supreme Court approved the principle of all of these acts when it ruled the Nebraska damage law to be constitutional. The case came to the Supreme Court on the appeal of a saloon keeper of Nebraska City, Neb., from a judgment of the State courts holding him liable in the sum of $5,000 to Mrs. May Bulger, because her husband had become an habitual drunkard. The decision was considered a severe blow to the trade generally.

There is in Ohio a movement to compel the creation of a sinking fund by assessments upon liquor dealers, proceeds to be used in guaranteeing damages allowed.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently rendered a decision in which it holds that the employer is liable for actions committed by a drunken employee.

CLARET—A red wine with a slightly acid taste. It has a less proportion of alcohol than any other wine.

CLARK, BILLY JAMES—Born in Northampton, Mass., January 4, 1778; died in Glens Falls, N. Y., March 20, 1867. He was a physician. On April 30, 1808, he organized "The Union Temperance Society of Moro and Northumberland," which is thought to have been the first temperance society in the United States. It started with forty-three members. The pledge forbade members to drink, except by advice of physicians or at public dinners. Intoxication was punished by a fine of fifty cents, and a fine of twenty-five cents was assessed against anyone offering liquor to any other person.

Refs.—See History of the Temperance Reform.

COCAINE—See Drugs.

COFFEE HOUSES—See Substitutes.

COLLEGES—College students in more than 275 leading universities and colleges in 32 States are actively engaged in studying the liquor problem, preparing for leadership in its solution, and taking active part in local and State prohibition campaigns.

This situation has been brought about through the work of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association—a student civic movement which for sixteen years has been engaged in organizing and training students of American colleges for duties of practical citizenship, and especially for serv-

ice in the prohibition movement. This organization, the most extensive of a civic character ever actively engaged among the colleges of the United States, has nearly 10,000 members in its 275 local branches. It reaches and influences thru its secretarial and administrative force the student life of 300 colleges and 95,000 students each year.

The work of the Association is educational. Its purpose is first to interest students in prohibition, to create in them a sense of responsibility for service in efforts to banish the liquor traffic and similar anti-social elements in our civic life and to place their service after graduation as citizens, in their regular professions or business, with organized movements which play an important part in the national prohibition movement as a whole. Those who a few years ago were students are now, as a result of the efforts of the I. P. A., found among the State and national leaders of all the temperance and prohibition organizations of the country. They are making their services count in the political, industrial, educational, and practical reform fields; they are doing scientific work, investigating the consequences of drink in social life; they are among the writers, speakers, ministers, educators, and business men who are to-day making possible the nation-wide prohibition movement.

The work among the colleges is carried on in study classes, lecture courses, public speaking contests, and by encouraging students to investigate, under the leadership of professors, the results of the saloon in their own communities. The Association publishes textbooks and courses of study which are used in these classes in the various colleges and universities.

Systematic courses of instruction on the liquor problem have been introduced by the I. P. A. in more than 200 colleges and universities.

Its series of public-speaking contests constitute a very effective means of encouraging students to study carefully the liquor problem and to obtain training in public speaking in preparation for later work. These contests extend among the colleges of 30 States. Students enter first their own college contest; then the winner represents his college in the State. The winner from a group of States enters one of the four interstates held each year, and these in turn, once in two years, enter a national contest and compete for the highest honors in college public speaking open to students in the United States. It requires that more than 1,400 strong prohibition orations shall be prepared and delivered many times before one student has opportunity to secure highest national honors.

The Training of Actual Work

Practical experience is obtained by students in local and State prohibition campaigns. This was designed primarily as "laboratory training," but it is, in fact, most practical prohibition service. In nearly all the States in which State-wide campaigns have been conducted during the past few years the students have been one of the strong factors. In the campaign in Michigan, which resulted in prohibition victory, nearly 600 students, representing practically every college, university, and State normal, took part. They went out as deputation teams, speaking on street corners, at country schoolhouses, in small towns,

and accompanying the more experienced speakers. They furnished music for campaign meetings, distributed literature, interviewed voters and cooperated in a hundred ways, giving their services freely to the leaders of the movement in college towns.

In Ohio, in the fall of 1915, 650 students from 18 colleges took part. During 1917, 30 colleges under the leadership of a full time I. P. A. secretary are giving practical service in the State prohibition amendment campaign.

In the fall of 1916, students in large numbers shared in the campaigns which resulted in prohibition victory in Nebraska, South Dakota, and Montana, as well as Michigan. In two successive campaigns in California they did similar work, large numbers giving part of their summer vacation for such field work as students are well fitted to do. In Minnesota from 25 to 75 college men have engaged in prohibition work almost every year for twelve years.

On the last four days of December, 1916, there was held at Lexington, Kentucky, a national convention of student leaders picked from 128 colleges and 25 States. It was the greatest student gathering of a civic character ever held; the ablest speakers of the country presented the challenge of the prohibition movement to the college students of to-day. The reports of the convention expressed by the delegates who returned to their own colleges have greatly stirred interest thruout the country in the national prohibition movement.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association is associated with the temperance movements among the universities and colleges of Europe. In these countries, however, during the period of the war the college work has not been active, while in America it has developed with tremendous force. No other department of the temperance movement is doing more vital or more effective work—none other can have more far reaching meaning.

HARRY S. WARNER.

COLORADO—Voted dry November 3, 1914, law going into effect January 1, 1916. Legislature passed stringent law providing for enforcement. The main provisions of the law are as follows: Anti-club law; anti-advertising law; unlawful to solicit liquor orders; defining bootlegging; nuisance law; law regarding common carriers handling liquor; search and seizure; providing citizen may employ counsel to prosecute; law concerning medicinal and sacramental use; severe penalties; governor given special power to enforce; ouster law for recalcitrant officials. In 1916 liquor people initiated proposed amendment to constitution exempting beer from the law. This was defeated on November 7, 1916, by majority of 85,789. Denver, where Wets had good majority in 1914, gave heavy majority for Drys in 1916.

The effect of prohibition in Colorado, and especially on the city of Denver, could not be better described than it is by the *Denver Post,* which reports "a decrease in all arrests, with a most pronounced falling off in arrests for drunkenness and its kindred evils, disturbances, and vagrancy. There is a vast increase in bank deposits and in the number of individual depositors, and a great gain in audiences of places of amusements. Merchants report easier collections of both old and new accounts. Land-

lords say houses are renting readily, tenants are there with the rent more promptly, and all retailers are well satisfied with the increase in trade and promise of a prosperous spring and summer season."

The only businesses suffering from prohibition in Denver at this time are the pawnshops and the collection agencies, which have undoubtedly been somewhat affected. The first three months of prohibition registered not one murder, a decrease of 40 per cent in the number of arrests, and a fall of 35 per cent in the number of divorce suits entered.

The *Denver Post* quoted above vigorously opposed prohibition when it was first up for consideration. Mr. H. H. Tammen, proprietor of that paper, now says: "The terrible things that I predicted did not come with prohibition. It is doing wonders out here. Colorado is happier, healthier, wealthier, and wiser."

The policy has the almost unanimous support of Denver's business men.

"I am firmly convinced that prohibition is a great step forward for the betterment of our citizens, our business, and our government interests," says Mr. M. N. Hattenbach, president of the Denver Retail Merchants' Association. Because of the slanders upon the city by the Wets the leading business men signed the following statement:

"We are firmly convinced that prohibition is a great step forward for the moral and commercial betterment of our citizens, our government, and our business interests. We have come in contact with many business men who were formerly opposed to prohibition, but who are its staunchest supporters at this time, because business is better, bills are collected more promptly, and the benefits of prohibition are everywhere evident. Denver has never been as much alive. The banks show tremendous increase in deposits and earnings, and this year has shown the largest tourist season in our history, proving conclusively that tourists are not influenced by the amount of booze they can get.

"(Signed)

"William E. Sweet, Foster, Causey & Co., Investment Bonds.

"John I. Correa, Secretary, Denver Retail Grocers' Association.

"L. F. Spratlen, President, Anderson Mercantile Company.

"Leon M. Hattenbach, President, Denver Retail Merchants' Association.

"Frank N. Briggs, President, Interstate Trust Company.

"W. H. Moore Machinery Company."

But Few Vacant Houses

Two years ago there were 2,653 vacant houses, including apartments, in Denver. To-day Mr. Gallup, of the Real Estate Exchange and one of Denver's largest real estate operators, says there are not "three hundred vacant houses in Denver in fit physical condition for occupancy." Transfer companies are moving two families into Denver for every one they move out.

Savings deposits in Colorado banks (not including individual checking accounts and certificates of deposit), for the first six months of 1915, averaged $17,337,419.20;

for the first six months of 1916, $20,604,301.97, an increase of $3,266,882.77, or approximately 20 per cent.

In a single month after the State went dry five banks in Denver added over 2,200 depositors to their books among people who previously were unable to carry a bank account. From June 30, 1916, to October 4, 1916, a three months' period, bank deposits increased still further $3,224,887.94.

Mr. Gordon Jones, president of the United States Bank of Denver, summarizes the general results of prohibition in the following way:

Bank clearings increased 26 per cent in nine months.
Bank deposits increased 16.4 per cent in nine months.
Nineteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight new savings accounts opened.
Savings deposits increased $3,624,058.83.
Post Office receipts gained 9.5 per cent.
Building permits gained 55.67 per cent.
Delinquent tax list much shorter than for years.
Ninety-five per cent of the 1916 taxes already collected.
Business failure decrease 36.33 per cent.
Retail business gained from 16 to 48 per cent.
Collections invariably better.
Family washing business of laundries increased 20 per cent.
Fifteen hundred new water "taps" during 1916.
Electric light business gained $10,000 the first month of prohibition.
No vacant houses.
All real estate men have waiting lists.
Money rents increased 5 to 10 per cent.
Five hundred and ninety-six new building permits for residences.
Arrests for drunkenness decreased 60.5 per cent.
Murders, 33 1-3 per cent less.
General arrests, 30.5 per cent less.
Sunshine Rescue Mission gives 6 to 8 free meals weekly; formerly gave 40 a week.
Three thousand saloon bums either working or have left the city.

Tourist Business Not Affected

Tourist sections will be interested in knowing that saloons are not needed to draw pleasure-seekers. During last summer the railroads brought 175,000 tourists to Colorado, and about 125,000 more came by auto. These people left $80,000,000 in the State, and Colorado had the best tourist season in its history.

The effect upon crime can be easily summarized in figures. A comparative table of the number of convicts received per month at the State penitentiary at Canon City from all parts of Colorado is as follows for the first six months of 1915 and 1916:

Month	1915	1916
January	39	23
February	32	23
March	45	27
April	31	21
May	56	16
June	46	26
Average	41.1	23.8

In Denver there was a decrease of 2 in charges of assault to kill, 6 in burglary, 1,607 in drunkenness, 14 for forgery, 263 of gambling, 15 of grand larceny, 3 for murder, and 2,565 of vagrancy.

Prohibition and the Banks

Perhaps the most significant of the figures are those regarding savings banks deposits in 1915 and 1916, as these

show the money accumulated by the working man whose saloon patronage was said to consume his extra funds.

Denver bank clearings	
For the first nine months of 1916	$469,961,990.00
For the similar period of 1915	347,708,996.00
An increase of 26 per cent, or in actual amount	122,252,994.00
Total deposits in all the banks and trust companies of Denver, December 3, 1915, were	90,730,310.54
On September 12, 1916, last call of the controller of the currency and State bank commissioner	105,616,691.76
An increase of 16.4 per cent, or in actual amount	14,878,381.22
Of this amount the savings deposits were:	
On December 31, 1915	$17,814,246.21
On September 12, 1916	21,438,305.04
An increase of 20.34 per cent, or in actual amount	$3,624,058.33

Nine months after prohibition went into effect the city had 2,000 more men on the payrolls of its industries and they were drawing $5,000 a day more.

A report of the executive secretary of the Denver Bureau of Charity and Correction says:

"We have had very much less trouble with unemployment this year than last. . . . And prohibition has not created an unemployment problem as some people anticipated. Now men are using their wages more for their families, and among all of us here in the office we can think of only two cases since January 1st in which women have complained that their husbands did not bring home their money. Last year this was a frequent and bitter complaint. The difference in what men spend their wages for now is interestingly shown by some figures furnished by certain dairies and grocery stores."

Miss Gertrude Vaile, executive secretary of the Denver City Bureau of Charity and Correction, declares, "The number of families asking relief from the city office has been about 100 a month less than for the corresponding months of 1915."

These are some of the reasons why Denver, which in 1912, voted wet by 22,000, and in 1915 by 3,500, after a single year of trying prohibition, voted dry by 10,000. Perhaps the experience of Denver and Colorado's other cities also accounts for the fact that the State which went dry by only 11,000 in 1916 voted its approval of the policy by 85,789.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE—This organization was effected in New York in 1886, and at one time had a considerable membership. The pledge was twofold: One to drink no intoxicating liquors as a beverage; second, to try to get ten others to join the League.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTY—This committee was organized in 1893. It was composed of fifty distinguished men. The Hon. Seth Low, of Columbia College, New York, was the president. The committee conducted a great number of valuable investigations of various phases of the liquor problem and its figures are freely used in this volume. It was, however, an ultraconservative body, tainted with prejudice against prohibition, which was not at that time popular.

COMMUNION WINE—It is grossly improper to

make use of a decayed product—fermented wine—to celebrate the victory of Jesus Christ over death and decay.

The passover wine used in the celebration of the Hebrew rites, of which the communion may be said to be the successor, was unfermented, and in the accounts given by the three evangelists of the original Supper the drink used is spoken of as "the fruit of the vine." During Christ's life the preservation of wines from fermentation was well understood and widely practiced, and the terms used by Paul in the discussion of the Lord's Supper give a splendid ground for contending that it was celebrated then, as it should be now, with the pure and undefiled product. Not even leavened bread was permitted at the passover feast.

COMPARISONS—The expenditures for liquors are so enormous that they can hardly be realized without comparing them with other expenditures. The following figures are based on census reports and consequently are a little old, but are, none the less, effective.

The American people spend each year:

For intoxicating liquors	$2,290,000,000
For tobacco	1,200,000,000
For jewelry and plate	800,000,000
For automobiles	600,000,000
For flour	600,000,000
For boots and shoes	550,000,000
For public education	325,000,000
For church work	250,000,000
For tea and coffee	100,000,000
For millinery	90,000,000
For patent medicines	80,000,000
For chewing gum	13,000,000
For foreign missions	12,000,000

The American people, according to Dr. John F. Anderson, president of the American Public Health Society, lose $740,000,000 a year by illness—only one third as much as the retail cost of the drink traffic. If the incidental costs attributed were included, the total would be six times as much as the loss by illness.

The government crop reports indicate that the total value of farm products this year will be only five times the amount annually spent for liquor. Five years of the liquor bill would buy all the real estate in New York and Chicago at assessed valuation, would pay the national debt nearly ten times over, or meet its interest charges about four hundred and twenty times. Ten years of the liquor bill would buy every railroad in the country. The money spent on drink in 1913 would purchase the annual output of coal at the mines twice over, and would pay the price of our iron products four times over. It is about fifteen times the value of the latest reported annual production of gold and silver combined, is one seventh the value of all the gold dug, coined, and consumed in the arts in all the world since Columbus discovered America. It would pay the expenses of every city in the United States having a population of 30,000 or over for four years.

The total government revenue of the fifty leading countries of the world at the end of the year 1913 was $11,245,399,000. The direct and indirect loss of America because of drink during the three years 1912-13-14 would exceed the total peace revenue of these fifty leading countries by not less than $4,000,000.

America loses a great deal more by fire than any other nation. A house burns on an average of every ten minutes, and the houses destroyed during a year, if set side by side on both sides of the road, would line an unbroken avenue of desolation from Chicago to New York. But the financial loss from fire, according to a recent statement by the head of the New York City Fire Department, is only $2.68 per capita, while the direct loss alone because of drink is $23 per capita.

The national debt per capita is only $10.83; the government expenditures per capita only $7.04. The United States exports annually goods to the value of $24.66 per capita, and receives into the country values to the extent of $18.41 per capita. The amount of money in circulation in 1913 was $34.64 for every man, woman, and child. Two out of three dollars in existence in America pass through the hands of a liquor dealer during the year.

Two years and eight months of the Boer War cost Great Britain $900,000,000.

During the same time, the liquor traffic was costing the United States $5,500,000,000.

All figures used are pre-war estimates.

COMPENSATION TO LIQUOR DEALERS— If prohibition prevails, shall we compensate those who have invested heavily in the manufacture and sale of intoxicants? The eleventh hour claim now being presented for them should be fairly met. If the claim is just, it should be paid; if it is unjust, it should be frankly rejected. If it is mere sand thrown in the machinery to break down the movement, when civilization is rising up to destroy its great destroyer, the claim should be rejected with scorn. A few things must be made clear:

That prohibition confiscates no property, takes away no property rights. When it prevails everywhere, every saloon keeper, brewer, distiller, and wholesaler will have all the property and all the rights that anyone else has. We will not take an inch of his ground or a single building or equipment from a building. He will keep all his ill-gotten gains. We simply propose to say to him what we now say to everyone else, "You shall not use your property to debauch mankind."

When national prohibition is put into the constitution, not a single license will be revoked, and not a legal contract, either written or implied, will be invalidated or disregarded. All licenses for the sale of liquor are limited in time, generally for a year, and all these licenses, or "contracts," will have expired before prohibition will go into effect in any case. The State simply refuses to renew these licenses or contracts, and by what theory could a State be under moral or legal obligation to renew a disadvantageous contract? How could a State be obliged to compensate a man for not giving him a new license when the old one has expired? The termination of a license is the termination of the obligation on the part of the State to permit the continuation of the saloon.

The claim of the liquor men for compensation because the disadvantageous license is not renewed has no basis either in law or ethics.

Why should not the concessionaires at the San Francisco Exposition file claim for compensation because the exposition was not continued for the next year and their

concessions renewed? Because a concessionaire has expended money on a booth for a fair, if he proves himself to be a nuisance, under what rule is he entitled to compensation when his concession is not renewed for the next year? It is true that the government is in partnership with the liquor traffic; but the partnership is a limited one, and terminates with the expiration of the license sealed and given. At the expiration of this license the government is not under the slightest obligation to renew the old partnership, which has expired and terminated as completely as if it had never existed.

When we outlawed the lottery system and forbade Louisiana to advertise her lotteries thru the mails of a Christian nation, prohibited child-labor, stopped by the Mann Act the white slaver's deadly trade, and still more recently by the Harrison bill annihilated the habit-forming drug trade, it was never considered right, just, or appropriate to compensate any of these evildoers for the losses they sustained when they could no longer ply their nefarious trades. We did not take their property from them, but refused to let them use property to injure the whole body politic or the people's morals.

We owed them nothing, for they never had a natural, inherent, or constitutional right to debauch the American people; and the liquor traffic belongs in this catagory, and has only been tolerated because of our long inertia; and if now we should demand compensation for our losses, there is not enough invested in it of money or of men, if they sold their property, their bodies, and their souls, to pay a millionth part of the bill they owe to modern civilization.

Its Day of Grace Sinned Away

The liquor traffic has brought this present movement upon itself. It has everywhere violated our laws, trampled on our rights, corrupted our politics, debauched our Legislatures, and even defiled our courts of justice; and compensation will therefore never be considered by anyone who is not grabbing at the last straw to save the liquor traffic from drowning in its own infamy. The reign of King Alcohol has been so oppressive that the world rises in its wrath to throw off his yoke. Hence the whimpering plea of liquor dealers for a money indemnity reminds me of the man who killed both his father and his mother, and was convicted for it. When asked by the court if he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced, he remarked, "Judge, you ought to be merciful to me; remember I'm an orphan."

What the Courts Say

The decisions of the highest courts for half a century are all to the effect that no claim for "compensation" can stand even if the license is revoked before its expiration.

Society has a right to adopt prohibition. Twelve different times the Supreme Court of the United States has used this language: "There is no inherent right in a citizen thus to sell intoxicating liquors; it is not a right of a citizen of a State or of a citizen of the United States." Similar statements have been made by the Supreme Courts of practically all the States.

In Crowley vs. Christenson (137 U. S. 86) the Supreme

Court, speaking of liquor-making and selling said, "As it is a business attended with danger to the community, it may, as already said, be entirely prohibited." The United States Supreme Court, in Beer Company vs. Mass., 97 U. S. 32, says: "If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic, the hand of the Legislature cannot be stayed from proceeding for its discontinuance by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer."

The Supreme Court has also repeatedly decided that there can be no just claim for compensation either for the liquor manufacturer or for the retail dealer. Their trade was conducted under a license, which was a permit granted to do a thing which, without that license, would be illegal. The license was for a year only, subject always to the chance that it might not be renewed. The court practically held that an investment made under it was the taking of a gambler's chance; in effect, a bet that the license would be renewed! But millions of voters have covered that bet, and are ready for a showdown.

What Is a License?

It is worth considering what a license to sell liquor is. Some people speak of it as though it were a restriction put on the liquor traffic. It is a permission extended to one to traffic in liquor. Without this permission we would be under prohibition now. There is not a saloon which could not be suppressed as a common nuisance should our license provisions all be repealed. The license is not a restriction; it is not on the other hand a vested right. It is acquired with money, but on certain well-known conditions. It extends its privilege for one year.

It may or may not be renewed. Its renewal is not solely dependent on good behavior. It can be withdrawn for bad conduct, on grounds of lawlessness, or because the people change their minds and think the trade unprofitable to them. License does not even reach the dignity of a contract.

Prohibition destroys no property. It destroys only license. The entire liquor industry rests upon license and being deprived of this legal foundation reverts to a nuisance.

In America a license is not property. It cannot be bought, sold, nor bequeathed. It is limited both in privilege and life. When it expires, the right of the holder to traffic in liquors no longer exists. He becomes one of the great mass of citizens who are prohibited from promoting such trade.

It has never been contended that the refusal of the government to renew an individual license involves the duty of compensation. If the government should now refuse to renew two hundred thousand licenses, why is it any more obligated to compensate than when it refuses to renew one license?

Compensation an Impudent Proposition

What is the government's relation to the liquor traffic? It is beyond doubt a partner in the business, a sharer of its profits and of its guilt. The government exercises as much control over the manufacture of liquor in this country as do the proprietors of breweries and distilleries.

This partnership exists under a year-by-year agreement. The agreement lasts only twelve months, with no guaranty of renewal. The fact that the liquor interests have built distilleries, warehouses, breweries, and saloons does not entitle them to compensation from the government any more than the fact that the government has built revenue houses entitles it to compensation from the liquor traffic when prohibition goes into effect.

Under this partnership, one partner under the agreement has become immensely wealthy, swollen with undue profits.

The other partner has found the partnership a losing venture—an agreement that costs him ten times as much as he gets out of it.

Now, when the losing partner resolves not to renew the yearly agreement, the partner who has profited claims that the losing partner should pay him the entire value of the business establishment!

It is not so written in the bond.

The accumulation of property to be used in operating a trade which lives only by license is at the risk of the licensee. It is his gamble. He has known that the license system exists under protest of millions of American citizens, but he has taken the chance.

Much of this property is available for other purposes. Under prohibition, a brewery in West Virginia became a packing house, one in Washington became a fruit-juice factory, one in Flint, Michigan, a church. Saloon buildings are put to shop uses. A very small part of the property devoted to the manufacture and distribution of liquors becomes useless.

The excessive profits of many generations is more than ample compensation for this small loss to a trade which has imposed upon society sorrow and shame and the loss of billions of money. And if ever the liquor men seriously present their compensation claim, they will meet Society in court presenting—

"Her Counter Claim"

Does the liquor traffic clamor for justice? It had better take care how it utters that prayer, lest God should answer it! What does the law of God say is justice for the ox that gored, and for the owner who knowingly kept it? Does the liquor traffic ask for justice? Then justice let it be! Justice for broken hearts, for desolated homes, for commercial disaster, for the manufacture of paupers, lunatics, incapables, and criminals. Justice for myriads of little children perishing in hunger and squalor, and reared in filth, disease, and moral corruption, to be the scourge of society. Does the liquor traffic claim its due compensation? What is it? The curse of the righteous God, whose uttermost wrath rests upon all systems that make traffic of the manhood, which is so precious in his sight that he has redeemed it with the blood of his own Son.

A Woman's Argument

This letter from the Detroit *Journal* (Michigan) bares one woman's heart and reveals a life robbed of all that is dear in this world. We reprint it in full:

MR. EDITOR: Allow me to say a few words to the readers of

your independent paper in reference to a clause of a liquor bill that has been introduced in the House, asking for compensation for those that local option puts out of the liquor business. I did not think that the people sent a man to Lansing with cheek enough to introduce such a bill. Instead of the taxpayers' compensating the bloated liquor barons, a bill ought to be introduced confiscating what they have accumulated out of the accursed traffic in the past ten years, and this money ought to be given back to the criminals, the starving wives, and destitute children they have made.

Twelve years ago I married a mechanic in a town in Salinac County. He was bright and intelligent and capable of earning $600 a year. He got into the habit of going to the barrooms, first for company and then for drinks, until I had to take in washing to support myself and children.

After ten years of misery and poverty, two months ago he died of delirium tremens. He never was a bad man, but was lured to his doom; and I at middle age am left a pauper with two children to raise.

There are a dozen men in this village that will soon follow him to their graves. Only for liquor we would have been the happiest couple of the country. About the time that I got married a chum of mine married a bartender. He afterward got a saloon of his own, and eight years ago he purchased a building that he turned into a hotel for $1,500. It cost $500 to make the changes. This building for liquor purposes he says is worth $10,000. He has also bought a farm, has a racehorse, two bulldogs, and an auto. His wife has four silk dresses and a seal skin sacque. In ten years he got $300 of my husband's earnings.

Now, if local option is carried in the county, he wants compensation. He no doubt wants about $8,000 on one hotel and a pension of about $1,000 per year for not having a business to make maniacs, drunkards, suicides, tramps, orphan children, destitute wives, and starving widows.

The first thing that we know hangmen will be wanting compensation for lost business in States where capital punishment has been abolished. I will send the price of my next day's washing to help purchase a coat of arms for the fellow who introduced the bill with the compensation clause in it. A representative or a senator who would vote for such a measure could not get the votes of three honest men in our State.

(*Signed*) A Pauper from the Liquor Traffic.

The following are some of the items of a bill of damages which Rev. G. Armstrong, a Wesleyan Methodist preacher of England, says that nation might fairly lay against the traffic:

Item 1.—Damages for the deterioration of property in the neighborhood of the license.

Item 2.—Compensation to employers for all that they lose on Mondays, and at other times thru the absence of tippling workmen from their work.

Item 3.—Compensation to employers for muddle-headed work done by boozy workmen.

Item 4.—The cost of the support of all drink-produced paupers and pauper-lunatics.

Item 5.—The cost of policemen, judges, prisons, and criminal procedure, as far as they are due to drink.

Item 6.—Compensation to families for death and sickness of members of the family caused by drink.

Item 7.—Damages for all drink-caused accidents, shipwrecks, and the like.

Item 8.—Damages for all skilled workmen whose education has been costly to the community, and who have not given the number of years' service in return that might have been expected from them, in consequence of their premature death thru alcohol.

If the State allows this traffic, which has acquired such swollen wealth by means of an unearned increment, to go scot free with what it has got, the trade ought to consider that it has been treated with merciful magnanimity.

CONFISCATION—See Compensation.

CONGRESS—If the vote on the District of Columbia prohibition bill be taken as a criterion, the prohibitionists came within one vote of having two thirds in the House of Representatives and within three votes of having such a majority in the Senate, of the 64th Congress. That

Congress enacted prohibition for the District of Columbia, prohibition for Alaska, conditional prohibition for Porto Rico, and passed a law excluding liquor advertising and solicitation from States where it is prohibited by State law. It also enacted a law prohibiting all interstate commerce in liquors into States having prohibition laws.

Refs.—See Alaska; Advertising of Liquors; Bonedry Laws; District of Columbia; Hobson-Sheppard Bill; Webb-Kenyon Law.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—A Congressional Temperance Society was formed on call of twenty-five members of Congress February 26, 1833. The first president of the society was Lewis Cass, of Michigan, who was at that time secretary of war. After a subsidence of activity, the society was revived in 1867 with Schuyler Colfax and Henry Wilson as leaders.

CONNECTICUT—At the beginning of 1917 there were 91 dry and 77 wet towns; a gain of 2 towns having been made during the year 1916. Submission of State prohibition received 65 votes in the Legislature, the first time that such a proposition had any support in Connecticut. License fees were advanced 60 per cent, and regulation of saloons and clubs was greatly increased in strictness.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—From the beginning of prohibition agitation the final goal in view has been an amendment to the federal constitution.

On December 22, 1914, the House voted 197 to 189 in favor of the prohibition national amendment. Ten were paired against, five in favor of the bill. Twenty-seven others did not vote. There are 139 members in the 65th Congress who were not members in 1914.

There has been a sharp difference of opinion between prohibitionists as to whether the amendment advocated should merely prohibit the manufacture, etc., "for sale," or whether its prohibition should be general making the amendment bonedry. In the 64th Congress the measure reported to the House of Representatives read:

SECTION 1. That the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale and importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territories subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation thereof, are forever prohibited.

SECTION 2. That the Congress and the States shall have power independently or concurrently to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

The Senate form was as follows:

The sale, manufacture or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into and exportation thereof from the United States and all territories subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes are hereby prohibited.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by all appropriate legislation. This article shall not be construed to abridge the power of the several States to enforce State prohibitory laws.

The latter form is the amendment finally adopted for introduction into the 65th Congress.

It avails nothing to say that the liquor traffic is already contrary to the constitution. The evil exists. The offensive policy is one of long standing. The spirit of the constitution must be put into words.

No inherent rights of the States would be transgressed by such action. It is the States themselves that amend the constitution by an agreed process.

The States would lose no police powers. Their right to prohibit the traffic would be as ample as it is now.

They would only be prohibited from making a trade legal which is naturally and inherently illegal.

George Washington said, "The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government."

It is not drunkenness that is unforgivable, but the encouragement of drunkenness; it is not vice that is unpardonable, but the artificial stimulation of vice for profit.

"We, the people," are encouraging drunkenness; are stimulating vice for revenue. A constitutional amendment will stop it.

Refs.—See References under Amendment, Constitutional.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION—The placing of prohibition in the federal constitution requires its submission by a two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the subsequent approval of three fourths of the State Legislatures. A State may refuse to approve the amendment and afterward reverse its action, but if it once approves it cannot withdraw that approval. There is no limit of time in which a State may act favorably, consequently the submission of the amendment would insure national prohibition at some time.

The liquor men protest vigorously against the submission of the amendment, because of the fact that "the small States could force prohibition upon the States of large population."

This is quite true. The principle involved lies at the very foundation of our Union, for it was only upon this concession that the small States could be induced to ratify the constitution. To attack this principle is to attack the Union itself.

Prohibition must be embedded in the constitution of the United States because it is an essential principle. Agitation will cease when prohibition has become the settled policy of the nation, when all proved tendency of the government to transgress against the fundamental rights of the people is checked by a provision in our national charter making it forever impossible to license an antisocial institution.

Our Fathers!

We tread in the path of our fathers. It was thus they secured their rights and liberties. The federal constitution prohibits the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, expost facto laws, unequal taxation, laws abridging the right of free speech, and petition.

But the right of the people to expect consistent hostility on the part of their government to traffics which endanger the public health and welfare has not been properly safeguarded. The United States constitution says nothing in regard to the attitude the federal government shall maintain toward the liquor traffic. Unchecked by constitutional prohibition, Congress has established a national partnership with a trade which wastes the national resources, contributes heavily to social delinquency, and entails a vast burden of poverty and woe.

Naturally Unconstitutional

The policy of license is abhorrent to the spirit of the common law and is out of harmony with the preamble of the constitution.

The constitution is to "establish justice," but the policy of Congress toward the liquor traffic protects fraud and fills the treasury with revenue from a trade which corrupts politics, defies law, and profits by the distress of the people.

The constitution was designed to insure "domestic tranquillity," yet Congress licenses a trade which inevitably produces riot, murder, robbery, debauchery, and disorder.

The constitution "provides for the common defense," yet Congress licenses men to deal in a commodity which weakens the bodies and minds of American citizens and builds a corrupt interest which imperils the nation with its selfish and treasonable activity at every period of crisis.

Does the policy of licensing the liquor traffic "promote the general welfare"? Does it secure to our citizens "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"?

The government of the United States is at the present time financially interested in the degeneration and death of its citizens. It has sold to the liquor traffic, which has no inherent rights, the privilege of existence and the "right" to do wrong.

It prohibits the sale of liquor except on the condition that a portion of the profits be paid to the government.

Refs.—See References under Amendment, Constitutional.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS—The per capita consumption of spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors during the federal fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was 19.40 gallons, the lowest figure since 1902. It is estimated that 25 per cent of the total population are users of alcoholic liquors, so that the per capita consumption by users is perhaps 77.60 gallons annually.

When the 1916 preliminary report of the commissioner of internal revenue was issued, the increase in "withdrawals for consumption" of distilled liquors was seized with avidity by the liquor interests, who spread over the country broadcast the assertion that "hand in hand with the spread of prohibition goes an increase in the consumption of liquor."

While the consumption of distilled spirits was greater in 1916 than in 1915, it was less than in any year between 1902 and 1915. The per capita consumption of wine was slightly greater than in 1915, but less than in any other year between 1901 and 1915, and the per capita consumption of beer was less than in any previous year back to 1902.

The slight increase over 1915 in the withdrawals for consumption of distilled spirits was principally due, according to the commissioner of internal revenue, to "the effective enforcement of the internal revenue taxes on distilled spirits." It is estimated that through the campaign of the Treasury Department against undergauging, equalizing, and blockading in distilleries the revenue of the government has been increased by probably $5,000,000.

On page 110 of the report of the commissioner of internal revenue for 1916 one secures the information that 123,000,000 gallons—almost half of the total production for the year—were withdrawn taxfree for denaturing.

The European war greatly stimulated the demand for alcohol to be used in the manufacture of munitions.

The effect of the spread of prohibition upon the consumption of liquor can be better understood by considering the whole subject over a long term of years. The following table shows the per capita consumption of liquor since 1904:

Year ending June 30th:	Spirits	Wines	Beers	Total
1904	1.45	.52	17.91	19.87
1905	1.42	.41	18.02	19.85
1906	1.47	.53	19.54	21.55
1907	1.58	.65	20.56	22.79
1908	1.39	.58	20.26	22.22
1909	1.32	.67	19.07	21.06
1910	1.42	.65	20.09	22.19
1911	1.46	.67	20.66	22.79
1912	1.44	.58	19.96	21.98
1913	1.50	.56	20.62	22.68
1914	1.43	.52	20.54	22.68
1915	1.25	.32	18.24	20.50
1916	1.35	.46	17.59	19.40

The significance of these figures cannot be grasped without an understanding of the rapid and steady increase in the per capita consumption of alcoholic liquors up to the beginning of the modern prohibition movement in 1907. Simply to check such a fast-moving increase is an achievement, but to reduce it since 1907 from 22.79 gallons per capita to 19.40 gallons per capita, in spite of the tremendous war prosperity, which has enormously increased the consumption of almost all legitimate commodities by a well-paid, luxury-seeking people, is a triumph. The figures for the federal year 1916 include only six months of prohibition in a large number of States which went dry January 1, 1916.

To indicate the remarkable tendency toward increase of consumption of liquors, checked by the prohibition movement, the following table showing per capita consumption in gallons for decade-years is given:

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR IN GALLONS IN UNITED STATES

1850	4.08
1860	6.43
1870	7.70
1880	10.09
1890	15.53
1900	17.76
1907	22.79
1913	22.68
1916	19.40

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE

Increase 1850 to 1860	57.5
Increase 1860 to 1870	19.7
Increase 1870 to 1880	31.0
Increase 1880 to 1890	53.9
Increase 1890 to 1900	14.2
Increase 1900 to 1907	28.0
Decrease 1907 to 1916	14.8

It will be noticed that from 1850 to 1907 the consumption of liquor advanced by leaps. This advance was not checked until 1907, when the veteran prohibition States of Maine, North Dakota, and Kansas began to be reenforced by the modern era of prohibition victory.

Since 1907 the decrease has been 14.8 per cent, which certainly does not indicate that prohibition has not affected the tendency to consumption of liquors. If a dry movement had not arrested the tendency to increase, and the

per capita increase during the nine-year period between 1907 to 1916 had been as great as during the seven-year period from 1900 to 1907, the American people in 1916, instead of consuming 19.40 gallons of liquor per capita, would have consumed 29.17 gallons per capita, or ten gallons more than they did consume.

In passing, it should be remarked that the federal government compels the manufacturer, after whisky has been in bond eight years, to withdraw and tax pay it, at which time it is registered as having been "consumed," although, as a matter of fact, it may not have been consumed at all.

The reader should be cautioned against the attempt to create the impression in the public mind that prohibition causes people to turn from beer and wine to spirituous liquors. The fact that the per capita consumption of spirits declined from 1.58 gallons in 1907 to 1.35 gallons in 1916 certainly does not indicate this, for that was the period of prohibition development.

Truth from the "Brewers' Review"

If you go back to the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1913, you will find that the increase in the production of beer was 2,998,219 barrels greater than for the previous year. This afforded an excellent opportunity for beer editorials pointing to the fact that prohibition had failed to curtail the beer flood, but for some strange reason the editor of the *Brewers' Review* decided to speak truth in the family circle, and the result was an illuminating study showing that the increase in that year had been in license centers. The editorial mentioned reads:

"It has been suggested that this increase of production might in part be due to the purchase of beer by the dry communities. This would naturally suggest an increase of production on the part of the export breweries. But, if we compare the production of fermented liquors by States during the fiscal year with the corresponding figure for the previous year, this surmise is not borne out. Thus we find for the State of Missouri, with the large export breweries of Saint Louis, an increase of production of about 3½ per cent, and for Wisconsin, embracing the big export breweries of Milwaukee, an increase of about 3 per cent, whereas the increase for the entire country is about 4¾ per cent. It is thus seen that the States containing the principal export breweries fell below the percentage of increase for the entire country."

Mida's Criterion in 1916 received 130 replies from distillers to an inquiry as to whether the year's crop of whisky should be curtailed. All but 21 voted in favor of retrenching.

A typical reply admits that prohibition greatly decreases the consumption of liquor, which fact the liquor publications habitually deny. This statement reads:

"Consumption will decrease in amount within the next few years, as—regardless of reports to the contrary—consumption will be much less in States where much of the territory has gone dry, for without saloons in open operation people gradually decrease their consumption of liquors as a beverage. Also, the younger generation now going out into business and professional life have been educated so thoroughly in all the schools and also by the magazines

and movies against the use of alcoholic liquors that the consumption will drop a great amount on this account."

Mr. Frederic W. Thompson, a director of breweries in England and America, in his work on "High License," 1909, says (page 45):

"There are absolutely no grounds for the assumption that the consumption of liquor per head in each State is the same as that in the United States as a whole; in fact, everything points to very great divergencies indeed. For instance, some six or eight of the States [now many more—Editor] are under prohibition, more or less rigidly enforced. Temperance advocates, at any rate, cannot object to the argument that consumption in a prohibition State is but a fraction of what it is in a 'wet' area. The amount drunk in the remaining States must, therefore, be greater than the published figures. . . . Then, again, nearly one third of the inhabitants of the United States live in 'no-license' areas included in 'wet' States, and, where these areas are large, it is to be presumed that the inhabitants consume less than the average. Thus, a State having few 'dry' areas would, other things being equal, consume more per capita than the average."

The effect upon the trade itself certainly supports the supposition that something is preventing the liquor industry from sharing in the prosperity of the times. The practical bankruptcy of such concerns as the Eastern Brewing Company of New York, the Tosetti Brewing Company of Chicago, the Elgin National Brewing Company, the Marine Brewing Company of Michigan, the Hammond Brewing Company, the Kentucky Distillers' Distributing Company, the Kellerstrass, F. G. Walker, Nelson, Progress, Shawhan Distilling Companies, the failure of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, because of a slump in brewing securities, the stagnation of the securities of the Distillers' Securities Corporation, American Malting Company, etc., together with the fact that no less than sixty-eight brewing companies are attempting to popularize the so-called temperance or non-alcoholic beers, points to the probability that prohibition has done just what it was intended to do.

Western States Show Same Results

The Western States of Oregon, Colorado, and Washington show definite results. If importation for the month of April, 1916, be taken as a basis of statistics, Portland, Oregon, used only $281,641 worth of liquor during 1916, as compared with $6,563,326 in the year previous. The April shipments into Portland indicate that that city in 1916 spent only 7.5 per cent as much money for whisky as it did in 1915, only 1.9 per cent as much for beer, and less than 5 per cent for all liquors taken collectively.

In Denver the registered importations for March, 1916, would have supplied the 465 licensed saloons, that were closed by prohibition, with only enough liquor for one sale every three days.

The registered importations into King County, containing Seattle, Washington, in March, 1916, would have permitted each one of the saloons, closed by prohibition, to do $2.35 worth of business a day and no more.

The passage of the federal bonedry act in February, 1917, ends all controversy as to the consumption of liquors

in prohibition States. From the time when this law goes into effect, July 1, 1917, prohibition States will be entirely eliminated from the consideration.

Refs.—See Cost of the Liquor Traffic; and Kansas.

CONVICTS—The year 1914 saw a truly remarkable temperance movement among convicted criminals. From various prisons and penitentiaries in the nation, and from many prison publications, the States and nation were called upon to prohibit the sale of alcohol, to which from 50 per cent to 90 per cent of the convicts attribute their downfall. A petition to the Pennsylvania Legislature asking for prohibition was signed by 1,008 of the 1,478 prisoners in the Eastern penitentiary of that State. The petition read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly Met:

Your petitioners, representing the major portion of the inmates of the Eastern State Penitentiary, of Pennsylvania, respectfully aver:

That they believe fully 70 per cent of crime within the State is directly attributable to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and

That many of them have a personal knowledge of its debasing influence as exemplified in their own lives, and

That, believing if the sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited by the enactment of laws by your honorable body, that the effect would be to reduce crime at least 50 per cent, if not more. They therefore

Respectfully pray that you will favorably consider the introduction of any measure having for its object the curtailment of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and use the great power with which you are clothed to obtain the passage of an act to prohibit the sale of such intoxicating liquor anywhere within the bounds of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

We further pray that you will give due consideration to this petition, coming to you as a voluntary deed of a body of earnest men and women, acting entirely on their own initiative, without suggestion from others.

Twelve hundred convicts in the Joliet (Ill.) prison were preparing a similar petition to the Legislature of that State when it was forbidden by the warden.

The crusade in the Eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania was launched by the *Umpire,* the prison paper, and was taken up by *Lend A Hand,* in the prison of Salem, Ore.; the *New Era,* published in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan.; the *Better Citizen,* issued at the New Jersey Reform School, and similar publications. These papers were full of pleas signed by convicts.

Here, for instance, is a letter to the *Umpire* from B 6815:

An open confession is good for the soul. I myself am willing to admit that intoxicating drink caused me to commit crimes which I would not have done had I been in my right mind. It is said that drunkenness is no excuse in law. Be that as it may. Sufficient to say that when I committed my crime my mind was diseased from the effect of liquor. I explained this to the judge. I believe he realized that I was not responsible for my actions at the time of my arrest. I have no patience with the class of persons who swell up their chest and say, "I can take a drink and I can leave it alone." It sounds good, but as a rule they never leave it alone. In conclusion, let us get the good notion to dump the booze into the ocean.

In the same paper is this communication from B 6828:

I favor the State prohibition of selling intoxicating drinks, as I believe it to be a curse to many. There are many good and honest men that are behind bars to-day that would not be there but for liquor.

In the editorial columns is this comment:

An exchange says that "Out in Everett, Ind., a drunken man

clubbed his wife to death with an ax, then slashed her face and neck with a razor. Then he sent his oldest son for a rope, intending to hang himself. The State is going to attend to this matter for him, however, and then nine little children will be orphans."

There is not a man who reads this but has a knowledge of just such a whisky-inspired crime. There is scarcely a prison in the country to-day that does not contain one or more men undergoing punishment for just such a brutal offense.

Under the caption "Eliminate the Cause," the *New Era*, published in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., says editorially:

The city of Chicago has passed an emergency ordinance prohibiting the purchasing of a revolver, except on a permit signed by the chief of police on the signed recommendation of two taxpayers.

Good! Now when legislation also eliminates that which so often causes the lamentable use of firearms—whisky—the lawmakers and the public will have made another long stride toward the reduction of much crime to a minimum. Wherever society starts at the bottom to investigate and eliminate, just that soon will wrongdoing against it diminish and the so-called "criminal classes" disappear.

In another issue of the same weekly we find the following item:

Recent studies of the vital statistics of this country have revealed an alarming increase in the disease of degeneracy as a result of alcohol, which makes it necessary to take an inventory of the moral and physical stock of the people. Among these unfortunates we find: Insane, 200,000; feeble-minded and epileptics, 250,000; deaf and dumb, 100,000; blind, 100,000; juvenile delinquents in institutions, 50,000; paupers, 100,000; prisoners and criminals, 150,000, making a grand total of 950,000, which annually cost taxpayers $250,000,000.

Evidently the editor of the *New Era* was set thinking by these startling figures, for he follows up this economic observation with further statistics:

Careful investigation reveals the startling fact that about 90 per cent of all inmates of penitentiaries in this country have been victims of John Barleycorn, directly or indirectly. The federal government receives about $375,000,000 annually as a tax on this magnificent crime-breeding system, and taxpayers and the nation pay about $600,000,000 per annum in an effort to protect themselves against crime and criminals. Any mathematician can figure it out for himself.

One of the convicts struck the rotten heart of the whole license system when he wrote:

One of the King's Daughters asked me if I intended to stop drinking whisky when I left here, and I told her I didn't know. As long as it is being shoved under your nose at every street corner in the city, I don't believe any drinking man can safely promise to leave it alone. But if the temptation was not at hand, then I for one feel that I could safely make the promise. That is the way I feel about prohibition.

If you are still not impressed, read this communication from No. 8780, as published in a recent issue of the *New Era:*

To-day I am a husband without a wife—a father without a child and a man without a home; all having been swallowed up in the maelstrom of drink.

Refs.—See Crime; and Juvenile Delinquency.

CORRUPTION—See Brewers; and Lawlessness.

COST OF LIVING—See High Cost of Living.

COST OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC—The cost of the drink traffic to the American people is first to be found in the retail expenditure for alcoholic liquors and then in the vast consequential cost traceable to drink-caused poverty, crime, insanity, inefficiency, and death.

For the year ended June 30, 1916, the American people consumed the following quantities of alcoholic beverages:

Distilled Spirits		
Domestic	136,242,546	
Imported	3,706,186	
Total		139,948,732
Wines		
Domestic	42,229,206	
Imported	5,357,939	
Total		47,587,145
Malt Liquors		
Domestic	1,815,686,133	
Imported	2,580,315	
Total		1,818,266,448
Total of Liquors		2,005,802,325

The Statistical Department of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce estimates the retail price of

Domestic Spirits as	$5.00 a gallon
Imported Spirits as	8.00 " "
Domestic Wines as	2.00 " "
Imported Wines as	4.00 " "
Domestic Malt Liquors as	.50 " "
Imported Malt Liquors as	1.00 " "

Using these figures, we find the retail cost of all liquors consumed by the American people for the year ended June 30, 1916, to be as follows:

Distilled Spirits		
Domestic	$681,212,730.00	
Imported	29,649,488.00	
Total		$710,862,218.00
Wines		
Domestic	$84,458,412.00	
Imported	21,431,756.00	
Total		105,890,168.00
Malt Liquors		
Domestic	$907,843,066.50	
Imported	2,580,315.00	
Total		910,423,381.50
Grand Total		$1,727,175,767.50

The cost is given on the basis of the retail prices suggested by the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce because these are the rock-bottom figures. We do not believe they are the proper figures, because in the very nature of the case the government statisticians cannot take into consideration the universal practice of adulterating liquors, thus increasing their price to the consumer. Neither can the government take into consideration a large amount of beer sold as "small beers," the bottle beer bringing fancy prices in resorts and disorderly houses and other factors affecting the retail cost.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the celebrated food expert, estimates that 85 per cent of all spirits sold undergoes adulteration.

There is every reason to believe that this practice of adulteration very nearly, if not quite, doubles the amount of liquor which is tax-paid, so that the consumer pays for twice the quantity registered by the government as having been "consumed." This, if taken into consideration,

would increase the estimate of retail cost by $710,862,218, bringing the total figures to $2,438,037,985.50, and this does not take into consideration the other factors mentioned above, other than adulteration.

The American Grocer estimates that one fourth of the population of the United States uses liquors. If this be true—and it probably is true—the drinkers of the country pay, approximately, more than $100 each per year for their liquors.

And all this money is lost. The money spent at retail for drink did not return anything of value to the man who spent it. That is a characteristic that the transaction has in common with every other illegitimate transaction. It is the only condemnation that can be brought to bear upon the get-rich-quick man, the gambler, the thief. Certainly, the money did not go out of circulation; certainly, it was respent, in a large part, for legitimate commodities; but that does not protect the transaction from its stigma. For the same thing is true of the money which the highwayman acquires by his nefarious conduct; the same thing is true of the money which the prostitute acquires, by debasing her body and spreading disease in the community. The expenditure of this vast sum did not register the creation or exchange of value.

Long ago, Adam Smith said: "All the labor expended producing strong drink is utterly unproductive; it adds nothing to the wealth of the community. A wise man works and earns wages, and spends his wages so that he may work again. Employers, taken all around, do not pay more wages to total abstainers, but the latter contribute more to their own and fellow workers' wages fund than do the drinkers."

Every bit of material used in the manufacture of liquor was destroyed, so far as its value to the world is concerned. Every dollar of wages paid represented waste of valuable time which should have contributed to the world's wealth. Every cent paid for liquor over the bar represented loss.

No trade can be accounted of value to the nation if it merely produces or supplies consumption. It must also contribute to the conservation of products and energies, making its output reproduce all of the material and labor it represents and add something to the nation's reserve of wealth.

The consequential or indirect cost of the liquor traffic cannot be accurately estimated, of course, but it may be asserted with the greatest confidence that this is as great as the direct retail cost.

The Massachusetts State Bureau of Statistics of Labor reported to the Legislature of that State—

That 75 per cent of the adult paupers in the State of Massachusetts were addicted to the use of liquor.

That 40 per cent attributed their pauperism to their own intemperate habits.

The report on crime says (pages 408 and 409):

That 96.44 per cent of all the adult criminals were addicted to the use of liquor.

That with 84.41 per cent of all criminals, the intemperate habits of the offender led to a condition which induced the crime.

The report on the insane says (pages 411 and 412):

That 51.44 per cent of all the adults were addicted to the use of liquor.

That with 30 per cent the intemperate habits of the person led to insanity.

Upon this unquestioned basis let us consider the expense to the State as the direct result of the license for the sale of intoxicating drink, as taken from the State auditor's report of 1905:

Expenses of paupers, $899,269; 40 per cent of which would be $359,707.

Expenses of criminals, $891,998; 85 per cent of which would be $749,278.

Expenses of insane, $1,606,207; 30 per cent of which would be $481,862.

The State paid judges and district attorneys $282,855; 51 per cent of which would be $144,256.

Value of buildings for paupers, criminals, and insane, $15,535,926; interest at 3½ per cent would be $543,757; 51 per cent of which would be $277,316.

Judge Murray, chairman of the commission to investigate drunkenness in that State in 1914, made the following statement in the report:

"It is impossible to estimate in dollars the yearly cost of drunkenness to the commonwealth. The expenditure for penal treatment is but a small fraction of the total cost, yet the expense arising from 63.4 per cent of all arrests, and 67.6 per cent of all commitments to prison made during the year, together with a considerable percentage of the cost of probation, trial, and transportation of prisoners, is due to public drunkenness. Moreover, the intemperate use of alcohol is directly responsible for many other criminal offenses which are brought into the courts. Massachusetts prison statistics show that 96 per cent of all criminals in our prisons in 1912 were intemperate by habit."

Broadly, the problem of indirect cost of the drink industry in America is a problem of decreased efficiency to moderate drinkers, the loss of efficiency of drunkards, the loss of the time of a large portion of paupers and prisoners, feeble-minded, and insane; the loss of the time of the makers, handlers, and sellers; the destruction of grain and other products in making liquors; the loss of interest on properties devoted to this destructive business; part of the interests on property used as alms houses, asylums, prisons, jails, and other institutions; the loss of the time of many police officers, etc.; the premature deaths and preventable illnesses due to drink, etc.

This is the price the American people pay for continuing a foolish governmental policy, maintaining a corrupt, high-handed, and oppressive trade, submitting to the overriding of State authority under the protection of the federal government, and constant, unbearable insolence from the invading horde of conscienceless men who are not Americans by birth or in spirit, and who hate American ideals.

It should be noted that this cost does not fall altogether upon drinkers or principally upon drinkers; it falls upon all tax payers and upon all consumers of the necessities of life. For the men who consume without producing are a burden upon those who produce as well as consume.

Refs.—See Comparisons; Consumption of Liquor. For consequential cost see such subjects as Crime; Insanity; Pauperism, etc.

COUNTIES—The table below gives the total number of counties in each State together with the number of dry counties. All counties in States having prohibition laws *in effect* February 1, 1917, are listed in the dry column. In addition, laws have been approved but were not in force in the States of Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Michigan, Utah, New Hampshire, and Indiana, the counties listed in the dry column for those States being only those dry before the enactment of the prohibitory law.

	Total Number of Counties	Dry Counties
Alabama	67	67
Arizona	14	14
Arkansas	75	75
California	58	2
Colorado	63	63
Connecticut	8	..
Delaware	3	2
Florida	52	44
Georgia	152	152
Idaho	37	37
Illinois	102	52
Indiana	92	34
Iowa	99	99
Kansas	105	105
Kentucky	120	106
Louisiana	63	35
Maine	16	16
Maryland	23	17
Massachusetts	14	*
Michigan	83	45
Minnesota	86	45
Mississippi	80	80
Missouri	114	85
Montana	41	1
Nebraska	93	32
Nevada	16	..
New Hampshire	10	3
New Jersey	21	..
New Mexico	26	1
New York	62	4
North Carolina	100	100
North Dakota	52	52
Ohio	88	14
Oklahoma	77	77
Oregon	35	35
Pennsylvania	67	11
Rhode Island	5	..
South Carolina	44	44
South Dakota	68	30
Tennessee	96	96
Texas	252	187
Utah	28	20
Vermont	14	7
Virginia	100	100
Washington	39	39
West Virginia	55	55
Wisconsin	71	2
Wyoming	21	1
	2,997	2,086

*Massachusetts votes by municipalities.

(D. Stewart Patterson.)

COURTS—The increasing hostility of the courts to the liquor traffic was recently noted by *Mida's Criterion,* a leading liquor organ, in the following words: "The trend of the courts of this country seems of late years to be all in the direction of the curtailing of personal liberty, so that the only alternative that suggests itself is to leave society as far behind as possible and get back to nature."

The judgment of the courts on various points relative to the liquor traffic is shown by the following decisions,

which are only a few selected from a great number that might be quoted:

1. The Courts on the Merits of the Liquor Business

If a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be a gainer a thousandfold in the health, wealth, and happiness of the people.—*The United States Supreme Court in the case of 5 Howard, 632.*

We cannot shut out of view the fact, within the knowledge of all, that the public health, the public morals, and the public safety, may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks; nor the fact established by statistics accessible to everyone, that the idleness, disorder, pauperism, and crime existing in the country, are, in some degree at least, traceable to this evil.—*The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Mugler vs. Kansas, 123 U. S. 662.*

That drunkenness is an evil, both to the individual and to the State, will probably be admitted. That its legitimate consequences are disease, and destruction of mind and body, will also be granted. That it produces from four fifths to nine tenths of all the crime committed is the united testimony of those judges, prison-keepers, sheriffs, and others engaged in the administration of the criminal law, who have investigated the subject. That taxation, to meet the expenses of pauperism and crime, falls upon and is borne by the people, follows as a matter of course. That its tendency is to destroy the peace, safety, and well-being of the people, to secure which the first article in the Bill of Rights declares all free governments are instituted, is too obvious to be denied.—*The Supreme Court of the State of Indiana in the case of Beebe vs. the State, 6th Indiana 542.*

Probably no greater source of crime and sorrow has ever existed than the social drinking saloons. Social drinking is the evil of evils. It has probably caused more drunkenness and has made more drunkards than all other causes combined; and drunkenness is a pernicious source of all kinds of crime and sorrow. It is a Pandora's box, sending forth innumerable ills and woes, shame and disgrace, indigence, poverty, and want; social happiness destroyed; domestic broils and bickerings engendered; social ties severed; homes made desolate; families scattered; heart-rending partings; sin, crime, and untold sorrows; not even hope left, but everything lost; an everlasting farewell to all true happiness and to all the nobler aspirations rightfully belonging to every true and virtuous human being.—*The Supreme Court of the State ex rel. vs. Crawford, 28th Kansas 733.*

It [a prohibitory law] seeks to promote the general welfare by prohibiting an excessive vice, which is doing more to disqualify men for self-government than all other sources combined. The use of intoxicating liquors as a drink is the cause of more want, pauperism, suffering, crime, and public expense than any other cause, and perhaps it should be said, than all other causes combined—*Supreme Court of the State of Iowa, Santo vs. State, 2 Iowa 165.*

The train of evils which marks the progress of intemperance is too obvious to require comment. It brings with

it degradation of character, impairs the moral and physical energies, wastes the health, increases the number of paupers and criminals, undermines the morals, and sinks its victims to the lowest depths of vice and profligacy.—*Thurlow vs. Commonwealth, 5 Howard, 504.*

It is still the prolific source of disease, misery, pauperism, vice, and crime. Its power to weaken, corrupt, debauch, and slay human character and human life is not destroyed or impaired because it may be susceptible of some innocent uses, or may be used with propriety on some occasions. The health, morals, peace, and safety of the community at large are still threatened.—*Supreme Court of Kansas in State vs. Durien, 80 Pac. 987.*

There is no statistical or economical proposition better established, nor one to which a more general assent is given by reading and intelligent minds, than this: that the use of intoxicating liquors as a drink is the cause of more want, pauperism, suffering, crime, and public expense than any other cause—and perhaps it should be said than all other causes combined. Even those who are opposed to restriction oftentimes admit this truth. Every State applies the most stringent legal power to lotterics, gambling, keeping gambling houses and implements, and to debauchery and obscenity, and no one questions the right and justness of it; and yet how small is the weight of woe produced by all these united, when compared with that which is created by the use of intoxicating drinks alone.—*Supreme Court of Iowa in Santo vs. State, 2 Iowa 164.*

The evils that result from the use of intoxicating liquors generally occur at the place where they are consumed, and the tendency to crime and pauperism follows in that place, and it can readily be seen why a Legislature would make a discrimination between the burden on a business which naturally breeds disorder, and which casts upon the general taxpayer an additional burden in the cost of prosecutions and increased police force and a business which exports the intoxicating liquors to other States—*Supreme Court of Missouri in State vs. Bixam, 62 S. W. 828.*

By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian community, there are few sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dramshop, where intoxicating liquors, in small quantities, to be drunk at the time, are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of every State show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source.—*Supreme Court of the United States in Crowley vs. Christensen, 137 U. S. 86.*

2. Courts on Right to Sell

The licensed saloon keeper does not sell liquor by reason of an inalienable right, inherent in citizenship, but because the government has delegated to him the exercise of such rights.—*Supreme Court of South Carolina, in State vs. Aiken, 42 S. C. 231.*

No one possesses an inalienable or constitutional right to keep a saloon for the sale of intoxicating liquor; to keep a saloon for the sale of intoxicating liquor is not a natural right to pursue an ordinary calling; there is no

inherent right in a citizen thus to sell intoxicating liquor by retail; it is not a privilege of a citizen of the State or of the United States.—*The Supreme Court of Indiana, quoting from Sherlock vs. Stuart, 96 Mich. 193, and Crowley vs. Christensen, 137 Un. S. 86.*

The possession and enjoyment of all rights are subject to such reasonable conditions as may be deemed by the governing authority of the country essential to the safety, health, peace, good order, and morals of the community. Even liberty itself, the greatest of all rights, is not unrestricted license to act according to one's own will. It is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is, then, liberty regulated by law. There is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquors by retail. It is not a privilege of a citizen of the State or of a citizen of the United States. It is urged that as the liquors are used as a beverage, and the injury following them, if taken in excess, is voluntarily inflicted, and is confined to the party offending, their sale should be without restrictions, the contention being that what a man shall drink, equally with what he shall eat, is not properly matter for legislation. There is in this position an assumption of fact which does not exist, that, when the liquors are taken in excess, the injuries are confined to the party offending. The injury, it is true, first falls upon him in his health, which the habit undermines; in his morals, which it weakens, and in the self-abasement which it creates. But, as it leads to neglect of business and waste of property, and general demoralization, it affects those who are immediately connected with and dependent upon him.—*Crowley vs. Christensen, 137 U. S. 86; 11 Sup. Ct. 13.*

3. Courts on Meaning of License

The privilege of keeping a saloon is a derivative right, springing alone from the provisions of the license statute. —*Supreme Court of Indiana.*

A license is a permission, granted by some competent authority, to do an act which, without such permission, would be illegal.—*Supreme Court of Ohio* (in two different saloon license cases).

The result of the definitions which have been given of a license, as implied in its etymology, is in conformity with the sense in which the word is ordinarily used, and may be regarded as strictly accurate in all respects. That is permitted that cannot be done without permission; and to say a person is permitted—licensed—to do what he may lawfully do without permission, is a misuse of words. —*Supreme Court of Ohio, in Adler vs. Whitbeck, 9 N. E., 672.*

In Plender vs. State, 10 N. W., 481, the Supreme Court of Nebraska held that the object of a license is to grant permission to do an act which, without the permission, would be illegal, adding: "So we say that the prohibition of the traffic is absolute, except upon certain specified conditions, and one of these conditions is the provision for its legalization by the procurement of a license."

Judge Cooley, speaking for the Supreme Court of Michigan (see Youngblood vs. Sexton, 20 Am. Rep., 654), said: "The popular understanding of the word 'license' undoubtedly is a permission to do something which, with-

out the license, would not be allowable. This we are to suppose was the sense in which it was made use of in the constitution. But this is also the legal meaning."

4. Courts on Law

No Legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants.—*Stone vs. Miss., U. S. 819.*

If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic, the hand of the Legislature cannot be stayed from providing for its discontinuance by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer. All rights are held subject to the police power of the State.—*Beer Co. vs. Mass., 97 U. S. 32.*

And if any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice, or debauchery, I see nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper.—*Chief Justice Taney, in License Cases, U. S. 5 Howard 504.*

The liquor interests claim that they and their boozing patrons enjoy, under the law, a very peculiar sort of "personal liberty"—liberty to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors and to drink the same without stint or limit. The United States Supreme Court has decided to the contrary. "No one may rightfully do that which the lawmaking power, upon reasonable grounds, declares to be prejudicial to the general welfare."—*Mugler vs. Kansas, 124 U. S. 625; 6 Sup. Ct. Rep. 273.*

The right to sell intoxicating liquors is not a natural, inherent, or inalienable right, or a property or personal right, and may therefore be restricted both in the number of licenses and the manner of their exercise.—*State ex rel. Ferguson vs. Board of Comr's of Morgan County et al., 101 N. E., 813.*

Experience has demonstrated that the unrestrained traffic in spirituous liquors is dangerous to the peace and welfare of society, and, therefore, it has long been settled that the lawmaking power may throw such restraints around that traffic as in the judgment of that department of the government may be necessary to secure the peace and welfare of society.—*Supreme Court of South Carolina in State vs. Turner, 18 S. C. 106.*

5. Courts on Property

The acknowledged police power of a State extends to the destruction of property. A nuisance may be abated—everything prejudicial to the health or morals of a city may be removed.—*Mugler vs. State of Kansas, 124 U. S. 625; 6 Sup. Ct. Rep. 273.*

Nor can it be said that government interferes with or impairs anyone's constitutional rights of liberty or of property, when it determines that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, for general or individual use, as a beverage, are, or may become, hurtful to society, and constitute, therefore, a business in which no one may lawfully engage.—*Mugler vs. Kansas, 124 U. S. 625; 6 Sup. Ct. Rep. 273.*

It is not sufficient to say that liquors are property, and their sale is as much secured as that of any other property. Their sale for use as a common beverage and tippling is hurtful and injurious to the public morals, good order, and well-being of society. . . . When we defend the sale of liquors for the purpose of tippling we surely draw our arguments from our appetites, and not our reason, observation, and experience. We may carefully protect the public morals, and the profligate from the evils of gaming, horse-racing, cock-fighting; from the obscenity of prints and pictures; from horses and exhibitions of mountebanks and rope-dancers; from the offensive smell of useful trades and hogpens; from the manufacture and exhibition of fireworks and squibs; from rogues, idlers, vagabonds, and vagrants, and from dangers of pestilence, contagion, and gunpowder, yet according to the doctrine contended for, this right to vend a slow and sure poison as a common beverage must remain intact and not amenable to police regulations for its suppression, altho all the other evils together will not destroy a tithe of the number of human lives, nor produce more moral degradation, or suffering, wretchedness, and misery in the social relations of society; or pauperism, vagrancy, and crime in the political community; or pecuniary destitution of individuals and families, than will the constitutionally protected right of destroying our neighbors and fellows for the selfish end of our own individual private gain. I am utterly incapable of so regarding it as above all the claims and interests of society, the peace and welfare of families, and especially above the police powers of government; and shall never be brought to acknowledge the sacredness and inviolability of its rights, until I shall be able to forget all that I have seen, observed, known, and experienced of its destructiveness of all that is estimable upon earth. Viewing the great and irreparable mischief growing out of this practice, I am not prepared to say that another nuisance may not be added to the list; and that under the police powers society may find protection from its blighting curse.—*Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of Goddard vs. President, 15 Ill. 589.*

The commodity in controversy is intoxicating liquor. The article is one whose moderate use, even, is taken into account by actuaries of insurance companies, and which bars employment in classes of service involving prudent and careful conduct—an article conceded to be fraught with such contagious peril to society, that it occupies a different status before the courts and the Legislatures from other kinds of property, and places traffic in it upon a different plane from other kinds of business.—*Supreme Court of Kansas in State vs. Durien, 80 Pac. 987.*

We do not suppose there is a more potent factor in keeping up the necessity for asylums, penitentiaries, and jails, and in producing pauperism and immorality thruout the entire country, than liquor, and yet it is argued that it is to be placed on the same footing with the breadstuffs and other ordinary commodities of life.—*Supreme Court of South Carolina in State ex rel. George vs. Aiken, 26 L. R. A. 353.*

The power which the States unquestionably have of prohibiting such use by individuals of their property as will be prejudicial to the health, the morals, or the safety

of the public, is not, and consistently with the existence and safety of organized society cannot be, burdened with the conditions that the State must compensate such individual owners for pecuniary losses they sustain by reason of their not being permitted by a noxious use of their property, to inflict injury upon the community. It is true that when the defendants in these cases purchased or erected their breweries, the laws of the State did not forbid the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. But the State did not thereby give assurance, or come under any obligation, that its legislation upon that subject would remain unchanged.—*United States Supreme Court in the cases of Mugler vs. Kansas, and Ziebold and Hegelin vs. Kansas, United States Supreme Court, Vol. 123, page 623.*

There can be no vested right or an unqualified irrevocable privilege in traffic in liquors; and the State may close all possible avenues thru which its prohibitory laws may be evaded or violated.—*Ex parte Woodward, 61 So. 295.*

Licenses to sell liquor are not contracts, and create no vested rights. They are merely permits to do what would otherwise be an offense against the law, and the license of plaintiff in error stated on its face that it was subject to all the laws of the State and ordinances of the village which then were or might be thereafter in force. Counsel admits that the license is not property; the liquor law may be changed and the license ended, altho paid for, and that in such a case, a dramshop keeper has no vested rights to continue the business by virtue of his license; but, he contends that he has a vested right in the property which cannot be used for anything else. To say that a dramshop keeper has a right to continue the use of his bar fixtures for the sale of liquor because he can put them to no other use would authorize him to continue the business, and be equivalent to holding that the law could not be changed so as to deprive him of his license, or the right to continue the business, and that clearly is not the law.—*The People vs. McBride, 234 Ill., page 178.*

Judge Artman's Decision

One of the most notable decisions in the annals of American law is that of Judge Samuel R. Artman, of the Boone (Indiana) Circuit Court, rendered at Lebanon, Indiana, February 13, 1907. This decision was to the effect that the State of Indiana had no right to authorize the licensing of a saloon and that the statute providing for so doing was unconstitutional. The case was never appealed and the decision stands unrevoked and unimpeached to this day. This decision awakened very widespread interest at the time and provoked a very wide discussion. It is estimated that more than a million copies of the opinion were printed and circulated in answer to repeated demands for it. It was ordered printed as a public document by the United States Senate and was so printed as "Senate Document, No. 384." (For full text of this famous decision and complete elaboration of the principles involved, see Judge Artman's book "The Legalized Outlaw." See also article, "Artman, Samuel R."). E. D. S.

See Compensation; Crime; and Juvenile Delinquency.

CRIME—The Committee of Fifty found that 49.9 per

cent of crime in more than 12,000 cases investigated was due to the consumption of alcoholic liquors.

Court officials at various times have testified that as high as 90 per cent of the cases brought into court seem to have some alcohol connection, and officials of penitentiaries give similar testimony.

The late Lord Alverstone, Chief Justice of England, so testified, and other jurists and courts, including the United States Supreme Court, have made statements attributing the large majority of all crimes to alcoholic liquor-drinking. The Greensburg (Pa.) *Record* tells of eleven murder cases in Westmoreland County, that State, in 1916, eight of which were due to drink.

In Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, during 44 years, 156,230 prisoners were committed to the workhouse. Ninety-one per cent of them were drinkers.

A comparison of the crime cost in Green County (dry), and Elk County (wet), Pennsylvania, showed an expense per voter of 47 cents for Green County and $1.84 for Elk County. The population of Green County is 28,832 and Elk County 35,871.

Of 269 murderers committed to Wisconsin State penitentiary at Waupun in recent years, nearly half were under the influence of alcohol when the crime was committed, and 27.9 had been arrested before for drunkenness, according to a report made by Dr. Rock Sleyster, superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, and formerly physician in charge of the Wisconsin State Prison hospital. Alcohol was used to excess by 41.5 per cent of these 269 murderers, while only 12.6 per cent were abstainers.

The *National Temperance Quarterly* of London says that since 1887 it has been the practice in Sweden to make careful inquiry and report as to how many prisoners were intoxicated at the moment of commission of crime and how many were addicted to drink before the crime. Between 1887 and 1905, of the men prisoners, 71.9 per cent were either intoxicated when the crime was committed or were habitual drinkers.

The influence of alcohol was proved as follows: In 86.5 per cent of the cases of breaches of regulations and public order, in 85.2 per cent of assassinations, murders, and other acts of violence; in 82.3 per cent of cases of robbery with violence, in 71.2 per cent of breaches of military law, in 68.3 per cent of thefts and larcenies, and in 66.9 per cent of sexual crimes. Swindling, on the other hand, showed 38.8 per cent; perjury, 34.6; and libel, 33 per cent of the cases committed under the influence of alcohol.

Judge William M. Gemmill, of the Chicago Municipal Court, impressed by the part drink plays in ruining lives, recently delivered the following philippic:

"Booze is the mother of crime. It gives life and sustenance to slums, dives, brothels, gambling dens, and 'pay-off joints.' It nerves to his deed the homicide, the stick-up man, the burglar, the thief, and the thug. It fires the brain of the prostitute and the panderer. It feeds and inflames the passions of the weak-minded and the degenerate.

"I have tried an army of 50,000 human derelicts, most of whom were booze-soaked. With faces red and bloated, with eyes dull and languid, with bodies weak and wasted,

with clothing foul and ragged, this vast army is forever marching with unsteady step to the graves of the drunkard and the pauper or to the prison and workhouse.

"I have looked into the tear-stained faces of a still larger army of fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, wives and husbands, as they have pleaded for the miserable wrecks that booze has made. I have seen with this army ten thousand pale-faced, hollow-cheeked, ragged, hungry, and starving children, cursed by booze.

"I have observed that every bandit crew that goes forth to murder starts from a saloon; that every panderer has his rendezvous in a grogshop; that every den of thieves makes its victims drunk before it robs them; that every house of prostitution has its bar or is in partnership with booze; that every gambling den either is in a saloon or sustains a close relationship with one; that the pickpocket 'trust' is housed in a saloon; that the 'pay-off joint' for the crook and the crooked policeman is in a saloon; that the professional bondsmen and character witnesses for thieves and hold-up men are saloonkeepers or bartenders.

"Booze has caused 200,000 divorces in the United States in the last twenty years and adds 25,000 more to this number every year. It divides more homes, fills more jails, and empties more churches than all other influences combined.

"Judges, legislators, mayors, governors, and even Presidents, sit dumb or quail in the presence of this monster, which enters millions of homes and leaves them desolate.

"I have witnessed daily its ravages after it had spent its wild fury upon the helpless bodies of women and children, or after it had reaped for a night, in the public dance, its harvest of virtue, now dead forever. I have observed that the last man to be employed and the first to be discharged is a victim of booze.

"Booze never built a park, a playground, a school or a church, but is the enemy of them all.

"War may be hell, but where it slays its thousands, booze destroys its tens of thousands."

The growth of crime is alarming. In Missouri, since 1904, the number of men in confinement has increased 65 per cent, and there is a similar state of affairs in Illinois. In 1891 the appropriations for penal and reformatory institutions in the latter State amounted to only $574,100, but in 1911 the sum of $2,092,100 was required. The cost of crime in that State had increased during the period eight times faster than the population.

The Effect of Prohibition Upon Crime

If we compare the three wettest States in 1910 (Pennsylvania, Montana, and Nevada) with three representative prohibition States (Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota), we find some very interesting facts in regard to the effect of prohibition upon crime. This is the result:

PRISONERS PER 100,000 POPULATION

Maine	98	Pennsylvania	106
Kansas	90	Montana	256
North Dakota	63	Nevada	356

RATE OF COMMITMENT TO PRISON

Maine	707	Pennsylvania	699
Kansas	200	Montana	1,069
North Dakota	163	Nevada	1,127

All figures are on the basis of the last census returns (1910).

It is also most interesting to compare the statistics from Kansas and North Dakota with the other States in their respective geographical divisions and with the United States as a whole. This comparison shows:

PRISON RATES, 1910

United States	121.4
Minnesota	77.7
Missouri	107.1
South Dakota	47.8
Kansas	91.1
West North Central Division	80.2
Iowa	60.9
North Dakota	63.6
Nebraska	55.1

RATE OF COMMITMENT TO PRISON

United States	520
Minnesota	499
Missouri	481
South Dakota	273
Kansas	200
West North Central Division (Average of license states)	465
Iowa	585
North Dakota	163
Nebraska	482

During 1910 there were actually committed to prison in the United States 493,934 men and women. If the rate for the entire United States had been the same as the average for the prohibition States, the number would have been only 283,274. If the rate for the United States had been the same as in Kansas, there would have been only 194,981 commitments; and if the rate thruout the United States had been the same as in the prohibition State of North Carolina, there would have been only 114,045 commitments.

Just to give an instance which shows the need of vigilance in dealing with liquor statistics: The liquor people very often compare the number of Kansas life prisoners with the number of life prisoners in license States. The simple explanation is that Kansas does not have capital punishment, therefore, it does not remove its worst offenders from the statistical column by death.

They also try to confuse the public by implying that all drink crimes are drunkenness crimes, but the victim of a single intoxication may commit a drink crime, and in the words of Dr. William J. Healey, writing in the *Individual Delinquent*, "Many of the troublesome drinkers who cost society dear are primarily inferiors, and alcohol just turns the balance against maintaining themselves to be non-criminalistic citizens."

The annual report of the manager of the Allegheny County (Pennsylvania) workhouse declares that of the 3,798 prisoners received, 3,472 were addicted to the use of liquors. In part, the report says:

> Most of the men are alcoholics, presenting, as they do, a wealth of ailments directly referable to their excessive use of alcohol. Some of these are border line delirium tremens cases, while others present marked arterio sclerosis and cirrhosis of the liver. We mention these to emphasize the lower physical resistance these men have to the common infectious diseases, such as pneumonia and tuberculosis.
>
> It is indeed amazing to note the rapid progress of these diseases upon this class of patients. This also accounts for the seriousness of the ordinary infections, such as infected fingers, scalps, etc. The mentality of the men comes below par.

A study of prohibition in any locality where it is well enforced never fails to show a startling effect upon the crime rate. In January, 1913, when Little Rock, Ark., had licensed saloons, 15 days showed 278 cases in the police court, of which 86 were drunks. In the corresponding days of 1914, when the town was temporarily dry under the Going Law, the number of cases in the police court was 138, only 5 of which were drunks.

Lima and Findlay, Ohio, are county seat towns of adjoining counties. Lima is wet, Findlay is dry; Lima has double the population of Findlay. In 1912 there were 2,101 arrests in wet Lima, while in dry Findlay the number was 182.

During the year ending June 30, 1913, 22,994 prisoners were confined in the county jails in Ohio. Of these 3,528 were in the jails of 44 dry counties and 19,466 in the jails of the 42 wet counties. Vinton, dry, and Clark, wet, not included. On the basis of the 1910 census there was one person in jail in dry counties to each 366 of the population, but in the wet counties there was a person in jail for each 178 of population. The number of jail prisoners was more than twice as great, according to population, in wet counties as in dry counties.

According to the report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, of Virginia, one person in each 118 of the population was sent to jail during 1912. Taking all the wet territory of the State there was one jail commitment to each 56 of the population. In the dry territory for the same period there was one jail commitment to each 527 of the population. Virginia has since voted "dry."

These are simply instances taken at random and might be multiplied indefinitely.

There is, however, another illustration of the effect of drink upon crime which is striking in the extreme. In May, 1906, the city of San Francisco was just beginning to recover from the demoralization brought about by the earthquake of the previous month. On May 5 the following editorial appeared in the *Daily Chronicle:*

A CITY WITHOUT CRIME

THE SALUTARY EFFECT OF CLOSING THE SALOON

San Francisco for the past fortnight has been absolutely free from disorder and virtually free from crimes of violence. There have been no street brawls. No drunken brute has beaten his wife. No gamblers have murdered each other in low resorts. Except for some dealings with sneak thieves the occupation of the police courts is gone. It is a most impressive object lesson of the value to society of the restriction of the liquor traffic. We are promised a continuation of this peaceful condition for a considerable time to come, save only as drunken men may drift over from Oakland, where the authorities have been so reckless as to allow saloons to open. We may be compelled to renew quarantine against Oakland. This absolute demonstration that the saloons are responsible for all crimes of violence makes it imperative that whenever they shall be allowed to reopen in this city, their license fees will be fixed at a rate which will support the police department. There must be increased taxation. The public generally will protest against being taxed for the control or suppression of those forms of crime for which the saloons are now proved to be solely responsible. The public will look to the board of supervisors to place the cost of dealing with crime on the occupation which is responsible for all of it.

During Christmas week, 1915, the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church made a compilation of all accounts of drink crimes, the 17,000 pastors of the Methodist Church supplying information.

The record as completed is as follows:

Murders	110
Suicides	24
Wounded	169
Dead by accident or exposure	39
Wounded by accident	19
Rape (including 2 children)	3
Child victims of drink	25
Miscellaneous	354

Who can estimate the cost, even in money, of these destroyed lives? Probably $1,000,000 would not pay even the court costs of John Barleycorn's merry-making for this one week.

Refs.—See Courts; and Juvenile Delinquency. For effect of prohibition on Crime see various prohibition States by name.

CRUSADE—The "Women's Crusade" began in Ohio in December, 1873, and rapidly spread to other States. Bands of women visited the saloons, praying for the saloon keepers and entreating them to close up. Scores of saloons were closed.

DANIELS, JOSEPHUS—See Navy.

DEATHS FROM DRINK—See Mortality from Alcohol.

DELAWARE—Of the three counties, the two lower and a portion of rural New Castle County are wholly dry. The 1917 Legislature was controlled by the drys and was expected to pass a law prohibiting liquor shipments into dry territory, to submit the question of prohibition to the voters of rural New Castle County and possibly in Wilmington also. A dry governor and United States senator were elected on November 7, 1916. The question of a constitutional amendment for State prohibition will be an issue in the 1917 legislative campaign.

DELIRIUM TREMENS—Delirium tremens is a nervous disorder, the technical name of which might properly be translated "drinker's mania." (See Alcoholism.)

DEMOCRATIC PARTY—Broadly speaking, the Democratic Party in the North has been opposed to prohibition, while in the South it has been overwhelmingly for it. There is a strong tendency among Northern Democrats to espouse the policy. (See the Congressional vote on the Hobson-Sheppard Bill, District of Columbia prohibition, and the anti-advertising-bonedry amendment to the Post Office Bill.)

Refs.—Bryan, William Jennings; Congress; District of Columbia; Parties; Political Action; and Wilson, Woodrow.

DENATURED ALCOHOL—Under federal law, alcohol which is to be denatured so that it cannot be drunk, but is none the less valuable for industrial purposes, is released tax-free.

Undoubtedly the true sphere of alcohol is to be found in industry.

The bubble of prosperity in America is badly in need of more "gas." And "gas," true to its nature, is going up, up, up. It will undoubtedly continue to go up until it has reached a price atmosphere sufficiently rare effectually to stop the pursuit of the four-cylinder pocketbook.

Crude oil will yield from 8 to 10 per cent of gasoline, or, rather, some of it will. The oil found in some sections of the United States yields no gasoline at all. The petroleum supply of America is being exhausted at the rate of 265,000,000 barrels annually, and the available supply is never estimated higher than 23,000,000,000 barrels. Exhaustion will undoubtedly proceed much more rapidly, as the demand has increased 200 per cent in the past five years.

It will increase faster. On January 1, 1916, there were in use in the United States about 2,235,000 automobiles and the number will be 3,000,000 within a year. This will increase the consumption of gasoline from 21,000,000 barrels (the 1915 figures) to 27,000,000. Other factors may make the 1916 home consumption of gasoline 30,000,000 barrels. Motor boats and stationary engines which use that fuel are increasing rapidly.

Professor Magruder, of the Ohio State University, two years ago, said that if all the gasoline engines in the country were run at their rated horsepower ten hours a day, the known gasoline supply would last about thirty days. What would he say now?

So, while our old friend, the octopus, undoubtedly deserves a little abuse on the score of gasoline prices and the war god deserves still more, there is a legitimate reason behind gasoline's rocketlike conduct.

It must be remembered that gasoline has become about as necessary to the average man as butter. Uncle Hiram in the country would not know how to do without a good power fuel, and the city man, even if he has never been in an automobile himself and never expects to be, would find comfort distinctly affected if the use of industrial motor driven vehicles became impracticable. From the standpoint of the manufacturer, gasoline, or a satisfactory substitute at a low price, is the only salvation for hundreds of millions of invested capital.

What Shall It Be?

Face the fact, then, that the sources of gasoline are not only exhaustible but are rapidly being exhausted. There will be a substitute because there must be a substitute. Possibly it will be Professor Enricht's green wonder-fluid. Also possibly not. No dependence need be put in fantastic mediums of relief. Is there a certain substitute, one that may be made satisfactory, cheap, and available in unlimited quantities?

Alcohol is such a substitute. In engines adapted to its use it is not only as satisfactory as gasoline but is productive of more power and greater speed, is cleaner, sweeter, safer, and its source is as inexhaustible as the sunlight and the air.

This is substantially the opinion of such manufacturers as the Gramm Motor Truck Company; the Hudson Motor Car Company; the Velie Motor Vehicle Company; the National Motor Vehicle Company; the Stanley Motor Carriage Company; the Moon Motor Car Company; the York Motor Car Company; the Lamb Engine Company; the Chadwick Engineering Works; the F. B. Stearns Company; the General Motors Company; the Mercury Manufacturing Company; the Reo Motor Car Company; Ap-

person Brothers; the United Fuel and Supply Company; the Stover Engine Works; South Bend Motor Car Works, and a long list of engineers, university investigators, and government department experts.

Germany's Machine Runs on Industrial Alcohol

At the present moment nearly every motor in Germany is exploding gasoline. His Majesty, King Alcohol, is not only doing a hefty share in firing the great forty-two centimeter guns but he is bringing up the ammunition. Possibly we may be pardoned for stopping long enough to remark that wherever there is alcohol, bloodshed is probable.

Germany has never had a native supply of petroleum, and many years ago she foresaw the predicament which would result if war cut off her imports and no domestic substitute had been developed. In 1887, a law to encourage the manufacture of denatured alcohol for industrial purposes was enacted. This law was expected to result in the stimulation of agriculture and the industrial arts and to put in process of realization the creation of a gasoline substitute. The expectation was realized. Vast, sandy plains began to yield immense crops of a peculiar giant potato, rich in alcohol possibilities. Because of the nature of the law the farmer was prompted to make considerable use of his alcohol production on the farm itself. It was found to offer an excellent source of light and heat as well as power for washing, ironing, chopping feed, pumping water, and running light farm machinery of various kinds. In 1914 it deserted these peaceful pursuits for the roads leading to the war fronts.

One of the disadvantages of alcohol, practically the only disadvantage, is its disposition to require an absolutely fair chance. It will run any gasoline engine but will dig into your pocket while doing it. Give it an engine adapted to the fuel, an engine affording a compression of 200 pounds to the square inch instead of 70, and it will respond with beautiful service. Theoretically, the thermal value of alcohol is only about 3/5 that of gasoline. (A British thermal unit is the heat necessary to raise one pound of water one degree on the Fahrenheit thermometer.) But the proportion of the energy produced by the explosion of alcohol which can be utilized is about twice as great as the proportion which can be utilized when gasoline is burned. *The Iron Age* says: "Correspondingly well designed alcohol and gasoline engines, when running under the most advantageous conditions for each, will consume equal volumes of the fuel for which they are designed. This statement is made on the results of many tests conducted under the most favorable practical conditions that could be obtained for the size and type of engines and fuel used. An average of the minimum fuel consumption values thus obtained gives a like figure of 8/10 of a pint per hour per brake horse-power for gasoline and alcohol."

When the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives was considering the present law covering the manufacture of denatured alcohol, Mr. L. B. Goebbels, of the Otto Gas Engine Works, testified as follows: "Out of an engine of a given size, we got 20 per cent more power from alcohol than from gasoline. This was due to the fact that, while alcohol does not have the

same heating value per volume as gasoline, the proportion being about 1 to 1.6 in favor of gasoline, it is possible to get a higher efficiency from alcohol because it can be compressed to a much higher degree without danger of spontaneous combustion."

If the thermal efficiency of gasoline and alcohol were the same, alcohol at 30 cents and gasoline at 25 cents would yield 270,000 and 400,000 heat units to the dollar, respectively. But as the thermal efficiency of alcohol is greater, 30 cent alcohol, if used in an engine properly adapted, can be considered on a practical parity with 25 cent gasoline. Incidentally, there is no excuse for alcohol's being 30 cents a gallon. At 20 cents, which should be the maximum price, it would cost about 1.67 cents per horse-power hour while gasoline at 25 cents costs about 2.38.

Alcohol, The Coming Cheap Fuel

Why is alcohol not selling at 20 cents to-day? There are several very well understood reasons.

In the first place, the present denatured alcohol law might possibly be amended to advantage. There probably can be found a way by which the volume of production of alcohol for industrial purposes will be greatly increased by the small farmer, producing in small quantities. At present, the bond required, the fixing of the minimum daily output at 100 gallons, and similar requirements close the door of opportunity to the farmer. Perhaps a further loosening of the law cannot be attempted with safety. Probably close study and the experience of revenue officials will provide a way.

Another thing: the price of alcohol is dependent largely upon the quantity thrown upon the market, upon the number of engines adapted to its use, upon its universal availability thruout the country. Engines for its use are not designed because the fuel cannot be produced at any station by the automobilist, and vice versa. The same thing will be true of the substitution of any other commodity for gasoline. Rising oil prices will hammer up the output of alcohol and the swelling output will press down the price. Cheapening alcohol will encourage the engineers to perfect an alcohol engine. The increasing number of alcohol motors will prompt the keeping of alcohol by supply stations. As people become better acquainted with the advantages of alcohol—its cleanliness, absence of unpleasant odor, its greater potentialities of power and speed, its greater safety, its lack of noise, its cheapness, permanently assured by the inexhaustible sources of supply—popular demand will become a factor. It is an evolution in prospect.

What It Means to the Farmer

For the farmer it offers much. Alcohol can be produced from almost any farm product—corn, potatoes, beets, even from cornstalks, sorghum seed, and sawdust. Refuse from evaporated fruits and other inferior materials may be used. It is, to a considerable extent, a question of saving what is now wasted. And it is an industry which will gather strength with the certainty that gasoline sources are exhaustible and alcohol sources are inexhaustible.

There is another interesting fact for the farmer. In

the manufacture of alcohol all the substances used are derived from the sun and air. The nitrogenous compounds drawn from the soil may be immediately returned as fertilizer. Alcohol can be made the direct agent by which the sun's energy is transmitted to the engine. From the earth nothing is taken and even the air receives again its contribution when the alcohol is exploded.

A number of the larger distillers of Kentucky have recently equipped their plants for making alcohol. Immense quantities are being sold for the manufacture of explosives, and the resultant larger figures will undoubtedly be used as an anti-prohibition argument shortly. Every time a 42 centimeter gun is fired, a barrel of alcohol is burned.

Will the distillers see their opportunity to "get from under" a crumbling trade and build a great new industry, not only useful but respectable as well? The idea of explosion as a motor force was first expressed by the Abbe Hautefeuille in 1680. The first gas motor, really practical, made its appearance in 1860. Very probably a gasoline substitute will be in general use by 1920. Curiously enough that is the year when national prohibition will be in force or definitely in sight.

Denatured alcohol is alcohol to which has been added matter rendering it unfit for beverage purposes. The added matter varies according to the purpose to which the resulting mixture is to be put. It is essential to a large number of industries, in some of which the United States might easily gain the leadership by increasing alcohol production.

It is used in the manufacture of finish; varnishes, polishes, or lacquers; stains, paints, enamels, etc.; felt and other hats; celluloid, xylonite, and similar substances; linoleum and similar substances; smokeless powders, fulminates, and other explosives; soap; electric lamp filaments; electric cables; incandescent mantles; ether; chloroform; ethyl chloride and bromide; solid medicinal extracts; alkaloids and fine chemicals; embrocations, liniments, and lotions; surgical dressings; capsules and other medicinal appliances; hair washes; cattle medicines; plant washes, insecticides, and sheep dips; aniline and other dyes (solids; solutions); fireworks and matches; photographic plates and papers, and is useful for other photographic purposes; steel pens; silk, crape, and embroidery; artificial flowers, etc.; rubber; artificial silk; ships' compasses, spirit levels, etc.; inks; collodion; disinfectants; and hop extracts.

Still other uses are dyeing and cleaning operations in laundries and dye works; textile printing; preservation of specimens in museums and hospitals; educational and scientific purposes in colleges and schools; analytical and scientific purposes in the laboratories of analysts, works, chemists, etc.; for hospitals, asylums, and infirmaries; electrotyping and printing; for admiralty dockyards and war office arsenals and workshops, chiefly for varnishes and polishes.

The Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church after making a very thorough investigation of the subject from a lay standpoint conducted quite an extensive correspondence with manufacturers of motor vehicles. It offers below some extracts from their letters.

From the Chalmers Motor Company:

In Germany they use benzol mixed with commercial alcohol made from potatoes. This practice has been fostered by the government and is common for stationary engine work. The German government encourages the small farmer to raise alcohol potatoes by a system of taxation which prevents the business from falling into the hands of a monopoly. The taxation is $10 per 20 gallons if one makes alcohol from potatoes which he does not raise himself and $1.00 per 20 gallons, if he makes alcohol from potatoes raised on his own ground. In order to raise alcohol potatoes, the farmer must get a permit from the government which sets aside so many acres of his land for that purpose and gives him the privilege of

buying not to exceed 10 per cent of the estimated crop in excess of what he can raise. This protects him against a short year. The alcohol potato that is grown in Germany weighs from five to seven pounds and has a purple meat absolutely unfit for food.

We have not made any very thorough tests in connection with alcohol as a fuel, owing to its high first cost, but it should be produced from five to seven cents a gallon. Consequently, mile for mile, it should be much cheaper for automobile fuel than gasoline.

The government should supervise the production of alcohol as they do in Germany. This would enable us to mix it with kerosene and thereby use up some of the lower grades of distillate of petroleum. *By C. C. Hinkley, Chief Engineer.*

From the Thomas B. Jeffery Company:

Tests with our 3 3/4 5 1/5, four cylinder motor, equipped with the Master carburetor and having all the air heated by a stove on the exhaust manifold, showed the power of the motor about the same with the alcohol as with 58° gasoline. We concluded that alcohol would be quite satisfactory for operating a truck. A blend of alcohol and some of the more volatile ethers might be made which would equal gasoline in its performance. *By G. W. Smith.*

From Washington University:

Our observations on a number of competitive tests with these fuels, with a 14 h. p. Otto engine in our laboratory are: (1) the engine developed the same power with denatured alcohol as the gasoline and in some cases more power was developed with the former, the type of engine influencing the results; (2) for the same power the engine will consume about 1½ pounds of alcohol to 1 pound of gasoline; these are average figures; (3) a little more difficulty is experienced in starting the engine on alcohol due to the difficulty in getting the proper ratio of air to fuel on starting. *By Professor F. A. Berger.*

From Moon Motor Car Company:

Alcohol is a most excellent substitute for gasoline. There is no question but that alcohol or a similar distillate will take the place of gasoline not only for automobiles but for most commercial motors. It seems to be a well-known fact that the entire German army has been using practically nothing but alcohol in their war transports, motor cars, etc., for the last year. The amount of refuse that is wasted on the American farm that could be turned into useful fuel is almost beyond estimation. *By S. McDonald, Vice-president.*

There is no objection to the use of alcohol except the high cost. It can be made a satisfactory substitute for gasoline, and is much cleaner.—*Reo Motor Car Company.*

It is a good practical fuel.—*Mason Motor Service Company.*

At 200-pounds compression, the quantity of alcohol needed per brake horse power is only 1⅛ the quantity of gasoline. If the present motor were adapted to alcohol, the price would take a sudden drop due to the large demand. The present high price of industrial alcohol is due to the small output.—*United Fuel and Supply Company.*

Denatured alcohol is a good substitute for gasoline and can be made to yield more mileage per gallon and more power and speed.—*South Bend Motor Car Works.*

It is easy to adapt the engine to the use of alcohol. The supply of crude oil does not warrant indefinite use of gasoline.—*Gramm Motor Truck Company.*

Should gasoline continue to rise, the increased volume of alcohol production would undoubtedly decrease the price.—*Velie Motor Vehicle Company.*

In properly designed motors, alcohol can be made a satisfactory substitute for gasoline.—*National Motor Vehicle Company.*

There is no doubt that a satisfactory substitute for gasoline can be found in denatured alcohol.—*Stanley Motor Carriage Company.*

I have talked to people who have tested alcohol and they say it is superior to gasoline.—*W. F. Grove, Mgr. York Motor Car Company.*

If higher compression is used and the starting proposition is arranged for, alcohol is entirely satisfactory. It seems to be generally understood that if manufactured in large quantities or on a scale similar to the production of gasoline, alcohol would be considerably cheaper.—*Lamb Engine Company.*

Prior to the present war they were producing alcohol in northern Germany for about 10 cents a gallon.—*J. F. Reno, Moline Automobile Company.*

If engines are designed with a high compression, a gallon of

alcohol will give as much power as a gallon of gasoline in a gasoline engine.—*J. T. Nichols, Chief Engineer, Chadwick Engineering Works.*

We believe that now there will be a lot of development along this line. The use of denatured alcohol is practically possible.—*F. B. Stearns Company.*

With proper carburetion devices, I think It probable that vehicles could be operated for less money with alcohol than with gasoline at present prices.—*General Motors Truck Company.*

While gasoline contains more heat units pound for pound than alcohol, for some reason the pressure is not as great as it should be when the gasoline is exploded, while the explosive force of alcohol is very nearly what it should be theoretically; therefore, pound for pound, alcohol and gasoline are about equal.—*Mercury Manufacturing Company.*

DENMARK—The Danish temperance movement is fast ripening into national prohibition. In 1903 the government appointed a commission to recommend reforms, but their recommendations were not accepted. In 1908 445,396 adults, more than half of the adult population, signed a local option petition, and when the law failed to pass the people began to hold voluntary votings with the purpose of inducing the magistrates to end the sale of liquors. The latter have usually respected these unofficial mandates. Between January, 1907, and April, 1913, there were 196 such votings. In 172 of them the prohibitionists showed a majority, and the aggregate number of voters favoring prohibition was three times as great as those opposed. Such national organizations as that of the farm laborers, the farmers, etc., have approved national prohibition by a practically unanimous vote. A majority of the national Parliament are said to be known abstainers and prohibitionists. It is only a matter of time until Denmark will be a prohibition country.

The dependencies of Denmark include the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Iceland. The Faroes, by parish vote, abolished the liquor traffic in 1907, the vote for prohibition being 1,541 to sixty-four against. Greenland prohibits the importation of any kind of intoxicating liquor. Iceland in 1909 passed a prohibition law prohibiting the importation January 1, 1912, and all sale in 1915. In signing this law the king said: "Few, if any, of my actions since I became king have given me more satisfaction than that of signing the prohibition law for Iceland, and if the Parliament of Denmark will pass a similar law I shall be more willing yet to approve."

DENVER—See Colorado.

DIPSOMANIA—The inability to control the appetite for liquor.

Refs.—See Alcoholism.

DIRECT VETO—An English term for option.

DISEASES CAUSED—Sir Victor Horsley, in his "Alcohol in the Human Body," presents the following tabulations of the diseases caused wholly or in part by the use of alcohol:

DISEASES CAUSED

TABLE I. DISEASES DUE TO ALCOHOL ALONE

Acute Alcoholic Poisoning.
Acute Mania (*mania e potu*).
Delirium Tremens.
Chronic Alcoholic Insanity.
Alcoholic Epilepsy.
Alcoholic Neuritis (Inflammation of the Nerve Sheaths).
Alcoholic Paralysis.

TABLE 2. DISEASES OF WHICH ALCOHOL IS FREQUENTLY A DETERMINING OR FREQUENTLY A CONTRIBUTING CAUSE

Throat	Pharyngitis (Catarrhal or Granular Sore Throat).
Stomach	Gastric Catarrh and Chronic Dyspepsia.
	Dilatation of Stomach.
Liver	Congestion of Liver.
	Hypertrophic Cirrhosis.
	Cirrhosis of Liver.
	Fatty Liver.
Kidney	Albuminuria.
	Chronic Bright's Disease.
Faulty Metabolism	Gout.
Altered Tissue Change	Glycosuria.
	Obesity.
Skin	Congestion and Overgrowth of the Skin and its Glands. Inflammation of the Skin.
Functional Disorders of the Ovaries and Breasts leading to—	(1) Sterility.
	(2) Inability on the part of mothers to suckle their infants at the breast.
Heart	Dilatation of Heart.
	Fatty Heart.
Blood-Vessels	Arterio-sclerosis (degeneration and fibroid change in the vessels).
Lungs	Increased Susceptibility to inflammatory and infectious diseases, i.e., Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Bronchial Catarrh, etc.
Eyes	Increased susceptibility to inflammatory diseases of the eye.
Nervous System	Inflammation and degeneration of nerve structures, including the optic nerve.
	Epilepsy.
	Melancholia.
	Dementia.
	Imbecility.
	Hysteria.
	Idiocy.
	Sunstroke.
Infectious Diseases generally	e.g., Erysipelas, Blood-Poisoning of various types, Tubercle, Syphilis, Diphtheria, Cholera, etc.
Industrial Diseases	e.g., Lead Poisoning.

The number of cases of alcoholism and of liver cirrhosis due to alcoholism for the United States registration area, covering about half of the country, period from 1900 to 1908, totaled 33,139 as compared with 22,211 deaths from typhoid and 2,214 from smallpox. The experience of the Sick Benefit Societies of Australia as reported by Mr. H. Dillon Gouge, Public Actuary, showed that among the members, the abstainers averaged about only one half as much sickness, that they recovered in an average of four weeks less time and only half as many of them died among the sick members and less than half among the membership as a whole.

Special attention is called to the article on Health Departments.

See Alcohol, Effects of; Brain; Doctors on Drink; Health; and Health Defenders of the Body.

DISTILLATION—In order to produce liquors in which the proportion of alcohol is more than 13.5 per cent, it is necessary to place fermented liquor in a still and heat it. Alcohol boils at 170 degrees and water at 212 degrees, hence the alcohol becomes vapor first and passes through the still which is kept cool. The cold tube condenses the vapor and it falls into the receiver in the form of a liquid. This is simply a process of separating the alcohol from the fermented liquor.

DISTILLED LIQUORS—See Alcoholic Beverages; Distillation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—A prohibition bill for the District of Columbia passed the Senate of the United

States by a vote of 55 to 32 on January 9, 1917. On February 25 the bill passed the House by 273 to 137. It is not a bonedry bill, but will probably be made so at the next session. Previous to enactment of prohibition to go into effect November 1, 1917, the liquor traffic operated under the Jones-Works excise law, enacted in 1913. For the last license year there were, in the District, 259 barrooms and 85 wholesale licenses, including hotels and clubs. The number in 1893 was 1,100.

A strenuous effort was made to put the unusual provision of a referendum on the District of Columbia prohibition bill, but this effort failed. In the House the fight was dramatic in the extreme. The bill was held up in committee for fourteen months, although the chairman was favorable to it; then it was reported out under the compulsion of the Rules Committee with forty amendments, and as there were only six days remaining of the session, any amendment would have killed it. The Rules Committee brought in a drastic rule for its consideration which, however, had to be withdrawn and a gag rule substituted, as the wets filibustered against the measure in a senseless way, as it was certain to pass. During the filibuster ten roll calls were forced and quorum was broken repeatedly. A roll call usually takes about forty-five minutes.

The vote on the bill in the Senate was as follows:

Yeas.—ARIZONA—Ashurst; ARKANSAS—Kirby, Robinson; CALIFORNIA—Works; COLORADO—Thomas, Shafroth; FLORIDA—Bryan; GEORGIA—Smith; IDAHO—Borah, Brady; ILLINOIS—Sherman; INDIANA—Kern, Watson; IOWA—Cummins, Kenyon; KANSAS—Curtis, Thompson; KENTUCKY—Beckham; LOUISIANA—Ransdell; MAINE—Fernald; MARYLAND—Smith; MICHIGAN—Smith, Townsend; MINNESOTA—Clapp, Nelson; MISSISSIPPI—Vardaman, Williams; MONTANA—Myers, Walsh; NEBRASKA—Norris; NEVADA—Pittman; NEW HAMPSHIRE—Gallinger; NEW MEXICO—Fall; NORTH CAROLINA—Simmons, Overman; NORTH DAKOTA—Gronna, McCumber; OREGON—Chamberlain; PENNSYLVANIA—Oliver; SOUTH CAROLINA—Smith; SOUTH DAKOTA—Johnson, Sterling; TENNESSEE—Lea, Shields; TEXAS—Sheppard; UTAH—Smoot, Sutherland; VERMONT—Dillingham, Page; VIRGINIA—Martin, Swanson; WASHINGTON—Jones, Poindexter; WEST VIRGINIA—Chilton; WYOMING—Clark.

Nays—ALABAMA—Bankhead, Underwood; ARIZONA—Smith; CALIFORNIA—Phelan; CONNECTICUT—Brandegee, McLean; DELAWARE—du Pont, Saulsbury; GEORGIA—Hardwick; ILLINOIS—Lewis; KENTUCKY—James; LOUISIANA—Broussard; MAINE—Johnson; MARYLAND—Lee; MASSACHUSETTS—Lodge, Weeks; MISSOURI—Reed, Stone; NEBRASKA—Hitchcock; NEVADA—Newlands; NEW JERSEY—Hughes, Martine; NEW YORK—O'Gorman, Wadsworth; OHIO—Harding, Pomerene; PENNSYLVANIA—Penrose; RHODE ISLAND—Colt, Lippitt; SOUTH CAROLINA—Tillman; TEXAS—Culberson; WISCONSIN—Husting.

Not Voting.—FLORIDA—Fletcher; NEW HAMPSHIRE—Hollis; NEW MEXICO—Catron; OKLAHOMA—Gore, Owen; OREGON—Lane; WEST VIRGINIA—Goff; WISCONSIN—LaFollette; WYOMING—Warren.

In the House the final roll call was as follows:

Yeas.—ALABAMA—Abercrombie, Almon, Burnett, Gray, Heflin, Huddleston, Oliver, Steagall; ARIZONA—Hayden; ARKANSAS—Caraway, Goodwin, Jacoway, Taylor, Tillman, Wingo; CALIFORNIA—Benedict, Church, Elston, Kent, Kettner, Raker, Randall; COLORADO—Hilliard, Keating, Taylor, Timberlake; DELAWARE—Miller; FLORIDA—Clark, Sears; GEORGIA—Adamson, Bell, Crisp, Edwards, Howard, Hughes, Lee, Park, Rucker, Vinson, Walker, Wise; IDAHO—McCracken, Smith; ILLINOIS—Chiperfield, Copley, Denison, Foss, Foster, Fuller, King, McKenzie, McKinley, Rainey, Sterling, Stone, Tavenner, Wheeler, T. S. Williams, Wm. E. Williams, Wilson; INDIANA—Adair, Barnhart, Cline, Cox, Cullop,

Dixon, Gray, Lieb, Moores, Morrison, Moss, Rauch, Wood; IOWA—Dowell, Good, Green, Haugen, Kennedy, Ramseyer, Steele, Sweet, Towner, Woods; KANSAS—Anthony, Ayres, Campbell, Connelly, Doolittle, Helvering, Shouse, Taggart; KENTUCKY—Barkley, Fields, Helm, Johnson, Kincheloe, Langley, Powers, Thomas; LOUISIANA—Aswell, Morgan, Watkins, Wilson; MAINE—Guernsey, Hinds, Peters; MARYLAND—Lewis, Price; MASSACHUSETTS—Carter, Dallinger, Greene, Paige, Roberts, Walsh; MICHIGAN—Cramton, Fordney, Hamilton, James, Kelley, Loud, McLaughlin, Mapes, Smith; MINNESOTA—Anderson, Ellsworth, Lindbergh, Schall, Smith, Steenerson, Volstead; MISSISSIPPI—Candler, Collier, Harrison, Humphreys, Quin, Sisson, Stephens, Venable; MISSOURI—Alexander, Booher, Borland, Decker, Dickinson, Hamlin, Rubey, Rucker, Russell, Shackleford; MONTANA—Evans, Stout; NEBRASKA—Kinkaid, Reavis, Shallenberger, Sloan, Stephens; NEW HAMPSHIRE—Sulloway, Wason; NEW JERSEY—Hutchinson; NEW MEXICO—Hernandez; NEW YORK—Charles, Danforth, Dunn, Hamilton, Hicks, Mott, Parker, Pratt, Rowe, Snell; NORTH CAROLINA—Britt, Doughton, Godwin, Hood, Kitchin, Page, Small, Stedman, Webb; NORTH DAKOTA—Helgensen, Norton, Young; OHIO—Ashbrook, Brumbaugh, Cooper, Emerson, Fess, Gordon, Hollingsworth, Kearns, McCulloch, Ricketts, Russell, Switzer, Williams; OKLAHOMA—Carter, Davenport, Ferris, Hastings, McClintic, Morgan, Thompson; OREGON—Hawley, Sinnott; PENNSYLVANIA—Butler, Farr, Griest, Hopwood, Keister, Kiess, Kreider, Lafean, McFadden, Miller, North, Temple; SOUTH CAROLINA—Aiken, Byrnes, Lever, McCorkle, Nicholls, Ragsdale, Whaley; SOUTH DAKOTA—Dillon, Gandy, Johnson; TENNESSEE—Austin, Byrns, Garrett, Houston, Hull, McKellar, Moon, Padgett, Sells, Sims; TEXAS—Black, Callaway, Davis, Dies, Rayburn, Smith, Stephens, Sumners, Young; UTAH—Howell, Mays; VERMONT—Dale; VIRGINIA—Carlin, Flood, Glass, Harrison, Holland, Jones, Montague, Saunders, Slemp, Watson; WASHINGTON—Dill, Hadley, Johnson, La Follette; WEST VIRGINIA—Bowers, Cooper, Neely, Sutherland, Woodyard; WISCONSIN—Browne, Cooper, Esch, Frear, Lenroot, Nelson; WYOMING—Mondell.—273.

Nays.—ALABAMA—Blackmon, Dent; CALIFORNIA—Curry, Nolan; CONNECTICUT—Freeman, Glynn, Oakey, Tilson; FLORIDA—Wilson; ILLINOIS—Britten, Buchanan, Cannon, Gallagher, McAndrews, McDermott, Madden, Mann, Rodenberg, Sabath; IOWA—Hull; KENTUCKY—Cantrill, Rouse, Sherley; LOUISIANA—Dupre, Estopinal, Lazaro, Martin; MAINE—McGillicuddy; MARYLAND—Coady, Linthicum, Mudd, Talbott; MASSACHUSETTS—Gallivan, Gardner, Gillett, Olney, Phelan, Rogers, Tague, Tinkham, Treadway, Winslow; MICHIGAN—Doremus, Nichols, Scott; MINNESOTA—Davis, Miller, Van Dyke; MISSOURI—Dyer, Igoe, Meeker; NEBRASKA—Lobeck; NEVADA—Roberts; NEW JERSEY—Bacharach, Browning, Capstick, Drukker, Eagan, Gray, Hamill, Hart, Lehlbach, Parker, Scully; NEW YORK—Bruckner, Dale, Dempsey, Dooling, Driscoll, Fairchild, Farley, Fitzgerald, Flynn, Gould, Griffin, Haskell, Hulbert, Husted, Loft, Magee, Maher, Platt, Riordan, Sanford, Siegel, Smith, Snyder, Swift, Ward; NORTH CAROLINA—Pou; OHIO—Allen, Crosser, Gard, Key, Longworth, Overmyer, Sherwood; OREGON—McArthur; PENNSYLVANIA—Bailey, Barchfeld, Beales, Casey, Coleman, Costello, Crago, Darrow, Dewalt, Edmonds, Focht, Garland, Heaton, Lesher, Liebel, Moore, Morin, Porter, Rowland, Scott, Steele, Vare, Watson; RHODE ISLAND—Kennedy, Stiness; TEXAS—Buchanan, Eagle, Garner, Gregg, Hardy, Henry, McLemore, Slayden; VERMONT—Greene; WISCONSIN—Burke, Cary, Konop, Reilly, Stafford.—137.

Not Voting.—Beakes, Bennet, Burgess, Caldwell, Carew, Chandler (N. Y.), Conry, Graham, Hayes, Hensley, Hill, Humphrey (Wash.), Kahn, Littlepage, Lloyd, London, Matthews, Mooney, Murray, Oglesby, Oldfield, O'Shaunessy, Patten, Sparkman.—24.

The following is a summary of the vote by State delegations in the Senate:

STATES BOTH FOR: Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington—18.

STATES BOTH AGAINST: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island—9.

STATES DIVIDED: Arizona, California, Georgia,

Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas—13.
STATES ONE FOR AND ONE NOT VOTING: Florida, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, West Virginia, Wyoming—6.
STATES ONE AGAINST AND ONE NOT VOTING: Wisconsin—1.
STATES NOT VOTING: Oklahoma—1.

The senatorial vote of the *prohibition* States was as follows:
STATES BOTH FOR: Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington—16.
STATES BOTH AGAINST: Alabama—1.
STATES DIVIDED: Georgia, Arizona, Maine, Nebraska, South Carolina—5.
STATES ONE FOR AND ONE NOT VOTING: Oregon, West Virginia—2.
STATES NOT VOTING: Oklahoma—1.

In the House, the State delegations voted as follows:
STATES SOLIDLY FOR: Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Wyoming—18.
STATES SOLIDLY AGAINST: Nevada—1.
STATES EVENLY DIVIDED: Louisiana, Vermont—2.
STATES MAJORITY FOR: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin—20.
STATES MAJORITY AGAINST: Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island—7.

The *prohibition* State delegations lined up as follows:
STATES SOLIDLY FOR: Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia—14.
STATES MAJORITY FOR: Alabama, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon—7.
STATES WITH MEMBERS NOT VOTING: Arkansas, Oklahoma, Washington, West Virginia—4.
STATES SOLIDLY FOR BOTH IN HOUSE AND SENATE: Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia—11.

DIVORCE—From 1889 to 1906 there were 184,396 divorces due to intemperance on the part of husband or wife, according to a special report upon marriage and divorce issued by the Census Bureau in 1909. This number of such divorces constitutes 19.5 per cent of all cases of divorce. Drunkenness is not a ground for divorce in Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, or Texas.

According to the statistical study of the Census Bureau,

where the charge of wives against husbands was desertion drunkenness was found to be a factor in 11.5 per cent cases; where it was adultery drunkenness was present in 13.9 per cent of the cases; where it was neglect to provide drunkenness was present in 21.2 per cent; and where it was cruelty drunkenness was present in 32.4 per cent. Figures taken only from the Statistical Abstract of the Census should not be admitted in any controversy because they do not consider the influence of drink upon causes for divorce other than "drunkenness." Neither should the student be confused by comparisons between license and prohibition States which are sometimes not to the advantage of the no-license commonwealth. The character of the population must be taken into consideration.

Divorce is much more common among people of native American birth than among immigrants and their children. This is due to the fact that the foreign born frequently separate without the formality of a divorce, and that the greater intelligence and more sensitive culture of the native American and of the higher type of immigrant found in the prohibition States, is often a direct cause of incompatibility. It is also true that the Catholic Church is strongest in the wet States, and the influence of that church upon the question of divorce is very great.

Again, we must warn the reader against being deceived by skillful handling of figures by the liquor interests. In their comparisons they frequently accord to Kansas or to other prohibition States a divorce rate based upon the married population, in comparison with a rate in other States based upon the general population. Also, they will call attention to the fact that the Kansas rate is high without admitting that the divorce rate throughout the West is much higher than in the East. While being careful to shout aloud from the housetops that Kansas has a divorce rate of 109, which is higher than the average in the East, they carefully refrain from letting one know that the divorce rate in the prohibition State of North Dakota in 1910 was only 88; that in Arizona (then license) it was 120; in Arkansas (then license) 136; in Colorado (then license) 158; in Idaho (then license) 120; in Indiana 142; in Montana 167; in Oregon (then license) 134; in Wyoming 118; in Texas 131; and in Washington (then license) 184.

Judge William M. Gemmill, former judge of the Court of Domestic Relations, declares that at least 75 per cent of all family desertions are due either directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicating drinks, and that by record 46 per cent of all the cases coming to that court are due directly to drink. The following is a detailed record of the causes bringing husbands and wives before Judge Gemmill:

	Per cent
Excessive use of intoxicants	46
Immorality of husband	12
Immorality of wife	2
Disease	12
Ill-temper and abuse of wife	8
Ill-temper and abuse of husband	3
Interference of mothers-in-law	6
Interference of fathers-in-law	1
Youth of the parties	4
Laziness of the husband	3
Sickness	1
Miscellaneous causes	2

Divorce in Ohio

There were 5,575 divorce cases pending in the 88 counties of Ohio on June 30, 1913. Of this number 772 were in the 45 dry counties and 4,803 in the 43 wet counties. On the basis of the 1910 census one divorce case was pending to each 1,673 of the population in the dry counties and one to each 724 of the population in wet counties. There were more than double the cases in proportion to population in wet than in dry territory. From 1896 to 1913, 4,726 divorces were granted in Ohio for drunkenness alone, while thousands more were granted for causes growing out of the use of liquor. This record bears out the systematic investigation and conclusions of Judge Gemmill, of the Chicago Court.

"The great and prevailing cause for domestic infelicity is drink," says Judge Andrew H. Wilson, Juvenile Court of New Orleans.

DOCTORS ON DRINK—"There is no physician who will speak a friendly word for alcoholic liquor," said Dr. Frederick R. Green, secretary of the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association.

The following concentration of testimony from famous medical men in all parts of the world seems to justify Dr. Green's statement:

Drunkenness and its consequent degeneracy explains 35 per cent of epilepsy.—*Dr. Matthew Woods.*

Liquor in all its forms, and used for any purposes whatever, I believe to be an unmitigated evil. I believe in fighting it in every way possible.—*Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of the Johns Hopkins University.*

Twenty-five of the 100 deaths which occur every day in Chicago are caused directly or indirectly by alcohol.—*John D. Robinson, M.D., Health Commissioner.*

Alcohol is not a medicine, it aggravates diseases and hastens death, it is productive of physical and mental degeneracy, and should be no longer prescribed by intelligent physicians. It is the best possible persuader of diseases, and damaging even in small quantities.—*Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox.*

Alcohol replaces more actively vital materials by fat and fibrous tissue; it substitutes suppuration by new growth; it promotes caseous and earthy change; it helps time to produce the effects of age; and, in a word, is the genius of degeneration.—*Dr. Dickinson, of England.*

A sunstroke is often nothing more nor less than a beer-stroke.—*Dr. W. A. Evans, Medical Editor Chicago Tribune.*

I am not aware of any medical connection in which alcohol is necessary, nor of any in which it could not with advantage be replaced by some less dangerous drug.—*Sir Arthur Chance, M.D.*

Twenty-eight per cent of the men admitted to this hospital during the past year were alcoholized. This does not include alcohol-caused insanity.—*Dr. H. C. Eyman, of the Massilon, Ohio, Asylum.*

In cases of shock no stimulant should be given. Whisky does more harm than good, and brandy has no advantage

over whisky.—*Dr. Evans, Medical Editor of the Chicago Tribune.*

To the physiologist there could be no possible doubt that during the growth and development of the brain cells even the smallest dose of alcohol is harmful.—*Dr. Fick, Professor of Physiology at the University of Wurtzburg.*

All the alcohols are irritant, narcotic, anæsthetic poisons. Alcohol is a poison in the same sense as arsenic, prussic acid, or chloroform.—*Dr. Norman Kerr, of England.*

The light of exact investigation has shown that the therapeutic value of alcohol rests on an insecure basis, and it is constantly being made clearer that, after all, alcohol is a poison to be handled with the same care and circumspection as other agents capable of producing noxious and deadly effect upon the organism. . . . The facts brought out by the researches of Abbott and Laitinen and others do not furnish the slightest support for the use of alcohol in the treatment of infectious diseases in man.—*Journal of the American Medical Association.*

It seems to me that the field of usefulness of alcohol in therapeutics is extremely limited and possibly does not exist at all.—*Dr. Reid Hunt, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.*

The physician should have blazoned before him, "If you can do no good, do no harm." If this rule is adhered to in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the physician will give no alcohol.—*J. H. Musser, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa., Ex-President American Medical Association.*

It is time alcohol was banished from the medical armamentarium; whisky has killed thousands where it cured one.—*J. N. McCormack, M.D., Secretary Kentucky Board of Health, and Organizer for the American Medical Association.*

I very rarely use alcohol in my practice. I think that its use is never essential. Physicians are using it less and less in the treatment of disease owing to the recognition that it is a narcotic, not a stimulant, and that other narcotics are usually better when a narcotic is required.—*Richard C. Cabot, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.*

The habitual use of alcohol in any disease is worse than harmful.—*Robert B. Preble, M.D., Chicago, Ill.*

Alcohol is a poison. It is claimed by some that alcohol is a food. If so, it is a poisoned food.—*Frederick Peterson, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, Columbia University Medical School, New York City.*

The medical profession is learning that alcohol has been much abused in the treatment of the sick and is largely discarding it. I hardly find occasion to prescribe it once a year.—*W. A. Plecker, M.D., Secretary State Board of Health, Hampton, Va.*

Many physicians prescribe alcohol only because it is the desire of the patient, and because patients refuse medicine which the physicians would rather use.—*Everett Hooper, M.D., Boston, Mass.*

You are right in indicting alcohol for its insidious wrongs to humanity. It is an old and sly offender and very much the "mocker" in medical practice that it has

been pronounced in Holy Writ. It exhausts the latent energy of the organism often when that power is most needed to conserve the failing strength of the body in the battle with disease.—*Dr. C. H. Hughes, Saint Louis, Missouri.*

In the thirteen years I have taught in Michigan I have not used alcohol in the treatment of disease in a routine way.—*Dr. George Dock, Formerly Professor of Medicine, University of Michigan Medical College.*

I think the medical profession could get along perfectly well without the use of alcohol, except, of course, as it is used in the manufacture of drugs. I do not suppose I have used a pint of alcohol in the last ten years. I think the tendency of the medical profession thruout the country is to give up alcohol in the treatment of disease.—*Dr. Matthew D. Mann, Dean of the Medical College of Buffalo, N. Y.*

I seldom prescribe alcohol.—*Dr. George Blumer, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Yale Medical School, New Haven, Conn.*

My belief is that there is very little need for the medical use of alcohol. I almost never use it in my practice, and I think its use by practitioners generally is far less than it was a few years ago.—*Dr. E. G. Cutler, Harvard, Boston.*

Alcohol is rarely helpful in the treatment of disease.—*Dr. Elliott P. Joslin, Instructor in the Theory and Practice of Physics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.*

I believe that the trend of teaching in Harvard Medical School has been growing less favorable of late years to the use of alcohol in the treatment of disease, and, in fact, it is far less used than it was a generation ago.—*Dr. James J. Putnam, Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System, Harvard, Boston, Mass.*

For my school I cannot speak authoritatively, yet I am quite confident that our teachers do not recommend or advise the use of alcohol as a food or as a stimulant.—*Dr. John Ritter, Instructor in Medicine, Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.*

I believe that alcohol is the greatest foe to the human race to-day. I feel that it would not be a serious harm if its use as a medicine were totally discontinued.—*Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Clinical Lecturer in Mental Diseases, Tufts Medical College, Boston, Mass.*

I very seldom prescribe alcohol as a medicine, and think its effects are positively harmful in the vast majority of medical cases.—*Dr. Allen A. Jones, Adjunct Professor of Medicine, University of Buffalo, New York.*

I almost never use alcoholic liquors. The teaching of our school is generally against alcohol.—*Dr. Henry William Cheney, Associate in Pediatrics, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago.*

I never prescribe alcohol. The teachings of Rush Medical School I believe to be that it is questionable whether or not it is a food or a stimulant in the true sense.—*Dr. W. H. Walker, Associate Professor of Medicine, Rush Medical College, Chicago.*

Regarding the use of alcohol in medical practice, I very

rarely use it. At the Baptist Hospital I have not ordered it for a patient for several years. At the Massachusetts General Hospital in the out-patient department I never prescribe it.—*Dr. George S. C. Badger, Assistant in the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Harvard, Boston.*

Alcohol is distinctly a poison, and the limitation of its use should be as strict as that of any other kind of poison. —*Sir Frederick Treves, Surgeon to King Edward.*

If during the last quarter of a century I have prescribed almost no alcohol in the treatment of disease, it is because I have found very little reason for its use.—*Sir James Barr, Dean of the Medical School of Liverpool University.*

I never order alcohol, because I believe patients recover better without it.—*Sir Victor Horsley, Late Surgeon at London Hospital.*

In England at present the use of large doses of alcohol seems to have greatly gone out of hospital practice, and opinion is certainly growing that not even small doses are required. Diseases of the stomach, liver, heart, and kidneys have appeared to me, in my practice, to be much more satisfactorily treated without beer, wines, or spirits. —*Dr. C. R. Drysdale, Consulting Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, London.*

For nearly thirty years as a busy general practitioner, and on the staff of the Swansea Hospital, I have found it possible to carry on my work with scarcely any recourse to alcohol in the treatment of disease.—*Dr. J. Adams Rawlings, Consulting Physician to Swansea Hospital.*

Alcohol has never cured and never will cure tuberculosis. It will either prevent or retard recovery. It is like a two-edged weapon; on one side it poisons the system, and on the other it ruins the stomach and thus prevents this organ from properly digesting the necessary food.— *S. A. Knopf, M.D., New York, Honorary Vice-President of the British Congress on Tuberculosis.*

It is a recognized fact in the medical profession that the habitual use of alcoholic drinks, predisposes to tubercular infection. It is also recognized, I think, by most physicians that alcohol as a medicine is harmful to the tubercular invalid.—*Frank Billings, M.D., Chicago, Ill., Former President American Medical Association.*

Alcoholic liquors are of damage to consumptives because they tend to impair nutrition, disturb the action of the stomach, and give a false strength to the invalid on which he is sure to presume. Besides, we know that in countries where drinking prevails most the ravages of tuberculosis are most marked.—*Edward L. Trudeau, M.D., Adirondacks Sanitarium for Consumptives, Saranac Lake, N. Y.*

In my judgment whisky should not be used by people who have consumption, and in my practice I prohibit its use absolutely.—*Lawrence F. Flick, M.D., Vice-President of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Philadelphia, Pa.*

I do not feel that I can emphasize strongly enough the harm that can be done by the use of alcohol in tuberculosis, and the indiscriminate use of it certainly borders on the criminal.—*F. M. Pottenger, M.D., Superintendent the Pottenger Sanitarium for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Monrovia, California.*

Upon investigation I found 38 per cent of our male tubercular patients were excessive users of alcohol, 56 per cent moderate users. From my study of the cases I am led to believe that in a vast majority of these cases drink has been a large factor in producing the disease, by exposure, lowering the vitality, etc.—*O. C. Willhite, M.D., Superintendent of Cook County Hospital for Consumptives, Dunning, Ill.*

In tuberculosis there is a state of overstimulation of the circulatory system due to the toxins. The use of alcoholics simply makes the condition worse.—*H. J. Blankmeyer, M.D., Sanitorium Gabriels, in the Adirondacks, N. Y.*

The practice of taking alcoholics of any sort, and in any quantity, over a considerable length of time, is certain to produce more or less injury to a tubercular patient, and their use by tubercular people cannot be too strongly condemned.—*H. S. Goodall, M.D., Stony Wold Sanitarium, Lake Kushaqua, N. Y.*

The consensus of authoritative medical opinion of the present time is that alcohol has no value as a remedy for consumption. More than this, it is recognized that the habitual use of alcohol makes the user more susceptible to the invasions of disease germs, including the invasion of the tubercle bacillus.—*Dr. John Madden, Portland, Ore.*

That, in view of the close connection between alcoholism and tuberculosis, this Congress strongly emphasizes the importance of combining the fight against tuberculosis with the struggle against alcoholism.—*Resolution adopted by the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in Paris, October, 1905.*

The public should learn from us that there is mighty little, if any, place for alcohol in medicine. They should learn that alcohol is a poison in the same class with opium, cocaine, and other deadly drugs.—*Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. S. McCullough, chief sanitary officer of the Second Division, and Secretary of the Provisional Board of Health, before the Toronto Academy of Medicine.*

Alcohol is now scarcely ever used by physicians as a medicine and its moderate use as a beverage should be discouraged.—*Dr. A. McPhedran.*

Alcohol is the most potent factor in the production of crime, and I have never known of a case of wife-murder not committed under the influence of liquor.—*Dr. J. T. Gilmore, Superintendent of the Ontario Reformatory.*

Whisky and other forms of alcohol have caused more deaths after snakebite than the venom of the snake.—*Dr. L. K. Hirshberg, of Johns Hopkins University.*

The children of drinking fathers are very much more liable to tuberculosis. The results of my investigations are as follows: 149 occasional drinkers—8.7 per cent tuberculous children; 169 habitual drinkers—10.7 per cent tuberculous children; 67 moderate drinkers—16.4 per cent tuberculous children; 60 confirmed drunkards—21.7 per cent tuberculous children.—*Professor A. von Bunge, Basel, Switzerland.*

Whether we look to America, the West Indies, Egypt, India, Ashanti, or Persia, there is the same testimony that the health and discipline of soldiers are much better when

they are not allowed, or cannot get, alcoholic liquors.—*Dr. James Ridge, Medical Officer of Health, Enfield, England.*

When you take chloroform or alcohol you poison the cells of your body.—*Professor Metchnikoff.*

The abuse of alcohol commences with its use.—*Robert Koppe, M.D.*

Spirits and poisons are synonymous terms.—*Sir Astley Cooper, M.D.*

Alcohol is the pathological fraud of frauds.—*Dr. Norman Kerr, England.*

Alcohol, like chloroform, is a narcotic poison.—*Sir B. W. Richardson, M.D.*

Alcohol is, under no conditions and in no amount, beneficial to the healthy body.—*Professor Fick, Physiologist, Wurtzburg, Germany.*

For every real drunkard there are fifty others suffering from the effects of alcohol.—*George Harley, M.D., England.*

No man can do the best work of which he is capable if he is taking alcohol. Alcohol acts as a cumulative poison.—*Professor Sims-Woodhead, Cambridge University.*

I dread the task of operating on a drinker.—*Sir William Paget, M.D.*

"Lobular pneumonia, cardiac failure"—so runs the usual certificate, and the cause of the cardiac failure in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is alcohol.—*Dr. A. A. Hill, on the use of alcohol in pneumonia, British Medical Journal, February 6, 1909.*

A certain diminution of control is one of the first things that happens when alcohol is taken.—*Sir Thomas Clouston, M.D.*

Alcohol causes the guards to sleep at their posts until man's enemy, disease, has gained its foothold.—*S. G. Stewart, M.D., Kansas Medical College.*

Perfectly good health will, in my opinion, always be injured, even by small doses of alcohol.—*Sir Andrew Clark, late Physician to Queen Victoria.*

That the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will use its best efforts to discourage the use of alcohol in any form as a beverage.

That it is the sense of this society that a member of the profession who does promiscuous, or unnecessary, prescribing of whisky, either to patients or nonpatients, is violating one of the principles of our profession, and is deserving of censure.

That alcohol as a drug can be eliminated from the pharmacopœia, without in any degree crippling the efficiency of the doctor's armamentarium.—*Resolutions passed by the Medical Society of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the alienists and neurologists of the United States, in convention assembled, it has been definitely established that alcohol when taken into the system acts as a definite poison to the brain and other tissues; and,

WHEREAS, The effects of this poison are directly or

indirectly responsible for a large proportion of the insane, epileptic, feeble-minded, and other forms of mental, moral, and physical degeneracy; and,

WHEREAS, The laws of many States make alcohol freely available for drinking purposes, and therefore cater to the physical, mental, and moral degeneration of the people; and,

WHEREAS, Many hospitals for the insane and other public institutions are now compelled to admit and care for a multitude of inebriates; and,

WHEREAS, Many States already have established separate colonies for the treatment and reeducation of such inebriates, with great benefit to the individuals and to the commonwealths; therefore be it

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the use of alcoholic beverages and recommend that the various State Legislatures take steps to eliminate such use; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend the general establishment by all States and Territories of special colonies of hospitals for the care of inebriates; and,

Resolved, That organized medicine should initiate and carry on a systematic, persistent propaganda for the education of the public regarding the deleterious effects of alcohol; and be it further

Resolved, That the medical profession should take the lead in securing adequate legislation to the ends herein specified.—*Resolutions passed by the alienists and neurologists of the nation in session at Chicago.*

In my specialty, the treatment of pulmonary diseases, I rarely prescribe alcohol in any form.—*Professor Vincent Y. Bowditch, M.D., Harvard Medical School, Boston.*

Trying to cure consumption with whisky is like trying to put out a fire with kerosene.—*John E. White, M.D., Medical Director Nordrach Ranch Sanitorium, Colorado Springs, Colo.*

You ask me my opinion as to the use of whisky in the treatment of consumption. In reply permit me to say that I regard its use in this disease as most universally pernicious.—*Professor Charles G. Stockton, M.D., Buffalo Medical College, Buffalo, N. Y.*

It was formerly thought that alcohol was in some way antagonistic to tuberculous disease, but the observations of late years indicate clearly that the reverse is the case, and that chronic drinkers are more liable to both acute and pulmonary tuberculosis.—*Dr. Osler, formerly Professor of Medicine in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.*

The use of alcohol as a remedy for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis would be sheer insanity.—*M. J. Brooks, M.D., Sanitarium of New Canaan, Conn.*

The use of whisky in tuberculosis positively interferes with digestion, which must under all circumstances be kept as perfect as possible in order that the patient may assimilate the food which is so necessary to the upbuilding of the system and to gain strength to fight the onslaught of the disease. Its constant use would not only interfere with digestion but would have a tendency to create disease in other organs of the body; so that we

therefore consider the use of whisky in tuberculosis positively contraindicated.—*Dr. M. Collins, Superintendent National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colorado.*

It is difficult for many people to adapt themselves to a methodical plan of life long enough to establish a permanent cure in consumption. I have known many a young fellow with only a slight trouble in his lungs to die in the Adirondacks more from the effects of whisky than from the disease itself.—*Dr. Henry P. Loomis, of New York City, in a lecture on Consumption.* (See page 232 of "Handbook on the Prevention of Tuberculosis.")

Of scarlet fever I have treated some 2,000 cases. I have never seen a case in which, in my opinion, alcohol was necessary; no case in which its administration was beneficial; but I have seen more than one case in which its action was directly injurious. . . . —*Dr. C. Knox Bond in Medical Times.*

Alcohol is a narcotic poison, of which the pernicious effects are to be seen on every hand. Its use is attended with dangers that attach to the prescription of no other substance in the pharmacopœia.—*G. Sims Woodhead, M.D., Professor of Pathology, University of Cambridge, England.*

Until a few years ago only isolated physicians ventured to attack the position of alcohol, deemed so secure in medical practice; but now the literature against alcohol is very extensive, while the voices defending its use are very scarce.—*J. E. Colla, M.D., Physician in Finkelwalde.*

I have not prescribed alcohol to my patients for more than ten years, and can affirm positively that they have fared well under this change of treatment. Since I formerly followed the universal practice, I am competent to make comparisons, and these speak unconditionally in favor of treatment without alcohol. As a preventive of waste I use among fever patients nothing but real foods; in addition to milk, particularly sugar, which can be administered to any fever patient in ample quantity in the form of fruit juices, stewed fruit, sweet lemonade, fruit ices, sugared tea, etc., concerning which hundreds of investigations have demonstrated positively that it prevents the waste of both albumen and fat. As a stimulant I employ, besides hydriatic methods, which at the same time abstract heat, almost nothing but camphor, and I can affirm that it is unconditionally preferable to alcohol for its prompt results and the absence of disagreeable after-effects (intoxication, benumbing). Pneumonia, especially, subsides without alcohol to perfect satisfaction, and I rejoice to agree in this respect with Aufrecht, one of the best authorities on this disease, who in his monograph in Nothnagle's manual, acknowledges himself hostile to the use of alcohol in the treatment of pneumonia, and hopes that its use may be speedily abolished.—*Max Kassowitz, M.D., Professor in the University of Vienna, Austria.*

Besides its deleterious influence on the nervous system and other important parts of our body, alcohol has a harmful action on the phagocytes,* the agents of natural

*Phagocytes are the white-blood cells whose work in nature is to destroy disease germs.

defense against infective microbes.—*Professor Metchnikoff, Pasteur Institute, Paris, France.*

I believe that in the scientific light of the present era alcohol should be classed among the anæsthetics and poisons, and that the human family would be benefited by its entire exclusion from the field of remedial agents.—*Dr. J. S. Cain, Dean of the Faculty, Medical Department, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.*

In my neurological practice I emphatically forbid my patients the use of alcohol. This poison has a special predilection for the nervous system which it influences sometimes to an alarming extent.—*Alfred Gordon, M.D., Associate in Nervous and Mental Diseases, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Whereas, The study of alcohol from a scientific standpoint has demonstrated that its action is deceptive, and that it does not have the medical properties that we once claimed for it; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the West Virginia State Medical Association, That we deplore the fact that our profession has been quoted so long as claiming for it virtues which it does not possess, and that we earnestly pledge ourselves to discourage the use of it, both in and out of the sick room. —*Resolution passed at annual meeting May, 1908.*

If alcohol had become a candidate for recognition years ago instead of centuries ago, it is safe to say that its application in medicine would have been very much more limited than we find it at the present time. Its wide therapeutic use is to be attributed in part to fallacies and misconception regarding its pharmacology, and in part to a disinclination on the part of the average practitioner of medicine to depart from old and well-beaten lines.—*Winfield S. Hall, M.D., Professor of Physiology, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago.*

The clinicians who decide for the deleterious action of alcohol in infectious conditions, have what evidence of an experimental nature we possess at the present time to support their impressions. The advocates of the continuous use of the drug have this evidence against them.—*Henry F. Hewes, M.D., Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.*

No alcohol is used medicinally in my hospital wards. Beer or wine is not permitted to convalescents. Cases of delirium tremens receive no alcohol. Among my colleagues the employment of alcohol as a medicine has diminished at least 75 per cent in the past fifteen years.—*Dr. James P. Warbasse, Chief Surgeon German Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Eight years ago I gave up the use of alcohol and nitroglycerin in treating pneumonia in my division of Bellevue Hospital (there are four divisions), and used those drugs by which we obtained a rise in blood-pressure. After three months when each division had from 125 to 137 patients each, I found that in those cases where alcohol and nitroglycerin had been used, the death rate was ten per cent higher than where drugs that raised the blood-pressure were used.—*Dr. Alexander Lambert, New York City.*

Alcoholic liquors are, to my mind, not only not valuable,

but distinctly disadvantageous, in the treatment of disease except in rare instances. On the whole, I have almost given up the use of alcohol, in the treatment of disease.—*Dr. D. L. Edsall, formerly Professor of Therapeutics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*

As a rule, which might well be regarded as universal in the practice of medicine, alcohol in the treatment of disease is an evil. In ordinary doses and in continuous use the sum of its reactions increases exhaustion which may terminate in fatal results. Alcohol should never be given to children. The normal functions of the cell in growth and development of the child can be seriously damaged by alcohol.—*Dr. John Van Duyn, Professor of History of Medicine, Syracuse, N. Y.*

I rarely or never prescribe alcohol as a medicament, or a food, or sanction its use as a beverage.—*Dr. Augustus A. Eshner, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine.*

I do not think you will meet with very many medical men in America who favor alcohol and its use. I believe the trend of the teaching in the Albany Medical College in regard to alcohol is that it is not a food or a stimulant. —*Dr. A. Van der Veer, Professor of Surgery, Albany, N. Y.*

A falsehood which dies hard is the idea that stimulants of whatever kind actually give strength and are necessary for the maintenance of health and vigor. Such is not the case.—*The late Sir W. Broadbent, M.D.*

My experience leads me to take a decided stand against the use of stimulants and narcotics of all kinds. . . . It is often supposed that, even although spirits are not intended for daily use, they ought to be taken on an expedition for medicinal purposes. I would readily acknowledge this if any one would show me a single case in which such a remedy is necessary; but till this is done I shall maintain that the best course is to banish alcoholic drinks from the list of necessaries for an arctic expedition.—*Dr. Frithof Nansen, in "First Crossing of Greenland."*

My experience as military surgeon has taught me that alcoholic liquids are unnecesary, and do not belong to human food-stuffs. During the war of 1877-78 those soldiers who did not indulge in their brandy rations endured their exertions much better than those who used them; old drinkers were the first to break down from exertion.—*Dr. C. F. Wahlberg, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Finnish Army in 1884.*

One fights shy of having to operate upon patients who are alcoholic, because of the degeneration of their tissues —they do not heal well in spite of the asepticism of the present day.—*W. McAdam Eccles, M.S.*

Cancer is twice as frequent among boozers and London publicans as among clergymen. It is more rapid and more distressing among those who take alcohol.—*Sir A. Pearce Gould, K.C.V.O.*

In adult life alcohol accounts for even more disease than the ubiquitous tubercle bacillus.—*E. W. Lowry, M.R.C.S.*

I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion

of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies which have come under my notice (during more than twenty years of professional life), as well as those which every medical man has to treat, to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drinks taken in the quantity which is conventionally deemed moderate.—*Sir Henry Thompson, M.D.*

The only proper use of alcohol to an ordinary healthy person is its disuse.—*Sir Victor Horsley, M.D.*

There is no scientific justification for the employment of alcohol in medicine. Alcohol is a virulent poison, and, as such, should be placed in the list with arsenic, mercury, and other dangerous drugs.—*Dr. B. W. Carpenter, the eminent physiologist.*

Alcohol is a poison. In chemistry and physiology this is its proper place. Many readers may receive this dogmatic assertion with a "Pooh, pooh!" "Fanaticism and folly," "We know better!" Let me support the assertion, therefore, with authority. "The sedative action of alcohol on the brain," says Christianson—and we know no higher authority either as regards poisons or the article of the materia medica—"constitutes it a powerful narcotic poison."—*The late Professor Miller, Edinburgh University.*

Alcohol is one of the chief curtailers of human life. The man of twenty who drinks has a probable life of fifteen years before him, the abstainer one of forty-four years.—*Professor Lombroso, Italy.*

The strongest man who has once taken to drink is absolutely powerless against the attacks of tuberculosis.—*The late Professor Brouardel.*

The alcoholic problem is more important than tuberculosis because it costs more lives and more money. It should always be classified as a poison and never as a food or a stimulant.—*Dr. George W. Webster, President of the Illinois State Board of Health.*

Alcohol perverts the moral nature, affects the judgment, and impairs the memory; it, moreover, especially affects the motor system and creates an enormous loss to the community through destroying the productiveness of the skilled craftsman.—*Dr. Robert Jones, Before the Physical Deterioration Committee, 1903.*

One great fact has been established by accurate laboratory and clinical research, namely, that the physiological action of alcohol on the cell and tissue is that of an anæsthetic and depressant, and not a tonic or stimulant. This has been accepted by the profession generally.—*Dr. T. D. Crothers, Hartford, Conn.*

I consider with eminent German authorities of enormous experience that beer is exceedingly injurious and dangerous as a beverage. It has no scientific medical indorsements of which I know.—*Dr. Howard Atwood Kelly, Johns Hopkins University.*

Refs.—See Medical Practice.

DOW, NEAL—Born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804; died October 2, 1897. He was the third candidate of the Prohibition Party for President, having won national fame for his labors in behalf of the Maine prohibitory law.

President Lincoln made him a brigadier-general in the volunteer army in April, 1862. He was twice wounded in battle.

DRINKING CUSTOMS, DEVELOPMENT OF—The time of the discovery of alcohol is not known, but some place it at the very beginning of the agricultural period, or thirty thousand years ago. The very earliest Egyptian, Babylonian, and Hebrew writings give accounts of drunkenness. Ale brewing was common in Egypt five thousand years ago, according to indications of Egyptian frescoes, and in China drunkenness was common before the rise of Confucianism.

The History of Alcohol

The Egyptians and early Germans prepared liquor similar to beer and sometimes caused the fermentation of fruit juices. Dr. Newman, of Darmstadt, says that the Romans could not understand why Falernian wine was so much more inflammable than other wines. In the time of the Alexandrians the art of distilling began to be perfected and the nature of alcohol understood.

The term *aqua vitae* is first found in the Latin translation of Gheber's writings (eighth century).

The surgeon Albucassis of Zahara (who died in A. D. 1122), by contemporary writers also called Abul Cassis, Alzaharavius, Buchalsis Ben Aferazeris, in his work, entitled "Servitor" (published in Latin first at Venice in 1741), describes minutely a distilling apparatus made of glass and burnt clay. In the same work he describes the distillation of rose water, and the subjection of wines to distillation. The alcoholic liquid thus obtained he called vinum ustum, burnt wine, using the words "burn" or "burnt," and "distill" or "distilled" as synonymous, just as they are used in Germany to-day.

The Arabian physicians of the beginning of the twelfth century, Merwan Ebn Zahar (Avenzoar), earlier the body-surgeon to the Sultan of Morocco; Askmed Ebn Roshed (Averrhoes), and others, used spirits of wine as a stimulant in medicine. Indeed, distillation was even then regarded as a secret art, and in alcohol the alchemists discovered the foundation or beginning of their "vegetable philosophers' stone," as we learn in the writings of Raymundus Lullius (1235-1315), and Arnoldus of Villanova ("Villanovanus"), who flourished in the last half of the thirteenth and first quarter of the fourteenth century, and who is frequently but incorrectly referred to by modern writers as the discoverer of the art of distilling alcohol. This much is certain, however, that at the end of the fifteenth century "brandy" was on tap (*Branntwein schankte*), and was drunk in such quantities that laws became necessary for the control of its use.

The Trouble Began Early

Still more original is a poem in praise of alcohol, which appeared in 1493, of unknown authorship. By word and picture it shows us that as early as 1494 brandy had become a common drink among the masses, and that great scandals were publicly caused by its use. Even at this early date there were public houses devoted to the sale of spirits, and that these had an enormous and open

patronage, to such an extent, in fact, that ordinances and laws became necessary to regulate the sale and use of the liquor.

As another proof that at the close of the fifteenth century the drinking of ardent spirits in public tap rooms had reached enormous proportions, we may cite a police ordinance of the city of Nuremberg, dated 1496, which commences: "Since many individuals of this city are addicted to the use of brandy, astonishing abuses have arisen in that trade, and it has been concluded to decree firmly and earnestly that from now henceforth, on Sundays and other holidays, no person shall offer for sale or sell brandy, either in their houses, groceries (*Kramern*), shops, on the market place, open streets, or elsewhere in this city."

Primitive Regulation

Landgrave William II also ordered that "Whoever had brandy for sale in his house shall not allow credit, be it on holidays or work days. We order, moreover, that on the holy days no one shall expose for sale or sell brandy near to or in front of churches—this on penalty of the confiscation of his stock of brandy."

Landgrave Philip, in 1524, prohibited the sale of brandy, either by the dram or otherwise. In the "Amtsregister" of the House of Zelle, we find in 1578 the following notice: "Hans Muller and Hans Gunter have begun to distill brandy and to keep the same on tap, against the express command of our gracious sovereign." In Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1582, brandy was entirely forbidden, the barbers (who were also surgeons) having reported that "in the present heavy mortality, the use of alcohol has very deleterious results." Again, in 1605, the order forbidding the use of alcohol was revived. In 1595, for the first time, the magistrates of Berlin imposed a local tax on brandy, which tax was, just three quarters of a century afterward, by the Great Churfurst, following the example of England, France, and Russia, converted into a state revenue.

A Universal Custom

The custom of drinking alcoholic liquors was from the first polygenetic, seemingly originating among all peoples independently, and not spreading from tribe to tribe. This does not indicate, as has been claimed, that the use of alcohol is natural, and, consequently, to some extent necessary and good. It rather indicates that the *cause* of the use of alcohol is a natural impulse. Polygamy and sexual promiscuity were also polygenetic, but that is no defense of these practices.

There is no impulse to use intoxicants, but there is an impulse among undeveloped individuals or races to surge forward, impatient of the more orderly processes of development, into wider spiritual and mental experience. There also is an impulse among decadent nations and senile individuals or among nations and individuals which are approaching decadence or senility to attain again by great effort or special means to the vigorous mental and spiritual life of their better days. Samuelson says that in every nation there has been a period just preceding the time of highest culture when intoxication was prevalent; and that again after the highest point of culture

has been passed a second period of intemperance always ensues.

Our savage forefathers sought in alcohol ecstatic feeling, a sense of increased power, dreams that ushered them into a world of wider experience. This impulse flowed in a wrong channel when it led to the use of intoxicants, but nevertheless it was an impulse pointing to a life of more intense action and intense feeling, and while the use of intoxicants has contributed nothing to the advance of man, the impulse behind it has been the force that has propelled us forward.

It is because of the nature of the motive that alcohol so soon became associated with state ceremonials, worship, marriage, funerals, festivals, rites, hospitality, etc. Even to this day the alcohol tradition is incrusted with superstition and myth.

Undeveloped peoples seek other neurotic conditions just as they seek intoxication. Epilepsy and chorea are frequently regarded by them as divine. Savages work themselves into a frenzy by rhythmical movement and sound, and, for that matter, so do birds and animals.

Soma worship, perhaps the most ancient of all religions, included intoxication as a sacred thing, but, for that matter, in India to-day prostitution is practiced in the temples in the name of the gods.

As a national indication the general use of intoxicants points to sluggish, undeveloped brain power or to burnt-out emotions.

The progress of the drink habit has been very uniform. In the time of Moses and Rameses, and five thousand years before Christ, in China public bars existed as they exist to-day. They were then, as now, the source of social disorders and were associated with prostitution. The discovery of the art of distilling was especially notable as affecting the history of Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian development. If the development of the drink institution is to be checked, the impulse to seek inhibition and stimulation must be directed into channels of legitimate amusement and art expression. Music provides beneficial stimulation; so does every form of art and play.

Some British History

Perhaps the invasion of Great Britain by beer was no less momentous than its invasion by William the Conqueror. Says one authority:

> *"Ale for antiquity may plead and stand*
> *Before the conquest conquering the land."*

Brewing is thought to have become an organized industry about the beginning of the fifteenth century. In 1414 one William Murle, "a rich maltman and bruer of Dunstable, had two horses all trapped in gold."

Even in its earliest years the brewing trade was subject to criticism.

Hone quotes an author of the year 1621 as saying:

"Brewing is the bottomless whirlepoole that swallowes up the profits of rich and poore. The brewer's art (like a wilde kestrell) flies at all games; or like a butler's boxe at Christmasse, it is sure to winne, whosover loses. Your innes and alehouses are brookes and rivers and their clients are small rills and springs, who all (very dutifully)

doe pay their tributes to the boundless ocean of the brew-house. . . . Every stiffe pot-valiant drunkard is a post-beam which holds up the brewhouse; for as the barke is to the tree, so is a good drinker to the brewer."

It does not appear that the good old ale houses and inns of the early days differed very much from the modern saloon. Stow, in his account of London between the years 1560 and 1590, thus depicts an inn:

"One Wotton, a Gentleman born, and somtime a Merchant of good Credit, but falling by Time into Decay, . . . kept an Alehouse at Smart's—very near Billingsgate. . . . And in the same house he procured all the Cutpurses about the City to repair to his House. There was a School-house set up, to learn young Boys to cut Purses: two Devices were hung up, the one was a Pocket, the other was a purse. The Pocket had in it certain Counters, and was hung about with Hawk's bells, and over the top did hang a little Sacring Bell. The Purse had silver in it. And he that could take out a Counter without any Noise was allowed to be a public Foyster. And he that could take out a piece of silver out of the Purse without Noise of any of the Bells was adjudged a judicial Nypper, according to their Terms of Art. A Foyster was a Pick-pocket, a Nypper was a Pickpurse or Cutpurse."

Beer has lost much of its standing in modern times. Centuries ago the cardinals of Saint Paul's Cathedral were allowed "a large allowance of beer," and the maids-of-honor in the reign of Henry VIII were allowed for breakfast "one chete loafe, one manchet, two gallons of ale, and a pitcher of wine."

Even the clergy needed curbing on the alcohol question at one time. In 1582 Bishop Grindal, of York, issued the following injunction: "Ye shall not keep or suffer to be kept in your parsonages or vicarage houses tippling houses or taverns, nor, shall ye sell ale, beer or wine."

As long ago as during the reign of Edward III, grievous complaints were made of the adulteration of wines. Since that time adulteration has become a fine art.

Refs.—See Appetite; History of the Temperance Reform; Psychology of Intemperance; Stimulation Impulse; and references under Light Drinks and Great Britain.

DRUGS—Through the efforts of temperance reformers, Congress was induced to pass an antinarcotic bill taking effect March 1, 1915. Enforcement is vested in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The law provides for penalties of $2,000 and five years in prison. No druggist can sell habit-forming drugs except on the prescription of a physician who is authorized by special license, and there are other drastic restrictions.

The effect of this law has been excellent, altho it is more of a revenue than a regulation measure. State laws are needed to make more strict the control of the manufacture, sale, and use of opium, coca, and their derivatives, and to cover other features of the evil not covered by the federal law. There has been great abuse of the physicians' privilege of prescribing.

The Philadelphia Narcotic Drug Committee, of which Mr. Edward W. Bok is chairman, estimates the present number of users of narcotic drugs in the United States to be 187,000. This committee found that of 86 drug users, in Philadelphia, examined, 59 formed the habit by

association with other persons met in pool rooms and saloons.

The liquor interests have tried strenuously to show that prohibition causes those who have been robbed of their drink to turn to drugs, but drug fiends are much more numerous in license territory, indicating that the habit of drinking alcoholic liquors leads to drug consumption.

Dr. James H. Beal, director of pharmaceutical research of the University of Illinois, expressed the opinion, some time ago, that the Harrison Drug Law had wiped out 75 per cent of drug abuse in the United States. Whether this is true or not, it is undoubtedly correct to say that the drug evil is centered in the big license cities, and that the use of drugs is decreasing in prohibition States, whereas the New York *World* estimates that there were 200,000 drug slaves when the Harrison law was adopted. The Huntington (W. Va.) *Herald-Dispatch* declares that the use of drugs in that State has declined 75 per cent.

The United States government convicted a Chicago doctor on evidence showing that he had issued 20,000 prescriptions to drug fiends during a period of a few months beginning March 1, 1915, and this in spite of the fact that Chicago has more than 7,000 saloons.

A liquor writer who has harped strongly on the drug argument against prohibition is Dr. E. H. Williams, of Montclair, N. J., who presents a mass of "official" figures, but never states how he gets these "official" figures and whether the methods of arriving at them are the same in the various States. Boiled down, his matter amounts simply to the repetition of a lot of rumor.

License Fosters Drug Vice

A report of the Federal Public Health Service issued late in 1914 reveals the fact that there are far more "dope" fiends in Ohio, Illinois, New York, and other license States than in the prohibition State of Tennessee, which was taken as a typical horrible example of prohibition's influence upon drug consumption in a sensational pamphlet issued by the liquor dealers during the same year. The Tennessee conclusions in the *Public Health Bulletin* were based on data showing the result of the operation of the State antinarcotic law which prohibits the sale of habit-forming drugs to anyone not holding a permit. During the first six months of the operation of the law 1,403 permits were issued in Tennessee. Ohio, which has just about double the population of Tennessee, has, according to Mr. W. R. Hower, chief drug officer of Ohio, 100,000 drug addicts, instead of about three thousand, which she would have at the Tennessee rate. The Columbus *Dispatch* declares that with 4 per cent of the population Ohio consumes 5 per cent of all the opium and coca leaves imported.

Other license centers show similar things. During the past two years there have been drug crusades and scandals in Saint Louis, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

Mr. Fred Kern, of the Board of Administration, in requesting the State Board of Pharmacy to prosecute offending Chicago druggists, stated that about 15 per cent of the patients of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane owe their downfall to drugs. The pamphlet which the liquor interests exploited so strongly charged that in

Georgia one out of every 42 insane patients is so because of drugs; in North Carolina, one in 84; and in Tennessee, one in 74. If Mr. Kern was correct, his statement does not lend itself to the effort to show that prohibition causes drug addiction.

DRUNKENNESS—See Arrests, also Alcoholism.

EARLY HISTORY OF PROHIBITION—See History of the Temperance Reform.

ECONOMICS—See Property Interests for list of breweries and distilleries easily converted to legitimate uses.

Refs.—See Property Interests and references under Business.

EDUCATIONAL LAWS—Largely thru the influence of the W. C. T. U., practically every State in the Union now has laws requiring scientific temperance instruction in the schools. The first such law passed was in 1883, and the last general law of this kind was enacted in Idaho in 1909. This statement does not take into consideration laws passed to strengthen legislation already in existence. Generally speaking, these laws are well enforced, but there is greatly needed a movement looking to the education of the teachers who handle these subjects. Such a movement exists at the present time in England.

EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION—See various prohibition States by name and all subjects listed under Anti-Prohibition.

EFFICIENCY—See Mental Efficiency; Physical Efficiency; and Industry.

ENGLAND—(See Great Britain.)

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—This church maintains a splendid temperance organization called the Church Temperance Society. Its ministers are increasingly active in prohibition work.

EPWORTH LEAGUE—The following resolutions express the attitude of the Epworth League toward the liquor traffic:

Whereas, The national prohibition resolutions now pending in both Houses of Congress measure the most significant and important stage in the fight for a stainless flag; be it

Resolved, That the Ninth International Convention of Epworth Leagues declare it to be the conviction of the more than twenty thousand organizations representing a million Methodist young people that the most urgent matter now before the nation is the national prohibition amendment at present pending; be it

Resolved, That we urge upon our representatives and senators that they support and pass these resolutions at as early a date as possible.

There is a growing conviction that if the liquor problem is to be permanently settled, the young people of the churches must do it. Because of the historic attitude of their organization and of Methodism itself, because of the efficient machinery of the League and the fervor of its spirit, Epworthians are under a peculiar obligation to lend their utmost power to the temperance movement.

The local chapter should (*a*) make the service when temperance is the devotional topic a memorable occasion; (*b*) study the liquor problem; (*c*) do definite work for the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

The Devotional Topic

Weeks should be taken in preparing for the temperance devotional service. There are numerous little experiments which can be conducted with the cooperation of a local high school teacher, and there are many more experiments which need no expert supervision at all and the results of which will lend interest to the evening.

The discussion of the topic should be carefully worked up. It is well to have a local physician discuss the physiological and medical phase of the problem, and a lawyer can set forth its social phase, but if local men are asked to participate in the meeting in this way, when the invitation is extended, they should be handed some suggestive literature.

The music used should all be of a special nature. Popular temperance songs and patriotic music suit the occasion much better than hymns selected at random.

The swift development of the prohibition movement, the rapidly changing attitude of business, the growth of total abstinence sentiment—a short account of these developments will make a wonderful story. A talk based upon the physical effects of alcohol can be specialized. For instance, it can take the material in this book under the head of "Health Defense," "Leucocytes and Cell Life," and the result will be splendid. For "Why prohibition pays," the story of North Dakota, North Carolina, or Kansas, as given in this book would be good. An article appearing in the *Survey* and reprinted in this book under the head of "Substitutes" will furnish matter for "Has the saloon a legitimate appeal?" A fitting climax of the evening would be an account of what Methodism and the Epworth League are doing.

But the most important work for Leaguers is to equip themselves for intelligent effort against the license system.

Why the League Should Study

A great many people, young and old, are afflicted with the belief that they know all about the liquor problem without the trouble of studying it. It is a pernicious notion. The Central Office of the Epworth League has published a little book, "The Greatest Common Destroyer," which they sell at 50 cents in cloth. It has only eight chapters, but it gives a glimpse of the history of the social, political, and financial connections of the liquor traffic, the significance of the drinking custom, and the theory of prohibition which could not be obtained by a century of casual reading. Every Epworth League chapter should organize a study class in "The Greatest Common Destroyer." There can be no efficient opposition to the liquor traffic except such as is made upon knowledge.

How the League Can Work

One of the most effective ways in which the League can influence the local situation is to understand the law and work for its enforcement whether that law provides for restriction or prohibition. If a local no-license campaign is in progress, the League should organize to distribute literature, and this should be done at least once a year whether a campaign is on or not. If the local secular paper is not publishing temperance

news, try to make an arrangement by which they will give your League a column to be devoted to that purpose. The Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, 204 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., will furnish a weekly news bulletin which has splendid standing with the newspapers of the country. Prohibition oratorical contests and debates can be conducted; a quartet can be organized for propaganda purposes. A great many League chapters are conducting poster campaigns. The Temperance Society publishes a series of twelve posters which are furnished at cost.

One of the most effective methods of educational work is the "shop-window display." Posters can be used in this shop window. Piles of groceries illustrating the amount of food that can be bought with the yearly drink bill of a man who drinks two glasses of beer a day are effective.

The League should always count upon the Board of Temperance of the church to cooperate in the fullest and heartiest way.

ETHER—Produced by acting on pure alcohol with chlorine.

EUROPE—A prohibition map of Europe before the war would have shown the entire continent black, except Scotland, which will have local option after 1920; Norway and Sweden, which have local option at present, and Denmark, which has council option. Russia had twice vetoed prohibition in Finland. In Russia the sale of *vodka* was a government monopoly.

A detailed statement of the exact present situation in Europe may be found under the head of "War," and under the various European countries by name.

EXCISE—A license law or any laws taxing the sale of liquors are often called excise laws. This is especially the case in New York. It is an old English term which was formerly applied to any tax upon homemade articles.

FAKE BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS—See Anti-Prohibition.

FARMERS—According to the Abstract of the Census of 1910, "materials" to the value of $139,199,000 are used annually in the manufacture of distilled, malt, and vinous liquors. "Materials" used in this connection includes freight, heat, light, etc., as well as raw material purchased from the farmer.

Basing the estimate upon figures of 1909, it may be said that each barrel of beer contributes $1.34 to the farmer, and each gallon of whisky ten cents. A barrel of beer is worth at retail about $30, and a gallon of whisky about $6.25.

Aside from the two crops of molasses and hops, the farm products generally used in the manufacture of beer and whisky—crops produced in practically all sections of the country—are wheat, corn, rye, barley, and oats, and of these crops the liquor trade uses a value of only $61,151,094. The total value of these five grain crops, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture, issued in December, 1913, was $2,863,761,000. Every farmer knows that, in dealing with figures of this size,

it is not uncommon for the Department of Agriculture to make an error in estimating crops of at least sixty million, an error that never affects the market price in the slightest. The food crisis precipitated by the war enormously increases the importance of the grain waste but in normal times, it does not affect grain prices largely.

The men engaged in the manufacture of liquor very often assail these figures thus: "It is very true that we only use $61,000,000 worth of grain, but still we do use that much, and if you cut off this market from the farmer, it would be a loss which he might be able to bear, but a loss nevertheless. The man who grows these grains is not going to see this much of a market lost to him without knowing the reason why."

There is a reason why the loss of this market would be a tremendous gain. Very generally, the farmers of the country realize this, for the Grange and similar organizations speak out annually in favor of prohibition of the liquor traffic, and if a vote of the farmers were taken, the nation over, the majority against the continuance of the license policy would be enormous, but still it is well to review the facts occasionally.

What is most significant is the effect upon the farmer's market of the use of $771,516,000 of capital employed in the production of liquors. In twenty-six leading industries the producer of raw material receives an average of 58.73 per cent of the entire wholesale value of the products. In the industry of slaughtering and meat packing this percentage rises as high as 87.68 per cent. But the liquor industry, ranking lowest among these twenty-six industries, pays only 23.53 per cent for all of its raw material, including light, heat, freight, etc., and for these five grain crops we have been considering, it pays only 9.7 per cent of the wholesale value of the liquors produced. If you consider the retail value, the percentage going to the farmer would be almost infinitesimal.

Now, suppose the liquor industry were wiped out suddenly and completely over every inch of territory in the United States. Would that destroy the $771,516,000 now invested in producing liquors? It would not. It would simply force these buildings, the land, and the other capital involved to employ itself in the production of something else. Suppose, for instance, that the entire $771,516,000 were to be shifted to the lumber and timber industry. It would immediately get to paying the producer of raw material 43.94 per cent, a share for which the farmer could very readily afford to lose all the unfair percentage allowed him by the manufacturer of liquors. If it went into the slaughtering business, it would pay the farmer 87.68 per cent, or if it were scattered thru the entire list of the twenty-six leading industries, the farmer would get an average in return of 58.73 per cent. Below we give a little table showing the percentage of the wholesale price of various products going to the producer of raw material, as compared to the percentage allowed by the liquor industry:

Agricultural implements	41.21 per cent
Automobiles	52.82 per cent
Clothing	88.96 per cent
Furniture	45.34 per cent
Slaughtering and meat packing	87.68 per cent
Liquors	23.53 per cent

These industries were selected at random from the entire list, and represent fairly the average.

No attempt is made to show how much of the farmer's market is taken from him by the trade in distillery slops, rotten feed, etc., but there is strong reason to believe that the brewer and distiller rob the farmer of many millions of this market. And no attempt is made to show how much of liquor's crop of crime, insanity, and woe must be taken care of by the farmer's good money.

Students very generally agree in the estimate that not less than one half of all the crime may be attributed to the liquor traffic. Other moderate estimates are that one fourth of all the insanity, a large percentage of the vice, about forty per cent of the pauperism, and much of degeneracy, is due to the sale of liquors.

No city, county, or State can license the saloon without inflicting a grievous wrong upon every farmer thruout the land.

FATHERS, THE EARLY—The liquor tradesmen, especially in beer advertisements, often quote some of the men to whom the country is most indebted as favoring, or at least not condemning, the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors. Some of these advertisements are grossly slanderous of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Hamilton, and other men, as may be seen by consulting the articles under their names. Mr. William P. F. Ferguson treats this whole matter in an illuminating way as follows:

"Perhaps the best answer that could be given to this sort of a representation is to see where it leads us.

"There is no doubt that there was a certain toleration of the drink business among the Revolutionary fathers. This was particularly true as regards the manufacture of beer. The beer business was something very different then from what it is now. There were no great brewing companies with millions of dollars of capital, corrupting politicians, intimidating city and State governments, controlling vice systems and exploiting the working masses. It took almost one hundred years for the brewing business to develop to what it is to-day and for its evils to begin to be recognized.

"On the other hand, there was a very marked attitude of opposition to the traffic in spirits on the part of men who were prominent in the Revolutionary movement. Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, the foremost man of science of America in his day, preached total abstinence from spirits. Thomas Jefferson denounced whisky as the cause of the death of a third of our citizens. Hamilton, in the *Federalist,* argued for repressive taxation upon the trade in spirits, and Benjamin Franklin boasted of his early total abstinence from both spirits and beer.

"But, granting that there was a toleration of the liquor traffic in the minds of the Revolutionary fathers, can we assume that they presumed to establish forever everything that they tolerated? They tolerated slavery, too, with doubts indeed, but tolerated it. Did Lincoln do violence to their principles when he abolished it? They tolerated a sanitary code or an absence of sanitary regulations which we to-day would not for a moment dream of living under. Can their authority be appealed to to prevent us from ob-

taining pure water, from quarantining disease, from hygienic precautions at a thousand points which they never dreamed of? Did they fight for the common drinking cup and the roller-towel? Is the foot-and-mouth disease sacred to them under the constitution and the Declaration because they never would have dreamed of a cattle quarantine?

"What was it the fathers did, anyway?

"They enunciated, not, indeed, first, but more clearly than any who had come before them, the idea of the common welfare as the supreme law of the land. So doing, they set up the rule of our national life that whatever makes for the common welfare shall be maintained and fostered and whatever militates against the common welfare shall be banned and abolished. That is all.

"Thus, the newly discovered good, in whatever realm, has full welcome into the life of our people and that which is discovered to be bad, no matter how old, is bidden to depart.

"Of course, like every other evil that has resisted the progress of the race, the liquor traffic appeals to the past, but it appeals in vain. The dead hand of the past's wrong has no power to bind the present. Nor is it true that the past has knowingly tolerated the wrong. Wrong has sometimes reigned, but only because its wrong was undiscovered. From creation's morning till to-day, the real precedent of all history is for the overthrow of evil, for, ever since man began his upward march, in every step of his progress, that has been the program of humanity. The discovery of wrong has been followed by its casting out, all through the ages."

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—The constitution of the United States limits the powers of the federal government in dealing with the liquor traffic to taxation, customs, internal revenue, the regulation of interstate commerce in such liquors, and the control of the traffic in territory owned by the federal government, and with the Indian tribes. Congress, therefore, has no police power over the traffic in liquors excepting in federal territory, on the high seas, and such as are incidental to the regulation of interstate commerce and the collection of taxes.

The first federal liquor revenue law was enacted March 1, 1791. This law was replaced by one of May 8, 1792. They constituted a part of Alexander Hamilton's fiscal policy and were repealed upon the election of President Jefferson. Another liquor revenue law was passed August 2, 1813. This law was repealed December 31, 1817. On July 1, 1862, the present liquor revenue policy was adopted.

The amount of the tax has varied, but the principle has never been changed. At first the tax on spirituous liquors was twenty cents per gallon, but it rose to $2.00 by the close of 1864; in 1875 it was reduced to ninety cents, and at the beginning of the Spanish-American War it was raised to $1.10. The retailers' tax was fixed at $25 annually. The revenue on malt liquors was originally placed at $1.00, reduced to sixty cents in 1863, and restored to $1.00 in 1864. It remained at this figure until the Spanish-American War, when it was temporarily raised to $2.00. At the end of the war the excess taxation was taken off, but in 1914 the amount was again raised from $1.00 to $1.50. The retailers' tax was fixed at $20.

The result of the federal government's revenue system has been to place it in an exceedingly intimate relation to the liquor traffic. Revenue officers vigorously hunt down manufacturers who have not paid the tax.

The system for collecting the liquor revenue has gone to such lengths that Uncle Sam virtually conducts the business of every distiller. The distillery is under the constant supervision of revenue agents who carry the keys, oversee the bookkeeping, and make a record of every bushel of grain used. The distiller is not even allowed to come upon his own premises except during business hours and under certain regulations prescribed by the Treasury Department. He cannot go into his own warehouses unless the revenue agent is present. He can take nothing out and put nothing in without written permission, altho the representatives of the government may come and go as they please; and if the distiller should attempt to hinder their movements they would be authorized to break in, and the owner would be fined $1,000 for interference.

However, this "partnership" cannot be so distorted in its significance as to serve the cause of compensation, for the federal government has suffered very heavily from the partnership, and, as losing partner, should not be called upon when the bond of partnership terminates, to compensate the one who has profited heavily by the contract.

One of the greatest evils of the internal revenue policy was the federal interference with the police powers of the State, which gradually came about. In 1827 Chief Justice Taney held that Congress had no power to override the prohibition of any State, and that a prohibition commonwealth could assume authority over liquor immediately it came within the bounds of State lines. His dicision held its force for nearly a half century, when the federal government began to assume and to be allowed complete authority over all interstate shipments until they were in the hands of consignees. This power was modified by the enactment of the Webb-Kenyon Bill.

Federal courts have consistently recognized the prohibition principle (see Courts), and their policy toward the liquor traffic in the federal possessions has never been very friendly. At the present time, however, the sale of liquor is permitted in all of our territorial possessions, altho under strict regulation.

The close relation of the government to the manufacturer of liquors has permitted many distillers to deceive the public. When an advertisement says, "Uncle Sam guarantees our liquors," or anything of that nature, it is a falsehood pure and simple. There is no federal guarantee of the purity of liquors.

FEDERAL TERRITORY—In its police power over federal territory, the federal government has time and again given aid to the prohibition movement. The enactment of prohibition for the District of Columbia, Alaska, Porto Rico, the strict regulation of the traffic in the Canal Zone, and the provisions which bar liquors from the navy, the army, and soldiers' homes show the increasingly benevolent attitude of the government.

The Hon. Addison T. Smith, of Idaho, introduced in the first session of the 64th Congress, a bill to prohibit

the liquor traffic thruout the police jurisdiction of the United States. This, or a similar bill, will at some time probably become a law.

FERMENTATION—See Beer; Brewing; and Wines.

FERMENTED LIQUORS—See Alcoholic Beverages; Beer; Malt Liquors; and Wines.

FINLAND—The Finnish Landtag voted twice for national prohibition before the war, but Russian sanction was withheld. In the meantime the Legislature, by raising beer taxes eightfold in three years, succeeded in ruining a full fifth of the breweries, and in reducing alcohol consumption to a record low point—1.2 liters per capita. Finland, of course, as a dependency of Russia, is affected by Russia's prohibition since the beginning of the war.

FIRES—In America, one house burns on the average of every ten minutes. Each year the buildings burned if set side by side on both sides of the road would line an unbroken avenue of desolation from New York to Chicago.

Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, of the Scientific Temperance Federation, calls attention to the close connection between the consumption of liquors and the number of fires and cites the following table which shows how the fires of August and September, 1914, compare with the average for the preceding five years in Russia.

	Number of Fires		No. Houses Burned	
Year	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
1909-13 (av.).....	270	261	662	595
1914.....	213	117	213	189

From 1899 to 1913 Russia was not a prohibition country, whereas in 1914 she was under almost complete prohibition.

FLORIDA—Has 44 dry counties and 8 wet. Under the Davis law, free lunch and treating are prohibited. Saloons must be closed from 6 P. M. to 7 A. M. The law does not properly regulate clubs and much trouble has resulted from this.

The 1917 Legislature almost unanimously voted to submit prohibition to the people at the 1918 election.

FLYING SQUADRON OF AMERICA—When the present national prohibition movement was launched at Columbus, Ohio, a group of men called together in the historic Neil House, where Lincoln slept on his way to Washington, decided to make the movement impressive and popular by a great spectacular and nation-embracing campaign. Headed by Governor J. Frank Hanly, seconded by the young and brilliant Daniel A. Poling as secretary, the speakers were selected and the plans laid to reach every State capital, metropolis, educational center, and town of 25,000 population in the United States. Captain R. P. Hobson suggested the name, "Flying Squadron." The officers canvassed the country for money to float the Squadron.

The campaign began Wednesday, September 30, 1914, at Peoria, Illinois, and closed in Atlantic City, New Jersey,

Sunday, June 6, 1915—235 days traveling and speaking, not a date or place being missed. Two mass meetings were held every day, afternoon, and evening; and sometimes two cities were visited by each group a day. Three groups visited each place, making a continuous three-day meeting; thus on each day three cities heard the message at the same time. In the 235 different cities they were heard by a million people. Everywhere the cause is stronger because of the consecration of the twenty men and women who made up the Squadron force.

First division: Daniel A. Poling; Clarence True Wilson; Charles M. Sheldon; Wilbur F. Sheridan; and the musicians.
Second division: Clinton N. Howard; Eugene W. Chafin; Mrs. Ella R. Boole; Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger; and the musicians.
Third division: Governor Hanly; Oliver W. Stewart; Ira W. Landrith; and the musicians.

Mrs. Ella S. Stewart took the place of absentees on any division and did notable work, appealing to the newly enfranchised women in all the Western States where women vote. The Hon. John B. Lewis, who contributed $10,000 to the movement, acted thruout as treasurer and spoke effectively in many places.

All the speeches are published in a notable volume. The Flight of the Squadron is told in a story of great interest.

The Flying Squadron foundation has incorporated under the laws of Indiana. It publishes a weekly newspaper, the *National Enquirer,* maintains a speaking force, and conducts a nation-wide propaganda for total abstinence and national prohibition. Its officers are: President, J. Frank Hanly; Vice-President, Oliver Wayne Stewart; Treasurer, Edward E. Mittman. Headquarters: Indianapolis, Indiana.

FOOD VALUE—"It is only lately that we have begun to regard alcohol in its true light as a drug and not as a food," said the late Sir Spencer Wells, M.D., F.R.S.

There is hardly a reputable physician to-day who could be induced to assign any food value to alcohol. A slight quantity of the drug may be oxidized in the body, but it is incorrect to say that it has food value because of this. As Dr. Harvey W. Wiley says, "It is without question a substance which does not nourish the body, build tissue, or repair waste."

Beer ordinarily has about 4 per cent of nutritive material. Flour has about 88 per cent. The amount of poison in the beer exceeds the amount of nutritious material.

Refs.—See Beer; and Doctors on Drink.

FRANCE—The prohibition of absinthe, and in certain cases of spirits, in France since the outbreak of war, marks a great advance in that country.

Before the outbreak of hostilities France was undoubtedly being undermined by alcohol, but a temperance movement of considerable proportions was developing. The antialcohol group of the French Parliament had grown to 150 in number and included such men as Millerand, F. Buisson, Labori, Jaures, Doumer, Deschanel, Ribot, J. Reinach, Depuy, Meline, and Berenger.

The men who claim that the use of wine in France had "solved the problem" make statements wide of the truth. Instead of saying that, "No one is ever drunk in

France," one might better say, in regard to certain sections of France at least, "No one is ever sober in France." The amount of brandy manufactured, the growing consumption of absinthe, the great quantities of wine used, were producing the inevitable results.

"You cannot make men good by law," says M. Joseph Reinach, deputy, quoting the foolish adage of the friends of alcohol. "No, but you can make them crazy. In 1881 France had 367,000 saloons and 47,000 insane; in 1907, 477,000 saloons and 70,000 insane. Cause—the legislation of '80."

Also, the traffic in wines had taken on many institutional evils. "Of our half million drink shops," said M. Joseph Reinach, "one tenth provide at the same time alcohol and women. There are in France fifty thousand of these cabarets furnishing *filles en carte*. In Lille, Rennes, the garrison towns, the seaport towns, one half of these girls are minors."

Also, M. Reinach was not of the opinion that the use of light wines did not have physiological perils. At one time he exclaimed:

> We have not a year to lose. It is a question of stopping this noble country, the land of Jeanne d'Arc, and of the Revolution, of Vincent de Paul and of Voltaire, upon the declivity of the most shameful of destructions.

And Dr. Dupré, Médécin des Hopitaux, asserted:

> Alcoholism, agent in all physical and moral degeneracies, is, under the eyes of an indifferent and powerless government, moving on to the destruction of our land. I cannot too much insist on the literal truth of the sorrowful prediction and I affirm that one can inscribe this formula over all the drink shops of France: "Finis Galliæ."

M. Alfred Fouilée declares that "statisticians have proved twenty times, figures in hand, that the actual resources of charity suffice amply to prevent all extreme poverty if only this poverty were not multiplied tenfold by alcoholism." And the effect of wine-drinking upon physical efficiency of army recruits has been such that, according to a correspondent in En Normandie, "Every fourth man has alcoholic trembling, tinglings in the hands, and mucous vomitings in the morning when rising. They have no power of resistance. On the march it is necessary to watch over them as if they were delicate children. The least strain induces intestinal troubles which lay them up for many days. When one reproaches them on their drunkenness they reply: 'I can't help it. I drink in spite of 'myself.'"

France had made considerable advance in the temperance instruction of children. Such instruction had been edged into all studies, being injected into mathematical problems, etc.

The perils of wine were beginning to be thoroly understood by French public men even before the outbreak of war, and their anxiety, freely expressed, contributes nothing to the argument that the solution of the liquor problem is to be found in the encouragement of light wines and beer.

Mrs. Annie E. K. Bidwell, of Chico, California, publishes the following extracts from a French Grammar, by MM. Larive and Fleury, 140th edition, published in Paris: "Librairie Armand Colin, 5 Rue de Mézières, 1901. La

Deuxième Année de Grammaire," in which, on page 2, we find this statement: "Anti-alcohol instruction. L'Arrête ministériel [ministerial decree] of March 9, 1897, has introduced into the programs of the French language concise information on the danger of alcoholism from a hygienic and moral point of view."

In this new edition will be found a certain number of tasks dealing with this new instruction.

On page 136 we read the following:

"France offers to-day the melancholy spectacle of people rushing toward decadence thru alcohol. One drinks because others drink; one drinks at meeting and at parting. When hungry to satisfy hunger, and when satisfied to give himself an appetite. One drinks when it is cold to warm himself, and when it is hot, to cool himself. One drinks because he is sad. One drinks because he is gay. One drinks at a baptism and a funeral.

"From all this results an impulse from which few have the strength to protect themselves. This enticement is double: it is, first, that of example; it carries away, above all, the weak, the young, the apprentices, the children. An infinite number of cases of precocious intemperance are cited. Children arrive at school intoxicated; apprentices in manufacturing cities present themselves in the public houses, pipe in mouth, and demand drinks.

"The other enticement is that of the liquid itself. It conceals, I do not know what magic power which it is almost impossible to break. He who has drunk will drink. One commences by a small glass, promising himself to limit himself to that. He continues by two and ends by ceasing to count.

"Impossible to keep himself within the bounds of moderation.

"J. GAUFRES."

"163. Exercises in composition" follow in this manner: "Reply in writing to the following questions:

"1. 'What distressing spectacle does France offer to-day?'

"2. 'Under what pretext does one drink?'

"3. 'What is the result on children?'

"4. 'What is the magic power of the liquid itself?' etc."

The attempt to instruct children in the true nature of wine had even been edged into such studies as arithmetic.

The war has greatly increased the hostility of Frenchmen to the trade in liquors. The *Temps,* in 1916, had this to say:

"Untouched by the almost universal ruin, the seller of alcohol is continuing to serve out the poison which is undermining the race. Side by side with the horrors of war we suffer the horrors of alcohol. During war time undoubtedly the sole use of alcohol should be for the manufacture of explosives. Let us send this poison over to the enemy's lines in the shape of shells. We shall then save France while killing her enemies."

The following is a translation, made by the *Vindicator,* of a poster written by M. Jean Finot, one of the leading editors of France, and posted in every post office in that country, during May of 1916 by order of the minister of commerce and posts. We commend it especially to Mr. Arthur Brisbane, as it shows conclusively how wine "solves" the problem!

The Alarm

FRENCH SOCIETY FOR ACTION AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.

Honorary President,
M. RAYMOND POINCARE,
President of the Republic.

To French Women and to Young Frenchmen:—

Drink is as much your enemy as Germany.

Since 1870, it has cost France in men and money much more than the present war.

Drink tickles the palate; but it is a real poison that destroys your constitution.

Drinkers age quickly. They lose half their normal life, and fall easy victims to many infirmities and illnesses.

The cordials of your parents reappear in their offspring as great hereditary evils. France owes to cordials a great many mad men and women and consumptives, without counting sufferers from gout, scrofula, rickets, premature softening of the tissues, and most of our criminals.

Drink decreases by two thirds our national production; it raises the cost of living and increases poverty.

In imitation of the criminal Kaiser, drink decimates and ruins France, to the great delight of Germany.

Mothers, young men, young girls, wives! Up and act against drink in memory of those who have gloriously died or suffered wounds for the fatherland! You will thus accomplish a mission as grandiose as that of our heroic soldiers.

The *Vindicator* also publishes an appeal by French women to the French House of Deputies. It reads as follows:

"No more half-measures, no more compromises! Drink's ravages continue. We expect you to deliver the country from drink by the abolition of the distilling privilege and by the suppression of the use of alcohol as a beverage. Save the French race! Deliver France from drink!"

At about the time these appeals were made Mme. Maria Verone, the greatest woman lawyer in France, addressed the government as follows: "We will no longer tolerate from our parliamentarians the want of courage and initiative they have always hitherto shown in handling this drink problem. Bereaved mothers and widows from behind their mourning veils cry to you to prohibit alcohol as a beverage. If you don't yield to them, they will turn you out at the next election."

A still more stirring appeal on the part of the French women to the government reads:

URGENT APPEAL OF FRENCH WOMEN AND MOTHERS
TO THE
FRENCH PARLIAMENT AND GOVERNMENT

With unwavering heart, in spite of the anguish and great sacrifices we are making, we await with certitude—VICTORY.

Thanks to our loved ones—our sons, our brothers—France will be saved from its barbaric invader.

Thanks to you, France too, we trust, will be delivered from its internal enemy, ALCOHOL.
Enough of moderation, enough of compromising! Alcoholism continues its ravages.
You will deliver our dear land from it!
We are looking to you to stretch forth your hand and liberate us.

We ask:
The abolition of the privileges of the brewers and distillers;
The suppression of the consumption of alcohol as a beverage;
Developing its use industrially.
Personal interests should give way to the interests of the nation.

MILLIONS OF LIVES ARE HANGING IN THE BALANCE

France has a right to the physical and moral strength of all her children.

YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR HER FUTURE
THE HOUR IS RIPE

To-morrow—Our armies will return victorious.
To-morrow—Our families will be reconstituted. We will be renewing the youth of France, so cruelly tried. Grant that they will not be made the victims of alcohol!

PROTECT THEM! SAVE THE FRENCH RACE!
DELIVER FRANCE FROM ALCOHOL!

FRENCH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.

There are indications that the government is steadily progressing in its hostility to the alcoholic liquor industry. About one third of the Deputies are already committed to a temperance program.

Refs.—See Light Drinks and references.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN—The beer interests often illustrate their advertising with pictures of prominent patriots of other days, attributing to them the most benevolent attitude toward beer and other liquors. As an illustration of the way in which these fathers of the country are slandered, we give the following advertisement published by the Anheuser-Busch Company, which they illustrate with a picture of Benjamin Franklin:

America has never produced a greater statesman than Franklin, who was revered by the people second only to Washington. He was a signer of both the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States, and his wisdom made the latter a possibility. The great Lord Chatham pronounced him not only an honor to the Anglo-Saxon people, but to human nature. In every capital of Europe he was a welcome guest, and he it was who induced France to lend us ships, men, and money during the darkest days of the Revolution. Upon his death Congress ordered a general mourning of a month. In France it was decreed that all members of the National Assembly should wear mourning for three days. So long as Americans treasure the republic and personal liberty as the noblest of all human blessings, the fame of Franklin can never perish. Personally he was possessed of robust health; he was a well-shaped man, of a wise but merry nature; he had the head of a Greek philosopher, while his grace, his noble bearing, and winning personality made him a conspicuous figure in any assemblage of great men. He was a moderate user all his lifetime of Old Madeira and barley-malt brews.

On pages 61, 62, and 63 of the "Benjamin Franklin Autobiography," as published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,

appears the following account of Mr. Franklin's services in the Watts Printing House, London, England:

"At my first admission into this printing house, I took to working at press, imagining I felt a want of bodily exercise I had been used to in America, where press work is mixed with composing. I DRANK ONLY WATER; other workmen, near fifty in number, were great guzzlers of beer. On occasion, I carried up and down stairs a large form of type in each hand, when others carried but one in both hands. They wondered to see, from this and several instances, that the 'water American,' as they called me, was stronger than themselves who drank beer.

"We had an alehouse boy who attended always in the house to supply the workmen. My companion at the press drank every day a pint before breakfast, a pint at breakfast with his bread and cheese, a pint between breakfast and dinner, a pint at dinner and another when he had done his day's work. I THOUGHT IT A DETESTABLE CUSTOM; but it was necessary, he supposed, to drink strong beer, that he might be strong in labor. I endeavored to convince him that the bodily strength afforded by beer could only be in proportion to the grain or flour of the barley dissolved in water of which it was made; that there was more flour in a pennyworth of bread; and, therefore, if he would eat that with a pint of water, it would give him more strength than a quart of beer. He drank on, however, and had four or five shillings to pay out of his wages every Saturday night for THAT MUDDLING LIQUOR; an expense I was free from. And these poor devils keep themselves always under."

Refs.—See Fathers, The Early.

FRATERNITIES—See Colleges.

GAMBLING—All human activities may be distributed under four categories: business, charity, pleasure, crime. Business is the exchange of commodity or service for profit. Charity is the same commodity or service without profit. Pleasure is the expenditure of energy or wealth for mere gratification without regard to permanent benefit or profit. Crime is the getting of profit without the rendering of adequate service or commodity. To which class does gambling belong? When a man expends his money in a business transaction, he has either received a commodity or a service, and it is this element of mutual benefit that makes a transaction business. But when one gets into a gambling establishment he will do one of two things—get something for nothing, or nothing for something. If he gets something for nothing, he is a thief; if nothing for something, he is a fool; but he has not been engaged in a business transaction.

So thoroly is it recognized that business is conducted for the mutual benefit of all parties concerned that there is no such thing as a one-sided contract or agreement known to law. One cannot make a valid note without putting on it "For value received, I promise to pay," which means that there can be made no obligation to give something for nothing. The same is true of contracts. It is a fundamental proposition that no contract will hold that is one-sided. If it can be shown that one has signed a contract where the advantages are all on one side, and nothing is to be gained by the other, the losing party can have it

set aside in any State by any court on the ground that a contract is invalid if it does not benefit both parties; and when a man who had lost everything in a gambling deal, and borrowed money to continue his game, which he later failed to pay, was sued for the recovery of this money, the court, which, in this case, was the New York City Recorder, recognized that the money had been borrowed in good faith and had not been repaid, but set the case aside on the ground that gambling was not a business but a crime; and that if courts of law could be used by gamblers in collecting their gambling bills, courts would be aiding criminals in perpetrating crime rather than in suppressing crime, and ruled that no contract or agreement, oral or written, made in connection with a gambling transaction could be recognized by the courts.

Gambling is not only not a business nor a charity nor a mere pastime, but it undermines business integrity and charitable instincts and possibilities, and deprives so many of real pleasure that its existence is against the public welfare, and, therefore, any game of chance played for money, or any taking of chance of the nature of a bet, has been ruled to be gambling, and civilization has undertaken to suppress this species of crime in every form from the betting on elections and horse races to the playing a nickel in the slot machine. The whole system and mania is against private honor, personal integrity, and public weal, and the courts of forty-eight States have been unanimous in their decisions on the above principles.

GAMBRINUS—A legendary king of Brabant. Popular tradition accorded to him the distinction of having discovered the art of brewing beer. In Germany and Holland he is considered the patron saint of the brewers.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1916)—See Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGIA—In spite of the fact that the federal government had enacted a law which would have made Georgia bonedry July 1, 1917, that State was so impatient of delay that the governor called a special session of the Legislature which absolutely prohibited the importation of liquor or even its possession. The sentiment of the people may be judged from the fact that there were only six dissenting votes in the Senate, and the House gave the measure similar support.

The first Georgia prohibition law was passed in 1908, but as it permitted the sale of beer, it was not satisfactory. This law was revised in 1915 to prohibit all liquors and to prohibit advertising of alcoholic drinks. The results were excellent. Police records in all the cities began to show fewer arrests, cash sales increased, and charity cases declined in number. The *Atlanta Constitution,* the *Macon Telegraph,* and similar former wet papers testified to the effect of the law.

"The Georgia law does the work pretty nearly one hundred per cent," said the *Telegraph,* and it continued:

> There will be no return to commercialized traffic in spirits or alcoholic beverages because the general community has seen too much good result immediately as the result of rigid prohibition. Five years ago, for instance, Macon would have gone wet by at least five to three. To-day the ratio in reverse would be even more decisive. That's the temper all over the State.

In publishing the result of an investigation in all Georgia cities, the *Atlanta Constitution* asserted that the money "formerly going to enrich the purveyor of whisky and beer is now, since the prohibition law became effective, diverted into channels of trade and necessities."

Other Testimony

Similar testimony comes from individuals. The secretary of the State Prison Commission of Georgia asserted that prohibition reduced the number of prisoners in that State by 25 per cent, and Chief George B. Elliott, of the Augusta Police Department, reported a net decrease of 13,075 drunk and disorderly cases for the first six months of total prohibition. The chief of police of Atlanta made a similar assertion.

In Savannah, which was rebellious against the first prohibition, Mayor Pierpont declares that prohibition has almost wiped out drunkenness, decreased arrests, caused by the use of intoxicants by 50 per cent or more, greatly improved the quality of labor, improved business, and raised the general tone of the city.

A typical attack on the State of Georgia cites a bond issue of $3,500,000 as evidence of the "ruin" which prohibition has brought to the State. The bond issue in question was put upon the market to refund a former debt. Georgia has been reducing its debt at a rate of about $100,000 a year.

It is also common for the wet interests to picture Georgia as a criminal State because of its occasional lynchings. Georgia has too many lynchings, of course, but the annual total is very small, and is much smaller than is ordinarily attributed to the State by the press, as many of the lynchings spoken of in the annual summaries cannot be located. But Georgia does not lead in homicides, burglary, larceny, fraud, forgery, rape, immorality, and drunkenness, for many wet States lead her in all of these things. The truth is that Georgia has its peculiar faults just as Massachusetts, Wyoming, and Louisiana have their peculiar faults.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

GERMANY—The German prohibition and temperance movement may be directly traced to the beginning of the publication of Professor Von Bunge's *Die Alkoholfrage* in 1886. Its every development has had equally eminent parentage. The Anti-Alcohol Congress at Basel in 1895 was especially noteworthy for the reports of the Heidelberg investigators, which have since wonderfully influenced every country in the world.

The assumption of the name "German-American" by organizations and publications in America which have been chiefly engaged in combatting the prohibition movement and sowing the seeds of treason, has served to give the pro-saloon movement in America a German complexion. But the most intellectual classes of Germany have bitterly resented this.

Professor Rade, of Marburg, after visiting America, declared that he had been "painfully impressed by the part Germans are playing in the American alcohol war," that while the second or third generation of Germans "gradually develop out of the lower German into the

higher Anglo-American" point of view as to drink, native-born Germans, "with their fight for alcohol freedom, represent a lower civilization as against the Anglo-American element, the protagonists of the prohibition movement. It is a matter of national honor that public opinion should be enlightened on the subject and should exercise the right influence across the sea. The German antiprohibitionists over there must be made to understand that they have not their relatives at home with them."

They have not their relatives at home with them!

"We should not discuss moderation with a man," writes Dr. Matthaei, a staff physician in the German army, and in these words he voices the general opinion of German antialcoholists. "The thing has long since been settled by science. The use of narcotic poisons is simply indecent and criminal. . . . One should always decline to take part in any festival occasion where drink is used."

It is time that Germany is set right in this matter before the people of America. Listen to this statement from the lips of Professor Wilhelm Weygandt, of Wurzburg:

> If really, for once, the entire civilized race of mankind should abstain from alcohol for thirty years, so that a completely sound generation could come into existence, there would result a transformation, a raising of the whole culture niveau, a heightening of the happiness and welfare of men, which could easily be placed beside the greatest historical reformations and revolutions of which we know anything.

And as typical of the attitude thinking Germans are beginning to take toward the prohibition movement this statement from Judge Friedrich Schmidt is illuminating:

> The State, then, has the right and duty to interfere with these drinking customs, the moderate as well as the immoderate, in order to protect its citizens from the dangers which come from them. The simplest and most logical way would be to prohibit to everyone the use of alcoholic ranks. The State has this undoubted right, since drinking in every form is a social danger.

In the summer of 1912 a local option petition filling nineteen bound volumes, with a half million signatures, was sent to the Reichstag. It was signed, among others, by such men as Professor Haeckel, of Jena, Professor Toennies, of Kiel, Professor Bousset, of Goettingen, Professor Paul Bart, of Leipzig, and Dr. Horneffer, of Munich, which gives some indication of the intellectual character of the movement.

There are reasons for this intense activity against the liquor trade and the liquor habit in Germany. So far from proving a specific, light drinks have made Europe "alcohol sick." Evidently, Professor Bollinger, of Munich, for instance, does not think that beer is a healthful drink. He declares that autopsies upon 5,700 bodies show that every sixteenth male in Munich dies of beer heart. "One rarely finds in Munich a faultless heart or a normal kidney in an adult man," he says.

Professor Gravitz, of Charlottenburg, found alcoholic disturbances in 34 per cent of all his male patients over thirty years, and he declares that alcohol is undoubtedly the most important and commonest form of poisoning. Professor Dr. Stadelman, of the Friedrichshain Hospital, Berlin, asserts that

> Our people suffer more in health and economic power from Schnaps than from tuberculosis, against which fight has been long successfully waged. The consequences of alcoholism are far more

far-reaching and incomparably more destructive than those from tuberculosis.

Germany spends five times as much for alcohol as for education and all other kinds of cultural work, and gets for it, as Dr. Popert, of Munich, says, "A hateful disfigurement of its people." "Just take a walk thru Munich," exclaims Dr. Popert, in disgust, "a city lying wholly in the brewers' chains and observe the bellies and faces."

We in America also have beautiful pictures drawn for us of the quiet beer gardens of Germany, where a man can go "with his wife and children, etc." Eminent Germans are responsible for the statement that the conditions obtaining among the waitresses at these ideal beer gardens are of a "character difficult to believe possible in a civilized land." Dr. Blaschko estimates that 30 per cent of them are sexually sick. The growing intolerance of beer among the intellectual people is dealt with at some length under the head of "Beer."

Temperance teaching in the schools in Germany has made considerable progress, especially in Prussia, Wurtemburg, and Weimar. Some of the greatest universities in Germany have antialcohol courses. These include Berlin, Bonn, Strassburg, Vienna, Tuebingen, Heidelberg, Wurzburg, Kiel, Helsingfors, Munich, Prague, Basel, Goettingen, etc.

There is a widespread industrial movement for prohibition in Germany, altho it is not as extensive as in America.

Professor Frederick von Reithdorf says:

"The Germans adopted the drinking habit from foreigners. Neither the word 'wine' (from the Latin, *vinum*) nor 'beer' (from the Latin, *bibere*) is of German origin.

"Julius Cæsar is authority for the fact that there was prohibition in Germany nineteen hundred years ago. In his fourth book on the Gallic War, at the close of the second chapter, he says of the brave 'Schwabenvolk,' *'Vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt quod ea re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur.'* ('They do not allow the importation of wine at all because they are of the opinion that wine weakens and effeminates people, rendering them incapable of a strenuous life.')"

The brutalities and philistinism of the war policy adopted by the German government may very fairly be attributed to the well-known brutalizing effects of constant soaking of the brain in beer; but even at that, there are signs that the German government is awakening to the menace of the beer habit.

The special Munich correspondent of the *Brewers' Journal* just after the outbreak of the war, asserted, "The German government covertly advances the agitation of the total abstinence fanatics."

An Army Document

In her instructions to the German soldiers the government has included the following remarkable statement:

"A glass of beer costing 25 pfennigs [about 6 cents] has no more food value than a piece of cheese that could be bought for one pfennig. To call beer liquid bread is therefore wholly unjustifiable. Unfortunately, a large

amount of money is spent in Germany for beer and the consequences are felt very heavily among the laboring classes. What the cost of a couple of glasses of beer a day means to a workingman's family is clearly seen in the better conditions of one receiving the same wages who spends none of it for alcoholic drinks.

"It is certainly not a matter to rejoice over that more than three billions of marks are spent in Germany every year for alcoholic drinks. In round numbers this is four times as much as the annual cost of the army and the navy."

It might be wished that these instructions, which are worthy of the culture typified by the German abstinence movement, had been consistently followed out with peremptory instructions. The Germany which must result from the war will, in all probability, cleanse itself of beer, and may, it is hoped, fall into the hands of an abstinent German democracy.

Refs.—See Beer and references.

GIN ACT—See Chesterfield, Lord.

GLADSTONE, WILLIAM E.—On March 5, 1880, Mr. Gladstone, the "Grand Old Man" of England, said, in the House of Commons:

"It has been said that greater calamities are inflicted on mankind by intemperance than by the three great historic scourges of war, pestilence, and famine; that is true for us, and it is the measure of our discredit and disgrace."

The source of Mr. Gladstone's quotation is probably Dr. Stephen Hales, F.R.S., who, in his "Friendly Admonition to Drinkers of Brandy, etc." (published in 1734), says:

"Of all the miseries and plagues that unhappy man has been incident to none was ever so effectively destructive as this, not even those three sore judgments of war, pestilence, or famine, ALL OF WHICH, AFTER RAGING SOME TIME, CEASE."

GOOD TEMPLARS, INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF—The I. O. G. T. is an International Temperance Brotherhood, a nonsectarian religious, temperance organization, having for its cardinal principles: "The Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man"; for its motto, "Faith, Hope, Charity"; for its mission, "Rescue, to save the fallen; prevention, to keep others from falling." Founded upon the principles of equality and justice, the I. O. G. T. was the first organization to recognize the equality of the sexes and to grant to women equal rights with men. The I. O. G. T. is a total abstinence organization, whose pledge—"never to buy, sell, use, furnish, or cause to be furnished to others, any spirituous liquors or any malt liquor, wine, or cider"—has been taken by over eight millions of people in the United States alone. The I. O. G. T. is a nonpartisan prohibition organization. Its platform (adopted in 1859) is:

1. Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

2. No license in any form, under any circumstances, for the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage.

3. The absolute prohibition of the manufacture, impor-

tation, and sale of intoxicating liquors. Prohibition by the will of the people expressed in due form of law.

Founded in 1852, in Syracuse, N. Y., the Independent (later changed to International) Order of Good Templars, spread throughout the United States and Canada. In 1868 Joseph Malins planted the order in England, from whence it spread throughout the British Empire, into Scandinavia and Continental Europe, across the seas to Asia, Africa, Australia, and the Isles of the Sea. Its ritual has been translated into some twenty languages.

The I. O. G. T. is the largest temperance organization in the world, having 12,000 lodges and temples and nearly seven hundred thousand members, and is the only organization in the world having an international governing body, namely: The International Supreme Lodge, meeting triennially.

In 1863 the Good Templars of Illinois founded in Chicago, the "Washington Home" for Inebriates. In 1865 James Black, the Rev. Theodore Cuyler, and John N. Stearns, with other Good Templars, founded the "National Temperance Society of New York." In 1869 the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the order voted to form a political party dedicated to the cause of national prohibition of the liquor traffic. February 22, 1872, was held the first national convention of the Prohibition Party; the pioneer of prohibition political sentiment and advanced thought in American politics. In 1874, following the Woman's Crusade in New York and Ohio, Good Templar women formed the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Orphans' Home at Vallejo, Cal., was founded by Good Templars.

The I. O. G. T. led the battle which wrote prohibition into the constitution of Maine and in the resubmission campaign of 1911 furnished the plan of organization, and the workers which (as stated by George S. Norton, chairman of the general committee) "finally turned defeat into victory." Prohibition in the State of Kansas was the result of the work of G. C. T. J. R. Detwiler and other splendid Good Templars. Prohibition in Oklahoma was won under the leadership of National Electoral Superintendent Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie (now legislative superintendent of the order in Washington, D. C.), assisted by then N. C. T. George F. Cotterill, international counselor, and others.

The I. O. G. T. has been the drillmaster of the trained battalions of the Great Army of Reform thruout the world.

BEN D. WRIGHT, *National Chief Templar.*

GOTHENBURG SYSTEM—A system of public ownership of retail liquor shops first adopted by the city of Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1865. Since then it has extended to other cities and to Norway. It was designed to remove from the traffic all incentives to profit and to restrict it rigorously. The system is not successful.

It does not keep down sales.

It does not secure control; "the control established shows itself to be a sham."

It does not prevent abuses.

It does not promote temperance; "as a temperance experiment it has completely broken down."

It encourages illicit selling; "they open all the stopcocks

and drive full steam in order to submerge Norway under a flood of drink."

It does not eliminate the appeal of gain; "it is financial instinct, mammon worship, which holds the *samlag* [company] on its feet—nothing but financial interest . . . ; it is the town's best milch cow. She gives shining kroner in streams."

It does not obey the laws.

It does not eliminate private profit.

The system has been further restricted by the Bratt system, requiring the issuance of pass books to purchasers and their registration, the placing of drunkards on the "black list," to be refused all sales, and the refusal of sales to minors. Even with these restrictions the system has proven ineffective and has for the most part been replaced by prohibition. E. D. S.

GOUGH, JOHN BARTHOLOMEW—Born in Kent, England, August 22, 1817, died in Frankford, Pa., February 18, 1886. He emigrated to America in his twelfth year, learning the trade of bookbinding in The Methodist Book Concern of New York city. At the age of twenty-four he was a hopeless sot. He signed the pledge October 18, 1842, and although he yielded to his appetite thereafter, his further career entitles him to be ranked as one of the greatest temperance advocates and orators of all time.

GRAIN—Of the principal grain crops of the United States, barley, wheat, rye, corn, and oats, it is estimated that the liquor traffic uses annually 2.25 per cent. The exact figures are available for everything excepting the amount of grain used in the manufacture of beer.

The percentages by crops are estimated as follows:

Barley	44.214
Wheat	.003
Rye	10.218
Corn	1.124
Oats	.001

In addition to these crops, about 55,000 bushels of other grain materials are used each year, but this would constitute only about one twenty-fifth of one per cent of the total. In addition to grains, 44,363,133 gallons of molasses are used in the production of distilled spirits. Practically the entire crop of hops, which, however, is a small matter, is used in the production of beer.

The grain destroyed by being converted into liquor would have furnished a loaf of bread every day of the year to 15,000,000 families. It would have been available, at five cents per loaf, to the people for $300,000,000, although in the form of liquor it cost at retail more than $2,000,000,000, which shows how exorbitant the price of alcoholic beverages is.

War and Grain Conservation

The total amount of grain destroyed in the manufacture of liquors each year is estimated at 135,000,000 bushels. The critical food situation in all the allied countries, at the date of the publication of this book, makes war-time prohibition, for the conservation of grain, exceedingly probable in the United States. The Democratic caucus by a vote of 87 to 60 approved such a measure,

but was compelled to rescind its action by the rebellion of unpatriotic Tammany Democrats.

A memorial presented to the President was signed by more than a thousand of the most prominent people in the United States including such men as, Luther Burbank; Elbert Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company; John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; F. A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York; Frederick Frelinghuysen, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; George W. Cable, author; David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank of Chicago; Orville Wright and Simon Lake, the inventors; Dr. W. J. Mayo, the famous surgeon; W. J. Harahan, president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company; Howard Elliott, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; John Wanamaker, the merchant; Ray Stannard Baker, author; P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; Herreshoff, famous yacht builder; Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner of New York; Roger Babson, the financial authority; Albert J. Stone, vice-president of the Erie Railroad; J. M. Gruber, vice-president of the Great Northern Railroad; Dr. H. W. Wiley, the pure food expert; Dr. Howard Kelly, the famous surgeon; Miss Jane Addams; A. W. Harris, president of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago; Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of Economics, Yale University; Booth Tarkington, the novelist; Dr. George Blumer, dean of the Medical Department, Yale University; William Jennings Bryan, and Professor Winfield Scott Hall, Department of Physiology, Northwestern University, Chicago.

The list of names includes the leading representatives of big business, education, science, medicine, and research of all kinds. It is the most formidable array ever enlisted for a cause in America.

Some Startling Facts

If all the materials of food value used in the making of liquors were reduced to calories, or food value units, the figures would be 10,266,722,419,950 calories. It takes just about 3,400 calories a day to support an able-bodied man, or, for the 100,000,000 people of the United States, 124,100,000,000,000 calories a year. It is apparent, then, that the food value destroyed in making liquors would support the entire population of the United States for a little more than one month.

Refs.—See Farmers; and Food Value.

GREAT BRITAIN—Any discussion of the drink problem in Great Britain must necessarily give consideration to the veritable revolution in British life beginning August 1, 1914. Previous to that date the British government had passed 42 laws since 1860 in some way restricting the liquor trade.

The United Kingdom Alliance, founded in 1853, which is the most powerful temperance organization in Great Britain, began in 1908 a strong effort to secure the passage of a "Licensing Bill," which would grant local option immediately for new licenses and for all licenses after 1923. That bill was carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 350 to 113. It was killed by the House

of Lords, but in its death it did much to pull down the pillars of their privilege.

At that time the aristocracy of England was the backbone of the liquor evil. One thousand, two hundred, fifty Anglican clergymen were holders of brewery stock, and 472 women in English rectories—wives and sisters of the clergy—had similar holdings. Of the Anglican clergy in London, every tenth was a shareholder in breweries. No doubt these conditions have not radically changed since that time. But even before the war there was a considerable temperance movement in England.

In 1911, 3,903 rural parishes in England and Wales had no public houses. Mr. Lloyd George, the present premier, and Mr. Asquith, were then, as now, cordial in support of temperance. In 1912 over 2,500 elected representatives attended a prohibition convention in the city of London. A very large proportion of the public school children thruout Great Britain and Ireland are receiving temperance instruction.

The dissenting clergy has never differed from the ministry of America in its attitude toward drink. The greatest pre-war victory for temperance in the history of Great Britain was the passage of the Scotch local option bill which will not go into full effect until 1920. When passed there was one license to every 450 of population in Scotland. The new bill provides for local option elections on the request of ten per cent of the electors in specified areas. The question is put on three propositions: 1. No change. 2. Reduction in the number of licenses of 25 per cent. 3. No license. The first two may be adopted by a majority. The provision for no-license must be approved by 55 per cent of those voting.

In Ireland the drink situation has always been very bad. The most considerable movement in the history of Ireland was led by Father Mathew, who in five years pledged 5,000,000 people to total abstinence.

The Rebirth of Britain

But the memorable August in 1914, which witnessed the ever-glorious retreat from Mons and stung the British people into a partial realization of the fiery crucible into which they were plunging, began a cleansing process which will inevitably result in prohibition.

The King and Lord Kitchener called the nation to "abstinence for victory" and Britain's leading land and sea commanders took up the cry. At first the nation answered with dull stupefaction, but the piling of scandal upon scandal has greatly aroused the people.

In 1915 a special commission with plenary powers was appointed to control the drink traffic in war-work areas, and drastic regulation effected a great decrease in drunkenness without, however, decreasing the consumption of liquor with its waste of food, labor, and efficiency.

Mr. Arthur Mee, a writer of dynamic power, and Dr. J. Stuart Holden, in their book, "Defeat or Victory," show vividly the traitorous place of drink in a war program:

Drink, the Traitor

"You cannot hide the shadow of a traitor who stalks across the nation as it rocks and reels," says Mr. Mee. "During the past fifty years drink has deprived this

country of man-power equivalent to the whole British army under arms. We are drinking away our strength. For every acre that we give to growing wheat for food, drink takes an acre for destroying food; the land wasted on drink in this country would make a field a mile wide from England to America and this on an island which grows only one loaf of every six it eats.

"The labor that drink has stolen from this country during the war is equivalent to the whole United Kingdom standing idle for a hundred days. Mr. Lloyd George said in 1915 that by stopping drink we could add a vast army of men to our armament works without spending one penny on additional structure, without putting down a single additional machine, and all by one act of sacrifice on the part of the nation. The King has said, 'It is, without doubt, largely due to drink that we are unable to secure the output of war material indispensable to meet the requirements of our army.'

Money, Labor, Ships

"Drink and its results cost us one million pounds a day. During the war the national drink bill has reached four hundred million pounds. We must have poured more of our financial strength into this trade since August, 1914, than we have fired away in France. We are giving an enemy trade the power to waste our wealth, scatter our resources, drain our people's savings, and break down our reserves. We let the drink trade use hundreds of millions of cubic feet of space in ships, congest our docks, streets, and railways, use up the labor of hundreds of thousands of men. We have not men enough to carry on the war, but we have men enough to lift and move from place to place a weight of drink stuff every year three times as heavy as the Great Pyramid. It took a hundred thousand men a generation to set up the Great Pyramid, but if we had pulled it down and set it up again three times since war began, it would have taken less labor than the shifting of this drink stuff that ships pour everlastingly into our docks. Every week our railways carry enough of it to fill over a hundred thousand trains of two hundred tons each.

"We shall not win the war until we have built a trench between the British home and the public house.

The Call of the Lions

"The Prime Minister has declared that this trade has sown destruction and devastation in time of peace, and in war has done us more damage than all the German submarines.

"The King has banished alcohol from his palaces as a traitor to the state.

"General Joffre has declared it the duty of all patriots to fight alcohol in all its forms; by diminishing the moral and material strength of the army it is a crime against national defense in the face of the enemy.

"Lord Kitchener would have nothing to do with drink during the war, and begged his men to keep fit by leaving it alone.

"Lord Roberts, in almost his last message to the nation, declared that drink was prejudicial to our chance of victory.

"Lord Curzon declared that drink is a leprous spot eating into the life of our people.

"Lord Rosebery warned us long ago of the time that is now come, when, if the state did not control the liquor traffic, the liquor traffic would control the state.

"Mr. Chamberlain, the first of our imperial statesmen, declared that while a priest-ridden nation is to be pitied, a publican-ridden nation is to be despised.

"Mr. Bonar Law will not touch alcohol, and is believed to be in favor of prohibition during the war.

"Admiral Jellicoe declares that alcohol is the enemy of efficiency and reduces the efficiency of shooting by one third.

"Lord Wolseley declared that drink kills more soldiers than all the new weapons of warfare.

"The Czar of Russia has indicted alcohol as the exploiter of the ruin of his people.

"Admiral Beatty has appealed to the nation to arouse itself from its languor, and it can hardly be possible that the drink trade was not in his mind when he said: 'The nation is not yet roused out of its state of self-satisfaction. When our people have humility and prayer in their hearts we can count the days to the end.' Nor can it have been out of Sir William Robertson's mind when, on being asked what the church could do to help to win, he said, 'Bishop, make the nation more religious.'

Britain's Brain Indicts Alcohol

"No less than 2,448 of Britain's greatest citizens have signed the following statement:

"'Drink hinders the army; it is the cause of grave delay with munitions; it keeps thousands of men from war work every day, and makes good, sober workmen second-rate.

"'It hampers the navy; it delays transports, places them at the mercy of submarines, slows repairs, and congests docks.

"'It threatens our mercantile marine; it has absorbed during the war over two hundred million cubic feet of space, and it retards the building of ships to replace our losses.

"'It destroys our food supplies; during the war it has consumed over three million five hundred thousand tons of food, with sugar enough to last the nation one hundred days. It uses up more sugar than the army.

"'It wastes our financial strength; since the war began our people have spent on alcohol over four hundred million pounds.

"'It diverts the nation's strength; it uses five hundred thousand workers, one million acres of land, and one million five hundred thousand tons of coal a year; and during the war it has involved the lifting and handling on road and rail of a weight equal to fifty million tons.

"'It shatters our moral strength; its temptations to women involve grave danger to children and anxiety to thousands of soldiers.'"

A Wonderful Company

The names of the men and women who signed this document directed to the British government are known among informed people the world over.

"There are men who have been ambassadors, commanded squadrons, built ships, made guns, written books, painted pictures, carved monuments, educated children, made the British name illustrious by their discoveries and investigations, administered justice, built industries, maintained national health, presided over public bodies, shaped laws, and advised the King in privy counsel.

"One of them saved the British army in its retreat from Mons; nine of them wear the V. C. There are nearly one hundred admirals and generals and one hundred fifty other army officers. Many of them represent the Red Cross or the military hospitals; hundreds are controllers of munitions of war, scientific directors of the science of munitions, or heads of the ministry of munitions training-schools. A hundred of them represent Parliament, the Privy Council, and the Imperial Services. A hundred more stand for literature, art, music, and the stage, and hundreds represent the great trades and industries and finance. There are two hundred baronets and knights, and hundreds of men distinguished in municipal life, including a hundred who are or have been mayors, sheriffs, deputy-lieutenants of counties, and county council chairmen. There are representatives of every university in the United Kingdom, and the principals of hundreds of university colleges and public schools. There are sixty or seventy Fellows of the Royal Society, and twenty-five members or associates of the Royal Academy. There are five hundred magistrates and about the same number of doctors, including medical officers of health for nearly one third of the United Kingdom.

Laurel-Crowned Men

"But even such a summary as this can hardly give a proper conception of the dignity of this list of names. It stands for the intellectual and industrial strength of Britain. At the head of its military group stands a general on active service who wears the Victoria Cross, another wears the D. S. O., another whose name has rung through Europe in this war. At the head of its munitions group is the present controller of shipping with the chairman of the Cunard Line, all the great shipbuilders, and such a man as the late Sir Hiram Maxim. At the head of the imperial group stands Viscount Bryce, our late ambassador in the great republic of the West, with Sir Ernest Satow, our late ambassador to our gallant ally in the East. The Order of Merit which Viscount Bryce represents is found at the head of other groups as well; as the Victoria Cross heads the list of soldiers, so the Order of Merit heads the list of public servants, of authors, and of scientists. At the head of the Literature group stands Thomas Hardy, with the Poet Laureate beside him; at the head of the group of science men stands Sir William Crookes, with such names following as Sir E. Ray Lankester, Sir Norman Lockyer, and Sir Ernest Rutherford.

"For Education we have Dr. Michael Sadler, with the Master of Balliol, the Provost of Oriel, and hundreds of names familiar in learning; and when we come to Medicine and the Public Health, we find Sir Rickman Godlee, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, with such men as Sir William Osler and Sir Edward Shafer,

and most of our great physiologists and surgeons. There are men here, like Patrick Manson and Sir Ronald Ross, whose work has saved millions of lives throughout the world.

And Women Also

"And there are not men only, there are women and organizations too. There is a daughter of Lord Lansdowne and a daughter of Mr. Gladstone; a sister of Lord Kitchener and a sister of Lord French; there is the wife of the late President of the Board of Trade and the wife of the present prime minister (a curious thing is that, waiting for Mr. Lloyd George as he came home on his first day as premier was this appeal from his wife, in company with thousands of the most distinguished people in the nation, pleading that Britain might be put at full strength). There are all the great leaders of the great Y. M. C. A., the heads of the Salvation Army and the Church Army, and men and women who stand for social work in our great towns. And there are men and women who stand for the will of the masses of the people—such names we find as Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Sidney Webb, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P.; Mrs. Richards, M.P.; the Secretary of the Miners' Federation; such miners' M.Ps. as Mr. J. G. Hancock, Mr. Finney and Mr. Galbraith. Though the Memorial stands chiefly outside Parliament, the M.Ps. on this list represent about five millions of the population, and several of them are members of the government.

"No charge of narrow fanaticism can be brought against a document like this. It speaks for the brain-power of the British people, and it asks for immediate and total prohibition of the liquor trade as long as the war lasts."

Prohibition is Probable

That Great Britain will establish prohibition of the liquor traffic before the end of the war now seems almost certain. A movement is under way to purchase the trade and gradually abolish it. But the temper of the people cannot be misunderstood—they want prohibition.

Refs.—See War.

GREELEY, HORACE—Born in Amherst, N. H., February 3, 1811; died at Pleasantville, N. Y., November 29, 1872. Mr. Greeley was the editor of the New York *Tribune*, which he founded. He was a radical temperance man and prohibitionist. In 1852 he said, "What the temperance men demand is not the regulation of the liquor traffic, but its destruction." His prohibition editorials are historic.

GROWTH OF THE TRADE—See Consumption of Liquors; Drinking Customs; Great Britain; and History of the Temperance Reform.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER—In a letter to the New York *Packet*, dated November 27, 1787, Hamilton said:

"The single article of ardent spirits, under federal regulation, might be made to furnish a considerable revenue. Upon a ratio to the importation into this State (New York), the whole quantity imported into the United States, at a shilling a gallon, would produce two hundred thousand pounds. That article would well bear this duty;

and it would tend to diminish the consumption of it. Such an effect would be equally favorable to agriculture, to the economy, to the morals, and to the health of society. There is, perhaps, nothing so much the subject of national extravagance as these spirits."

Refs.—See Fathers, The Early.

HASHEESH—A narcotic derived from hemp. It is used in India and the Orient. It is said that the word "assassin" is derived from the word "hasheesh," due to the fact that Indian despots kept their hired assassins constantly intoxicated with this drug.

HAWAII—Sole power to grant, refuse, suspend, revoke, regulate, and control liquor licenses in Hawaii is vested in a board of license commissioners appointed by the governor.

A bill to provide prohibition for the islands failed to come to a vote in the 64th Congress because of the congested state of the legislative program. It will almost certainly pass in the 65th Congress.

Only 24,000 pure native Hawaiians remain out of a population of 200,000 less than fifty years ago.

"It is generally admitted, and is a matter of demonstration, that the consumption of alcoholic liquor is responsible more than all other causes put together for the rapid decline of the Hawaiian race, and that it continues to destroy them in a constantly accelerating degree, and that they are doomed unless prohibition is enacted and enforced," says the *Daily Advertiser* of Honolulu.

It was at the time of Kamehameha I that some escaped shipwrecked convicts from Botany Bay taught the Hawaiians the art of distilling, and so rapidly and widely did the deadly evil spread that this great ruler in 1818 enacted a law prohibiting the manufacture and consumption of liquor in order "to save my people," as he said, "from the wave of death sweeping the islands." This was one of the first laws of its kind ever enacted anywhere.

The Hawaiian rulers were subjected to disgraceful pressure by the French and British governments in order to force the liquor traffic upon the islands.

At the time of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States the people of the Islands petitioned the Federal Government for such legislation as would prohibit opium, gambling, and the liquor traffic. Congress granted the prohibition of opium and gambling and also of the liquor traffic, but the committee of final reference inserted a joker in the act which robbed the Hawaiian people of their protection and perpetuated the system of murder for the benefit of the California wine interests and the local liquor dealers' association.

The presence of 10,000 American troops in Hawaii and the fact that Honolulu is a leading port of call has made prohibition absolutely necessary.

On January 13, 1916, the 9th Cavalry (colored), together with men of the 25th Infantry, also colored, being enraged at the refusal of white women in the restricted district to serve them, began a drink and lust riot which was one of the most disgraceful things in American history. They were finally rounded up by other troops. The whole affair was born in the saloons of the city.

The Rev. John W. Wadman, of Honolulu, has represented the forces of the island in the unceasing fight for better conditions.

HEALTH—Formerly alcohol was considered the foe of disease and particularly the foe of certain diseases. Now whisky and brandy have been banished from the United States pharmacopœia; the United States Public Health Service has branded alcohol as the ally of pneumonia and other diseases; municipal and State health departments, medical associations, and individual physicians the country over are appealing for abstinence and prohibition.

Dr. W. A. Evans, medical editor of the Chicago *Tribune,* and former health officer of Chicago, says:

"No health authority anywhere advocates the use of alcohol as a medicine, food, or beverage. Until a few years ago health departments were silent on the subject. At the present time a considerable minority of the health departments are actively campaigning against drinking. Among this minority are some of the best in the country."

Upon another occasion he warned his readers to beware of "wet brain":

"Every drink is a mixed drink. There are no other kinds. When a man takes a drink, however simple it may be, he mixes in some degeneration of his nerve cells, some chance of delirium tremens, and a few other ingredients. Let him understand that he also pours into the glass about one finger of wet brain."

The antialcohol campaign has been pressed with the utmost vigor by the New York City Board of Health and also by the Boards in Chicago, Toronto, Indiana, Vermont, and other progressive States and cities. A bulletin of the Toronto board declares:

"The heavy drinker who contracts pneumonia should not lose an hour in settling his affairs, as he will in all probability be unconscious with delirium within twenty-four to forty-eight hours from the time his disease is first diagnosed."

The New York board in a recently published booklet says,

"Don't muddle your brain by drinking beer, whisky, or other alcoholic drinks. They always harm you."

Again it says,

"Alcohol is a depressant, and not a stimulant; it drugs the brain and stops the capacity of the nervous system to obey the will."

Chicago Board Warns Against "Moderate" Drinking

The Chicago Board of Health is also waging war on drink. A recent bulletin says:

"The fellow with alcohol in his system is not a good witness as to its effects upon himself, for his mind as well as his body is bribed by the drug, and is as full of prejudice as his breath is full of fumes.

"You had a glass of beer or three fingers of rye to-day, didn't you? You think that it puts snap in your wits and steam in your cylinders. You feel fine and think you are ready to tackle your job and meet any problem in sight with a clear head and a strong hand. But your feeling has deluded you. The fact is that the drink you took actually diminished your power to add numbers, to

memorize, to associate ideas and to see, hear, and think quickly.

"Daily moderate drinkers are constantly under the harmful influence of alcohol, since the effects of one drink, as is clearly shown by these experiments, do not wear off before the next one is taken.

"This should make you think before you order another stein; for while you may drink another fellow's health in it, you are hurting your own brain power. And who does not need all the mind he can muster in these days?

"Schiller said, 'Wine invents nothing; it only blabs it out.'

The great Helmholtz asserted that the slightest amount of alcohol destroyed his power of scientific insight.

"Goethe repeatedly declared that so-called stimulation by liquor 'could produce only a forced, inferior creation' of ideas.

"Happiness and contentment are said to spring from the benumbing influence of alcohol upon the higher brain functions. Such happiness is false, such contentment bought at the expense of individual mental liberty.

"John Stuart Mill put it right when he said, 'Who would not be a human dissatisfied, rather than a pig satisfied?'

"Think before you drink, for after a beer or highball you cannot think so well."

The New York Commissioner

Dr. Haven Emerson, health commissioner of New York city, declared before the Conference of Charities and Corrections, held in 1916, "It is no use for us to go on fighting disease and crime if we do not do something to abolish the chief factor in causation." He declared that alcohol is a protoplasmic poison like ether and chloroform, and slower but even more enduring in effect, and continued:

"Alcohol, a consistently depressing, habit-forming drug, causes characteristic, easily recognized diseases of the brain, nerves, and special senses. Alcohol causes definite damage to the heart, kidneys, blood vessels, and organs of digestion, especially the stomach and liver.

"When alcohol is used so moderately as to cause none of the special diseases due solely to its effects, it is known to damage the unborn babe, the nursing child, the grown man and woman in such ways as to render them peculiarly susceptible to the infections and communicable diseases to which all are exposed.

"Permanent damage to mentality and various psychical disorders are accepted results of the use of alcohol in parents.

"Alcohol has the physiological effect of gradual anesthesia acting upon the powers of perception, judgment, self-control, reasoning, and intelligence until the human being is gradually stripped of all capacity for conscious direction, and becomes a reflex animal responding automatically and without choice to gross external physical stimuli."

This New York Board is conducting its warfare on drink by means of bulletins, bookmarks, and other literature. In one of the bulletins warning against tuberculosis, we find the statement: "If your body has been weakened

by whisky or beer, the germs of tuberculosis will be sure to find a foothold."

Vermont and Indiana

Similar opinions are held by the health authorities of Vermont and Indiana. Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana Board of Health, asserts: "We know that alcoholic liquor is a drug; a vile and evil thing. What more need we say? It is a horrible thing from an economic and social point of view; it is always and everywhere injurious from the physical standpoint. Every drop is a poison. There is no health in alcohol. Its use is always injurious, and if I had the power I would close every saloon as a public dope shop."

He is backed up by the State food and drug commissioner, Mr. H. E. Barnard, who declares that the saloons of the State of Indiana are vile to the last degree. To the influence of the health officers of the State is attributed much of the sentiment which resulted in that State going dry.

Some Miscellaneous Statements

Here is what others says about it:

"*Be it Resolved,* That the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will use its best efforts to discourage the use of alcohol in any form as a beverage.

"*Resolved,* second, That it is the sense of this society that any member of the profession who does promiscuous or unnecessary prescribing of whisky, either to patients or nonpatients, is violating one of the principles of our profession, and is deserving of censure.

"*Resolved,* third, That alcohol as a drug can be eliminated from the pharmacopœia without in any degree crippling the efficiency of the doctor's armamentarium."

The Conference of Medical Health Officers of Nova Scotia passed the following resolution:

"*Whereas,* It has been absolutely proven that alcohol has a pernicious and injurious effect on the public health of our country, in that it lowers the resistance of the individual to disease, thereby disposing to tuberculosis and other infectious diseases; and,

"*Whereas,* It is one of the chief contributing factors to poverty, misery, and crime;

"Therefore, we, as health officers of the province of Nova Scotia, place ourselves on record as opposed to its use as a beverage, and strongly recommend its use only upon medical prescription."

The American Nurses' Association, in their recent convention at San Francisco, strongly indorsed the anti-alcohol campaign inaugurated by the New York Health Department, and adopted the following resolutions:

"*Whereas,* The American Nurses' Association believes that alcohol lessens vital resistance, fosters poverty and all the diseases that come from poverty, hindering the progress of the community; and,

"*Whereas,* The American Nurses' Association is firmly convinced that it is the greatest cause of human ills; therefore, be it

"*Resolved,* That the effort of the New York City Health Department to establish a betterment of public health by conducting a systematic, vigorous, and definite campaign

against this acknowledged evil be given a full and wholehearted indorsement by the American Nurses' Association assembled in San Francisco."

Professor Irving Fisher in the "Ely Spring Book," May, 1915, says:

"Whatever degree of power alcohol still possesses is kept alive chiefly by the force or inertia of old traditions, by the assumption that so prevalent a practice must have virtues, by the fear of individuals to break away from custom, and by the well-known difficulty of emancipating oneself from any drug habit. If we look at the alcohol habit squarely, we see that it is merely one of the harmful drug habits, like opium in China, hasheesh in Turkey, cocaine, etc. Alcohol is a poison, and its evil effects are so great that every courageous man should help to eliminate them."

W. Frank Persons, director of the Charity Organization Society of New York, in commenting upon the propaganda engaged in by the Health Department, said:

"I have been delighted to read of your intention to conduct an educational campaign against the drink habit. A survey of the field is warranted on the consideration of public health alone. I feel sure that the public is ready to support earnestly and effectively the work of the Department of Health along this line."

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert, put it in these striking sentences:

"At least 75 per cent of the whisky, beer, and gin now sold in New York would be eliminated if the adulterated beverages alone were banished. The people must be educated up to an understanding of the harm which intoxicants inflict upon them; they must be shown clearly the ravages of alcohol upon the masses of those who use it, and they must be given definite proof of the effect upon the individual. This done, the path toward temperance and prohibition is well cleared."

The Life Extension Institute

Perhaps the most influential American statement was issued in 1915 by the Life Extension Institute after submission to the Hygienic Reference Board of that organization:

This board consists of ninety-four eminent Americans, among whom are:

General William C. Gorgas, surgeon-general of the United States army and hero of the fight against disease at Panama.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the distinguished inventor and a profound student of eugenics.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, president emeritus of the Leland Stanford University.

Dr. G. H. Simmons, secretary of the American Medical Association.

Professor Walter B. Cannon, of Harvard University.

Professor A. E. Taylor, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Richard M. Pearce, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Russell H. Chittenden, of Yale University.

Professor Lafayette B. Mendell, of Yale University.

Dr. William J. Mayo, the distinguished surgeon of the great institution at Rochester, Minnesota.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams, the well-known writer.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food specialist.

Dr. George Blumer, dean of the Yale Medical School.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, director of the Harvard gymnasium.

Dr. William G. Anderson, director of the Yale gymnasium.

Professor Alonzo A. Stagg, director of the gymnasium of the University of Chicago.

Professor Henry W. Farnam, of Yale University.

Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University.

Not one of the ninety-four members of the board dissented from the strong terms of the statement.

The statement, which was prepared by Dr. Eugene L. Fisk, after reciting the investigations of the leading life insurance companies regarding alcohol and longevity, reads as follows:

"Experimental laboratory work has kept pace with statistical investigation, and the knowledge gained from the laboratory, not only in experiments on animals, but on man himself, shows that a higher death rate among alcohol users is what we would naturally expect to find in the light of what we know regarding its effects on the body.

"*One half to one quart of beer is sufficient to distinctly impair memory, lower intellectual power, and retard simple mental processes, such as the addition of simple figures.* This narcotic or deadening influence is first exerted on the higher reasoning powers that control conduct, so that the lower activities of the mind and nervous system are for a time released. The every-day, well-poised, self-controlled man goes to sleep, as it were, and the primitive man temporarily wakes up.

"Eventually, the nervous system is narcotized, and the drinker becomes sleepy. Muscular efficiency is at first increased a little, and then lowered, the total effect being a loss of working power.

"For many years alcohol was used as a heart stimulant in acute and chronic disease. Only in rare instances is it now so used, and chiefly in subjects who are accustomed to its use, who must be treated as drug habitues and not deprived of the drug influence to which the body has become adjusted. Alcohol, in the amounts formerly used as a heart stimulant, is undoubtedly a heart depressant.

"Such a benefit as alcohol has conferred in acute disease has been due largely to its rapid utilization as a temporary food. It can be burned in the body as a fuel, and thus spare the tissues. For a brief time it can take the place of energy foods such as fats and sugars. But there is grave risk in using it for such purposes, in view of its effect on the heart, nervous system, and blood elements. While it makes body heat, it also causes a loss of body heat thru its action on the blood vessels. *There are other ways to nourish and support the acutely ill without these attendant risks.*

"Alcohol is essentially a drug and not a food. There are many poisonous substances formed in the body, some of which, like alcohol, must be destroyed by the liver, or carried off by the kidneys. But that is no reason why we

should eat these poisons and impose a further burden on our organs.

"It is claimed that alcohol in moderation 'compensates' for life strain, worry, and care. The idea that the human race must find relaxation or compensation in some form of injurious indulgence has no ground in common sense and is without any supporting scientific evidence.

"Alcohol is a handicap for a nation at war. It is a handicap for an individual in the struggle for existence. This is not the judgment of scientists alone, nor of weaklings and faddists, but of the big-brained, strong-fibered men upon whom has fallen the tremendous burden of guiding great nations thru the greatest crisis in history."

Effects Similar to Senile Decay

The degeneration due to the so-called "moderate" consumption of alcohol is very similar to senile decay, in the opinion of Professor G. Sims Woodhead, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E., of England.

"Alcoholic degeneration, however," Professor Woodhead points out, "does not proceed equally in every part of the body. The weaker tissues are first attacked and the patient gives way at the weak link of the chain.

"Alcohol calls upon the reserve strength which ought to be held like a balance at the bank to meet sudden and unexpected emergencies. If you have such a physical reserve, you are able to tide over emergencies and wear out gradually; but if you let alcohol withdraw your balance, exhausting your reserve, you may become a physical bankrupt at any moment."

Refs.—See Diseases Caused; Doctors on Drink; Health Defenders of the Body; Medical Practice; Mortality from Alcohol; and subjects listed under Abstinence.

HEALTH DEFENDERS OF THE BODY—It is now about twenty years since the illustrious scientist, the late Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, announced to the world his discovery that the white corpuscles have the power of destroying the microbes to which so many of our diseases are due. These white blood-cells are the standing army or policemen of the body, and their duty is to attack, and, if possible, to destroy any foreign matter, such as dust, or disease germs, which may gain an entrance. They attack the germ by throwing out processes of their protoplasm, inclosing it, and afterward digesting it.

If microbes or chemical irritants are present in one particular part of the body, these white blood cells leave the blood vessels in the neighborhood in large numbers and stream toward the point affected. They then attack the germs and seek to destroy them. In so doing they are, many of them, in their turn destroyed, and their dead bodies, along with the fluids of the inflamed tissues, form matter or pus, familiar as exhibited in cut or wound, in boil or abscess.

These little white corpuscles, or leucocytes, are only one twenty-five hundredth of an inch in diameter, and are able not only to stream through the blood but even to pass through the tissues. Their method of surrounding or swallowing disease germs and waste matter has caused them to be called phagocytes, or cells which devour.

Remembering the toxic action of alcohol upon cell

life, it is easy to realize its effect in inhibiting resistance to disease by narcotizing the phagocytes—the superior white corpuscles—practically "making the policemen drunk," thus proving alcohol to be a bond servant to evils as bad as and sometimes more fatal than itself.

The phagocytes are assisted in cleaning the disease germs out of the body by substances which are poisonous to the microbes. These substances are called opsonins, and they grow less in bad health.

Dr. Charles E. Stewart, of Battle Creek, conducted some experiments a few years ago to determine the effect of alcohol upon the "opsonic index," or measure of the bodily resistance to disease. He found the index number indicating normal resistance to the bacillus tuberculosis to be 1.17 and for streptococci 1.12. The average of these same cases after the administration of two ounces of port wine was .73 and .655 respectively, showing a drop in the opsonic power of 37 per cent in the former and 42 per cent in the latter case.

Similar results were obtained by using Peruna instead of port wine.

Dr. George Harley, the distinguished English physician, at one time presented to the Royal Society the results of a series of experiments conducted to determine whether alcohol assisted or hindered the work of the red corpuscles, which are only one thirty-two hundredth of an inch in diameter, and are responsible for the production of heat in the body.

He mixed fresh blood with varying amounts of alcohol, and then determined whether its absorbing or giving-off power was impaired or increased, as compared with a portion of the blood of the same animal without alcohol. He says: "When ordinary air containing 20 per cent of oxygen was mixed with pure blood and shaken with it, 10 per cent of the oxygen disappeared, but with 5 per cent of alcohol added only 4 per cent of oxygen disappeared. In pure blood there was 3.3 per cent of carbon dioxide formed; with blood plus 5 per cent of alcohol added, there was 2.3 per cent of carbon dioxide formed. The alcohol changed the blood's color to a pale brick, and when added in the proportion of 10 per cent it entirely lost its power of becoming oxidized." That is, it was absolutely useless for the purpose of life.

Refs.—See Cell Life.

HEREDITY—The tendency of modern society is to protect all human life as of value, resisting the onslaughts of disease and racial poisons, even tho they may contribute to the elimination of weaklings from the race. It is often true that the man who is weak in body is powerful in mind, and the man none too strong in either may be mighty in moral strength.

The *American Brewers' Review* sets forth the contrary theory in the following words:

"Instead of allowing nature to proceed in a selective way to eliminate those possessing neuropathic dispositions and that lack resistance to alcohol, people have been taught to . . . develop that element of the race which possesses the very properties which nature has been for thousands of years seeking to eliminate."

Alcohol as a selective influence is hardly trustworthy because it leads the victim to produce weaklings before

removing him from the scene or blasting his powers of generation. It is also true that it attacks the usefulness and lives of men who are in no sense weaklings, and of this the memory of any man will furnish proof.

Professor Lang, of Vienna, declares, "Parents who are saturated with alcohol poison their children in the germ." This statement is supported by the most eminent physicians of Europe and America, including Bertholet, Saleeby, and a thousand others. In Bavaria government statistics show that 300 out of every 1,000 babies of that beer-drinking country are still-born. In Switzerland an investigation of 6,000 idiots revealed that 400 of them were begotten during the time of the grape harvest and other periods of great excess in the use of alcohol.

The famous investigation of Professor Demme in Bern showed 82 per cent of the children in temperate families normal in every way, while the descendants of ten intemperate families were 17.5 per cent normal and 82.5 per cent degenerate.

Dr. W. C. Sullivan, of Great Britain, in his book, "Alcoholism," reports an investigation showing the progressing death rate among children as their mothers became more alcoholized. This investigator found that of 80 first-born children, 33.7 per cent died. Of 80 second-born children (after mothers were drinking more heavily), 50 per cent died. Of 80 third-born children, 52.6 per cent died. Of 111 fourth and fifth-born children, 65 per cent died. Of 93 sixth to tenth-born children, 72 per cent died. Of the living children, 4.1 per cent were epileptic and others were mentally defective.

Of 250 mentally defective children in special schools in Birmingham, England, 46.1 per cent were found to have one or both parents alcoholic. Of one hundred normal children from similar homes only 17 per cent came from alcoholic parents.

Dr. R. W. Branthwaite, inspector under the Inebriates Act, has also issued a report of his investigations which show that the last 1,291 women admitted into Inebriate Reformatories had given birth to 4,086 children. Of these, 44 per cent were dead. As to the rest: "Some are in reformatories or prisons; others are in asylums; some have already come under control as drunkards; comparatively few are known to be useful members of society."

One of the most important of the European investigations was conducted by Professor Taav Laitinen, of the University of Helsingfors, who reports a comparison of children in 50 abstaining and 59 drinking families in one village in Finland. In the abstaining families, the weakly children were found to constitute 1.3 per cent; in the drinking families they were 8.2 per cent. Of the children in the abstaining families, 18.5 per cent died while still children; in the drinking families, 24.8 per cent died.

Professor Laitinen also ascertained the drinking habits of 5,845 families containing 20,008 children. Some of the parents were abstainers, some "moderate" drinkers, and some hard drinkers. The children of the moderate drinkers averaged less in weight at birth and at eight months of age, cut their teeth more slowly, and were otherwise more tardy in development than the children of abstainers.

Dr. W. A. Potts, of the Royal Commission on Care and Control of Feeble-Minded, found that in one district in Birmingham, England, of 100 normal children only 17 per cent had alcoholic parentage, but of 250 feeble-minded children 41.6 per cent had such parentage.

Professor A. Von Bunge, of Basel, Switzerland, in trying to ascertain the effect of alcoholism upon hereditary tuberculosis found that 149 occasional drinkers had 8.7 per cent tuberculous children, and 169 habitual moderate drinkers had 10.7 per cent. Sixty-seven habitual immoderate drinkers had 16.4 per cent, and 60 confirmed drunkards had 21.7 per cent of tuberculous children. The percentages of defective children in these families were 2.3 per cent for the occasional drinkers, 4.6 per cent for the regular moderate drinkers, 9 per cent for the regular heavy drinkers, and 19 per cent for the drunkards.

Some American Findings

In America investigators have had similar results.

Dr. C. F. Hodge, of Clark University, experimented upon two pairs of dogs to ascertain the effect of alcohol upon offspring. To one pair—Bum and Tipsy—alcohol was given with their food from the time they were three months of age, although they were never intoxicated. To the other pair—Nig and Topsy—no alcohol was given. The alcoholized pair were very much less capable of work than the other two. Bum and Tipsy had 15 dead puppies and 8 deformed. Only 4 out of 23 lived. Nig and Topsy had no puppies born dead, only 4 deformed, and 41 out of 45 lived.

Professor Stockard, of the Cornell Medical College, experimented with guinea pigs with the following results:

1. When father was alcoholic and mother normal, only 12 living young were born; 7 soon died; the 5 living were unusually small, shy, excitable animals. All that died had convulsions. 2. A mother alcoholic, father normal; 5 young born; 3 died immediately. 3. Both parents alcoholic; 1 young born, died at once. Total for alcoholic parentage: 42 matings, 18 young born, 7 living, of whom 5 were stunted.

Non-alcoholic parents: 9 matings, 17 young born, all large, vigorous animals.

After telling of how a certain group of guinea pigs were fed until they died a natural death on alcohol fumes, while another group was allowed to eat regular diet, Professor C. A. Kofoid, of the University of California, in an address before the Polytechnic High School, of Los Angeles, said:

"The members of both groups died apparently healthy, but when their offspring were examined, it was found that 80 per cent of those of the alcoholics were dwarfs or stillborn, while of the regular livers, only 2 per cent had any flaws."

The investigations of Stockard are called by the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, "convincing experimental proof," and that journal expresses its belief that the effect of drinking is frequently conveyed through the descendants for at least three generations. Very recently autopsies upon drinkers have revealed that when tuberculosis and similar diseases have failed to cause atrophy

of the testicle and otherwise injure the reproductive power, the constant consumption of alcohol has the power to do so.

In view of the fact that the brewers are doing everything possible to promote drinking among women and to get beer upon family tables, these facts are important. They are all the more important because it is estimated that there are two and one half million babies born annually who are feeble-minded, epileptic, deaf, dumb, blind, insane, or otherwise defective. It is because of this that such institutions as the Chicago Child Welfare Exhibit issued statements of this kind:

"Parents impaired by alcoholic beverages beget children lacking in physical and mental vigor and in will power.

"Out of every 100 children, 24 die when the mother is sober, 33 to 72 die when the mother drinks. Drinking exhausts the mother; surviving children are disposed to neurosis, alcoholic, and drug habits and criminal tendencies."

Raphael Georges Levy, of Paris, has issued statistics of 24 families, chosen at random, 12 of which were temperate, and 12 of which were alcoholic:

	Alcoholic	Temperate
Died in infancy	12	5
Deaf and dumb	2	0
Idiots	8	2
Affected St. Vitus dance	2	0
Epileptics	13	0
Deformed	3	2
Dwarfs	5	0
Hereditary Drunkards	5	0
Healthy	9	50

Its Place in the Vicious Circle

It must be remembered, however, that alcohol is simply the hub of a vicious wheel. Says Dr. C. Killick Millard, medical officer of health for Leicester, England:

"Indulgence in alcohol tends to inefficiency; inefficiency tends to low wages and irregular employment; low wage encourages bad housing and bad environment generally; bad environment encourages further indulgence in alcohol."

Dr. Harold Vallow, chief tuberculosis officer, Bradford, England, declares:

"Alcohol may itself exert an influence on the offspring, but the poverty it entails, and, more important still, the neglect of the child, are very potent factors in the development of consumption."

The New Jersey Commission appointed to investigate the subject of feeble-mindedness, reported to the governor that moderate drinking, so-called, is the cause of a great majority of the epileptic, feeble-minded, and subnormal children in that State.

The Kallikak Family

Dr. Henry Herbert Goddard, who is the director of the training school at Vineland, N. J., under the title "The Kallikak Family," traces the ancestry of a feeble-minded girl back for six generations, at which time the feeble-minded line was started by Martin Kallikak, a Revolutionary soldier with four honorable generations behind him.

This Revolutionary soldier stepped aside to dishonor a

feeble-minded girl, and passing on his way, afterward established a respectable home, marrying a normal woman of good family.

Sharply dividing at this point, the history of the family shows upon the legitimate side 6 generations of doctors, lawyers, judges, educators, traders, landholders, with only 1 insane, only 15 children who died in infancy, no feeble-minded, no immoral.

Upon the other side are six generations, which, out of 480 descendants, developed 143 feeble-minded, with only 46 known positively to be normal, 36 illegitimates, 33 prostitutes, 3 epileptics, 82 who died in infancy, 3 criminals, 8 keepers of disreputable houses, and 24 confirmed alcoholics.

Alcohol's Connection

Indeed, while the record of alcoholics is only two in the legitimate line, the feeble-minded line shows, besides the known alcoholics, a consistent record which sprinkles the report with such phrases as these: "Alcohol is prevalent in the family"; "An alcoholic, had three feeble-minded grandparents"; "Confirmed alcoholic"; "Feeble-minded and alcoholic"; "Alcoholic and syphilitic woman"; "Seven children, two alcoholics and immoral, one died of delirum tremens, others all alcoholics, leaving long line of descendants."

Alcohol, like a red cord, runs through the whole rope of the record. Indeed, there is no assurance that every single man and woman was not a drinker.

Still better known is the story of Max Jukes, born in New York in 1720. He was a drunkard. Of his descendants 1,200 were proved to be occupants of penal and charitable institutions before 1874. Not one was ever elected to public office and not one ever served in the army or navy, or in any way helped public welfare. On the contrary, they cost society more than $1,000 each, or a total of $1,200,000. Three hundred and ten were in poorhouses, 2,300 years in all; 300, one in four of his descendants, died in childhood; 440 were viciously diseased; 400 were physically wrecked early by their own viciousness; 50 were notorious women; 7 were murderers; 60 were habitual thieves; 130 were convicted for miscellaneous crimes.

A Question Answered

The question is sometimes asked, "If alcohol is a racial poison, why has it not long ago destroyed the race?"

Why has not syphilis long ago destroyed the race? Not the living but the dead are the evidence against alcohol as against syphilis. These racial poisons are not merely poisonous, but, as the eminent Dr. Saleeby remarks, "are lethal." The race is constantly being degraded by alcohol, but it is constantly being redeemed by better influences.

There is no doubt an extraordinary resisting power on the part of the reproductive elements to alcohol as to other nocuous influences, but these elements are subject to degeneration by alcohol, as is evidenced by the perversion of thought and conduct induced in the individual by its use.

Guinea pigs, dosed with constantly increasing quantities

of poison, frequently have offspring immune to a hundred times the dose that would be fatal to the untreated guinea pig, but these offspring of poisoned parents are invariably dwarfed and possessed of a vitality less resistant to other assaults.

Refs.—See Child Welfare and references.

HEROES AND MARTYRS—"What hast thou done? the voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground."—Gen. 4. 10.

A number of years ago we found in a little book, published in 1898, a list of the murders of temperance reformers. It was prepared by a Mr. Waldron. The list was incomplete, but it had a dozen names of those who had fallen at the hands of the lawless liquor traffic for their advocacy of law enforcement or of better laws to curb the aggressions of the rum traffic. The following is a list of those who have given their lives and of those who have suffered bodily injury, and the latter might have been multiplied fourfold if we had the list complete, for men have been shot, their homes dynamited, and wives and children outraged by pro-liquor mobs. The argument against prohibition, that was most used for many years by the wets, was the terrorizing of those who dared to differ from them.

Martyrs

Col. Watson B. Smith was shot and instantly killed at Omaha, Neb., November 4, 1881, because of his efforts to have the law enforced against the saloon keepers of that city. As a conscientious temperance man and chairman of the Law and Order League, he vigorously opposed the saloon, and had several violators of the law indicted, thereby provoking their wrath.

Rev. George C. Haddock was murdered in cold blood at Sioux City, Ia., on the night of August 3, 1886, by John Arensdorf, a brewer, and his confederates. The cause of this was that the liquor men had openly defied and willfully violated the law, and Haddock signed complaints and gave testimony against them. Eleven of the conspirators were arrested and tried; nine of them were acquitted by juries corrupted by the liquor men; one escaped, and after a long delay one was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. His sentence, however, was afterward commuted to three months by the antiprohibition governor of the State.

S. E. Logan, while attempting, as a sworn officer, to arrest violators of the liquor law, was shot and killed at Des Moines, Ia., March 7, 1887, by employees of Hurlburt Hess & Co., a firm of liquor dealers of that city. His murderer was tried and convicted, appealed to the Supreme Court and let out on bond, and was still unpunished at last accounts.

Roderick D. Gambrel, editor of the *Sword and Shield,* a prohibition paper at Jackson, Miss., was assassinated in that city May 5, 1887, by John S. Hamilton, chairman of the Saloonmen's Committee and leader of the whisky ring in Hinds County. Three former attempts had been made to assassinate him.

Rev. Chas. H. Edwards, a missionary at Kake Island, Alaska, was shot and killed January 11, 1892, by

Malcolm Campbell, a liquor dealer who had been smuggling in whisky and selling it to the natives, in violation of law. He was tried and acquitted by a jury at Sitka, altho a confessed criminal.

Dr. J. H. Connett was tarred and feathered by masked men for his activity in securing testimony against the murderers of Edwards.

Joseph B. Rucker was shot and mortally wounded at Somerset, Ky., on the night of September 19, 1892, by John C. Anderson, a saloon keeper and ex-chief of police. Rucker was editor of a paper called the *Reporter,* and his scathing and fearless exposures of their traffic angered the liquor fraternity and caused them to take his life. Altho a large reward was offered for the arrest of the murderer, he was never apprehended.

Rev. John R. Moffett, editor of a prohibition paper called *Anti-Liquor,* was murdered at Danville, Va., on the night of November 11, 1892, because of his open hostility to the saloons. The wretch who performed this cowardly deed, J. T. Clark, an ex-barkeeper and a member of the whisky ring, was convicted only of manslaughter and sentenced to five years by a jury of whisky sympathizers.

Marshal William K. Glover, while attempting to enforce the laws against liquor outlaws conducting blind pigs, was shot and killed near Lithia Springs, in Douglass County, Ga., May 1, 1893.

Dr. W. Schumaker was murdered at Ackerman, Miss., October 16, 1893, by W. H. Heflin, the keeper of a blind tiger. The doctor received five bullets in his body and died immediately.

Sam D. Cox, editor and publisher of the *Sentinel* of Minatare, Neb., was shot and killed December 29, 1906, by Ernest Kennison, a saloon keeper. Cox was leading the dry forces at Minatare and was murdered by Kennison for his activity against the saloons.

Judge D. R. Cox, of Malden, Mo., was shot and killed on February 18, 1907, on account of his leadership in the fight that carried the county for local prohibition.

Dr. J. W. Beal was shot and killed by the same murderer on the same night that he fired the fatal shot that killed Judge Cox at Malden, Mo.

Sam Roberts, deputy under Chief Indian Officer William E. Johnson, was shot and killed at Porum, Indian Territory, July 5, 1907, by Jack Baldridge. Roberts was in the act of raiding a joint kept by the Titsworth Brothers. Baldridge swore in court that he was employed by the Titsworth gang to assassinate Johnson for $3,000.

Randolph W. Cathey, deputy under former Chief Officer Johnson of the Indian Service, was shot and killed by a joint keeper at Paul's Valley, November 3, 1907. Cathey and another of Johnson's men had just raided the establishment.

George Williams, assistant to former Chief Officer Johnson, was shot to death at Bartlesville, Okla., November 16, 1907, by a joint keeper, Ernest Lewis, whose business establishment Johnson had wrecked shortly before.

Rev. Mr. Corry, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Booneville, Mo., was instantly killed by liquor sympathizers who crushed his skull for his activity in law enforcement.

United States Senator Edward W. Carmack was assassinated on Monday, November 9, 1908. He was shot down in cold blood in one of the streets of Nashville, Tenn., because of his fearless and persistent fight for civic righteousness against municipal corruption, and especially because of his leadership in behalf of prohibition in the State of Tennessee.

Charles Escalanti, a Yuma Indian and assistant to Chief Officer Johnson, was stabbed to death by two bootleggers whom he had arrested. The affair took place at Yuma Indian Reservation, California, May 18, 1909.

Sheriff Harvey K. Brown, one of the most efficient officers and conscientious citizens of Oregon, was instantly killed by the explosion of a dynamite bomb as he entered his gate October 10, 1909, at Baker City, Ore. The liquor men and gamblers procured his death for revenge.

Carl Etherington, an officer of the law, who in faithful discharge of duty was compelled to shoot a speak-easy keeper in self-defense, at Newark, O., was taken from the county jail on the same night by a mob of liquor men and, without interference on the part of the city authorities or the county sheriff, was lynched on the public square of Newark. The lynching occurred July 8, 1910.

Walter Reed, deputy special officer of the United States Indian Service, one of the assistants of former Chief Officer Johnson, was shot to death at Bishop, Cal., while trying to arrest a Chinaman who had given liquor to an Indian woman and debauched her. His murderer also shot and seriously wounded the city marshal, who accompanied Reed, but who returned the fire, killing the bandit. The murder took place on the night of April 13, 1912.

Robert Lee Bowman, of Tulsa, Okla., was shot and killed on September 19, 1912, south of Caney, Kan., in the State of Oklahoma, while engaged in destroying four wagon loads of intoxicating liquor which had been hauled into the eastern district of Oklahoma, which was formerly Indian Territory, from the State of Kansas. Four men in an automobile rushed up to the side of the wagon while he was engaged in this work and before he knew what had happened one of the persons fired two shots from an automatic shotgun, both of which took effect in his head. One of the persons who was implicated in the shooting was tried in Washington County, Oklahoma, and acquitted by the jury. This same person and two others, including Fred E. Behning, who killed Bowman, were subsequently tried in the United States Court on a charge of conspiring to prevent an officer from performing the rights conferred upon him by the constitution of the United States and convicted. Behning was sentenced to ten years and to pay a fine of $5,000. The others were sentenced, one to five and one to three years, respectively, in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Holmes Davidson, Deputy United States Marshal, and also a Deputy Special Officer of the Indian Service, was shot and killed at Tulsa, Okla., by William J. Baber, former chief of police of Tulsa, and a notorious bootlegger in that territory. This killing took place on July 23, 1914. At

the same time that Mr. Davidson was killed **Mr. Ed. Plank,** another deputy United States marshal, was shot and killed by this same man Baber. These officers in company with I. W. Wilkinson, a deputy special officer in the Indian Service, had been very vigorous in their efforts to enforce the prohibitory legislation enacted by Congress to protect the Indians in the former Indian Territory, and because of their activity they had incurred the enmity of the liquor element there and undoubtedly Baber was selected by them to dispose of these fearless and efficient officers, who were operating under Mr. H. A. Larson, now chief special officer. Mr. Larson is also a member of the Board of Managers of the Methodist Temperance Board.

At Loveland, Colorado, on July 16, 1915, **Frank Peak,** a night marshal of the town, was ambushed on Lincoln Avenue bridge and killed by a drunken gang of saloon hoodlums who had come from Milliken, the only wet town in northern Colorado, which was not then a prohibition State. He had undertaken to preserve order and was shot down by these advocates of personal liberty.

Judge William T. Lawler, probate judge of Madison County, Alabama, was found murdered near Huntsville on June 23, 1916. The murder was the outcome of the war between the illegal whisky sellers and the forces of law and order. The murder was committed by David D. Overton, a former circuit clerk of Madison County, who was convicted for Judge Lawler's murder and sentenced to be hanged. Sheriff Phillips permitted the murderer to escape, and the criticism of his act was so severe that he committed suicide and thus left the State without certain evidence that it needed. The murderers after killing Judge Lawler, weighted his body and put it into a stream, where it was found three days later. And the story is the sad ending of a faithful judge's effort to enforce the law in a lawless community.

OTHER HEROES WHO SUFFERED

"These are they which came out of great tribulation."—Rev. 7. 14.

The Rev. John A. B. Wilson, D.D., a Methodist Episcopal pastor at Leipsic, Del., while conducting a no-saloon campaign in 1874 was attacked by a mob and later almost killed, having entered one of the saloons to rescue a young man from the mob. He was struck in the back of the head by a ten pound weight concealed in a handkerchief, and when he was down a dozen men tried to stamp him to death, but in three days he recovered consciousness to give thirty more years to prohibition agitation as presiding elder and pastor of great churches in Delaware, Maryland, New York, and in California, where he died on May 30, 1906.

The Rev. J. A. Duncan, while making a prohibition speech at Springfield, Tenn., during the campaign of 1887, was attacked with dynamite by saloon hoodlums, who attempted to blow up the building in which the meeting was being held.

G. G. Mandt was shot at Mount Horeb, Wis., January 31, 1899, by a representative of the liquor inter-

ests, on account of his strong editorials in the Blue Mound *Press*.

The Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D., was shot and seriously injured in Vancouver, Wash., in 1890, on account of his aggressive leadership of the moral and reform forces of that city in the fight against the liquor and other evils.

E. J. Bonnett, of Berlin Mills, N. H., was attacked by liquor men on October 17, 1890. A dynamite bomb was thrown into Mr. Bonnett's home and part of the building was badly wrecked, but Mr. Bonnett was not injured.

Osborne Congleton, while speaking in the interests of "The Sons of Temperance," in San Francisco, was attacked on May 30, 1890, and thrown into the bay for dead. He recovered sufficiently to save himself.

Marion Green, an officer, was attacked by a liquor mob on the thirteenth of April, 1891, while serving papers on a saloon keeper of Burlington, Ia. As a result of the attack Green sustained a fractured skull and the loss of one eye.

The Rev. Sam W. Small was brutally assaulted in Atlanta, Ga., November 12, 1891, by a saloon keeper, Tom Minor, who struck him a stunning blow in the face and when he was down kicked him in the mouth, breaking out some of his teeth. Later when making a prohibition speech at Hazleton, Ind., September 15, 1892, a gang of drunken ruffians attempted to break up his meeting, and after it closed followed him to his hotel, firing a Flobert rifle at him thru an open window. The ball struck him above the left knee, but did not inflict serious injury.

Isaac Cowen was beaten almost into insensibility on October 1, 1892, by a drunken crowd at Cleveland, O. He was Prohibition candidate for Congress and was making a winning campaign.

E. J. Patterson, of Cherokee, Ia., suffered at the hands of the liquor element, which attempted to dynamite his residence on December 19, 1892.

John Mahin, editor of the *Evening Journal* of Muscatine, Ia.; E. M. Kissinger, treasurer of the County Temperance Alliance; and N. Rosenberger, prosecuting attorney, had all three been active in prosecuting lawless rum sellers; and on May 11, 1893, at 1:30 A. M., their three residences were simultaneously blown up with dynamite and almost utterly demolished. They were all asleep with their families, consisting of twelve persons in the three households, all of whom were endangered, but escaped death as by a miracle.

Dr. A. F. Henderson, of Grayson, Ky., was waylaid and assaulted on the night of June 17, 1893, while walking along the road returning from a lecture, with his wife at his side and an infant child in his arms. A cruel blow from a stone struck him on the head, near the temple, dashing the blood over his babe.

Charles Park, of Marion, Ind., had his residence wrecked by an explosion of dynamite on November 20, 1893. Liquor men were responsible for the crime.

The Rev. Wm. P. F. Ferguson, of Whitesboro, N. Y., had a dynamite bomb exploded in his sleeping apartment about 2:30 A. M., June 4, 1894.

W. O. Morris, editor of the *Journal* of Groesbeck, Tex., was assaulted by a

saloon keeper on August 2, 1894, sustaining a broken arm and a severe wound in the head.

Jacob Wolf, a prominent prohibitionist of Carthage, Ind., was shot and seriously wounded in the abdomen by a saloon keeper, John McCarthy of that place, because he had used his influence in opposing license. It occurred October 6, 1894.

Daniel B. Garry, a prominent citizen and manufacturer of Zanesville, O., and head of the Civic League of that city, suffered by having his manufacturing plant and his home both partially wrecked by dynamite on October 16, 1909.

W. C. Sanders was called to the door of his home at McKey, Indian Territory, on the night of June 25, 1907, and shot thru the side of his head. His life was despaired of for weeks, but he finally recovered. Sanders had aided former Chief Officer William E. Johnson just before this in cleaning up the locality.

Dr. E. J. Sapper was shot thru the side of the head on July 5, 1907, but recovered. Sapper was a deputy of former Chief Officer Johnson and was assisting Sam Roberts in raiding the Titsworth joint at Porum, Indian Territory, when shot.

Omer D. Lewis, deputy under former Chief Officer Johnson, while in the performance of his duty, was horribly stabbed in the throat on Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana. He nearly bled to death while being rushed to a hospital at Missoula on a special engine loaned by the Northern Pacific Railway. He finally recovered, but the cut thru the larynx of the throat ruined his voice. He is now able to talk only in a whisper.

Liquor thugs dynamited the residence of the **Rev. A. C. Hacke,** Dickinson, N. D., April, 1911. It afterward developed that the outrage was perpetrated on the wrong man, the explosive being intended for the Rev. Mr. Watson, who lived near by and who had fearlessly led in law enforcement work.

The Rev. R. E. McClure, D.D., pastor of United Presbyterian Church, Blairsville, Pa., was shot for his activity in law enforcement there in 1913. The Bible carried in his left pocket saved his life; the bullet passed thru the book and spent its force.

The Rev. C. C. Wilkins, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Scammon and West Mineral, Kan., was seized from behind while on the public street, thrown into the gutter, and beaten into insensibility. Fifteen men were in the mob. The attack was instigated by the proprietor of a brewery in another State. Mr. Wilkins's left eye was nearly ruined, he had three teeth knocked out, his jaw broken, his nose broken, and was left for dead. He has not entirely recovered yet, tho he is pastor at Clifton, Kan. Mr. Wilkins had a chance to shoot his assailant a few minutes before, when he stood off an attack, but did not do so.

In 1916 the **Rev. W. J. Moore,** district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, residing at Carbondale, was beaten up by a mob of the wets at Percy, Ill. He and Attorney W. O. Edwards, of Pinckneyville, had charge of the temperance fight; the election machinery was entirely in the hands of the wets, and it had been their habit to steal the election year by year. When some of the illegal

voters were put under arrest the lawless saloon advocates organized to perpetrate this outrage, which resulted in so stirring up sentiment that the place went dry by 62 votes.

The Rev. H. J. Stansfield, pastor of the Moravian Church at Canadensis, Pa., had his home dynamited by a number of the rummies for his activity in urging more stringent laws regulating the liquor traffic. The two men indicted for this offense were Rufus W. Snow, a road supervisor and contractor, and George Coslar, a Canadensis blacksmith. A series of outrages had been going on in Barrett township. While Clarence Price left his automobile unguarded on the streets in Canadensis some one slashed the tires with a knife. Then a valuable horse owned by Henry Bender, who was a witness against Brown's saloon, was found bleeding to death in a stable at his Mountain Home. The blood came from three knife wounds. One dark night, four or five sticks of dynamite were set off on the property of Price, known as The Pines, blowing up the entire waterworks. On the night of July 6 the midnight marauders again set off some dynamite, this time under the Rev. Mr. Stansfield's new home, in which he, his wife, his child, and Mrs. Stansfield's aged mother were asleep. It was regarded as a miracle that the entire family was not killed.

Robert W. Crabbs was attacked by gamblers near Finan's saloon in Muncie, Indiana. Arthur Bunker, a well-known gambler, made this attack and was doing it in conspiracy with William Finan, the Democratic boss of the place. The assault was intended to intimidate him as a State's witness about to testify in important liquor cases.

During the week of June 17, 1916, liquor sympathizers of Deadwood, South Dakota, completely wrecked the plant of the **Deadwood Telegram,** a dry daily paper of that city. The destruction was accomplished at night, so the editor and proprietor was not injured. The week was also marked by the murder of Judge Lawler in Alabama.

On April 8th, the **Rev. A. E. Frederick,** assemblyman, pastor, and leader of the Prohibition Party in western Wisconsin, was mobbed at West Salem after delivering a speech on the liquor question. Marshal Wilcox, who went to his aid, was severely beaten at the hands of this liquor mob.

John Hawk, editor of the *Momence Progress* in a township of Will County, Illinois, had been doing good work with his paper, and C. F. Hayden and Mike Hoag, two saloon hoodlums, went to the editor's house and attempted to drag him into the street, but his brother and wife joined in the mêlée and the three succeeded in throwing the assailants out of the house.

On May 12th, E. L. Amidon, a campaign worker for the reelection of Congressman McArthur and a notorious police court character, assaulted **Superintendent R. P. Hutton,** of the Anti-Saloon League in open court, smashing his glasses into his eyes. This wet slugger has been used as a stool-pigeon by the disreputable McArthur, who represents a bonedry State in the House of Representatives and constantly serves the wets and similar interests, and has succeeded

in so facing both ways as to get the votes of some of the good people and always use his position for serving the wets. It was shown that the wife of McArthur's slugger had been in the Anti-Saloon League offices, first trying to get a position as stenographer, and on failing in this, hanging around to steal valuable papers.

The latest victim of a booze bully is **James B. Milliken,** 51 Monument Place, Indianapolis, who on January 9 was assaulted in a downtown store, knocked senseless, and left bruised and bleeding by a cowardly assassin. Mr. Milliken is an elderly man in feeble health and was at the time circulating a petition to be presented to the State Legislature asking for the passage of Statewide prohibition law. The drunken coward, who nearly killed the old man, is a big brute weighing two hundred pounds, whose wife has to help support him by cooking for one of the saloons.

C. T. W.

Refs.—See Lawlessness and references.

HIGH COST OF LIVING—"Why is it that so many people cannot make ends meet?" some one asked John Burns, the famous labor leader of England. "Because," he replied, "so many people make one end drink."

The high cost of living is a direct result of the failure to meet the present necessity for economy and efficiency with a national prohibition law.

The supreme issue of the day is the high cost of necessities. This problem confronts not the voter alone. It faces the housewife in the diminished size of the roast, the lengthened service of her winter coat, the lowered quality of the ribbon with which she lovingly ties her little daughter's hair when she dismisses her to school in the morning. It is THE question of the hour.

There is no need to present the sickening array of figures which picture this bitter problem. It is familiar to all.

There is no providential or justifiable reason for this distress in a continent of virgin lands, untold mineral reserves, and comparatively scant population. There is opportunity and material a-plenty. The land is not supporting too many, nor more than a large fraction of the number it might support in abounding luxury.

The People Who Work Are Too Heavily Loaded

No, the land is not supporting too many, *but the people who work are doing so.* For, be it understood, the men who manufacture and distribute liquor do not "work," they merely waste labor. The criminal who, having drowned his higher aspirations in whisky, preys upon society, does not work; he lives upon the work of others. The insane, the impoverished, the delinquent, and degenerate of many classes—these, the victims of a demoniacal traffic, do not work, but they cannot continue to exist without work. Since this is true, their neglect to toil at that which produces what they consume must be supplied *by redoubled toil upon your part.*

The cost of the luxurious living of the brewer and distiller, the cost of the living of every man who contributes to the production and distribution of liquor, the cost of the living of all dependent upon them, the cost of

the decreased efficiency of drinkers, the cost of drink-caused crime and the living of the officials required to deal with it, the cost of the maintenance of poorhouses, insane asylums, prisons, penitentiaries, and houses of refuge, the cost of the cumbersome legal machinery made inevitable by licensed drink—all of this is being added to the cost of living of the producer and the burden is almost greater than he can bear.

A Critical Time

Since the war began the country has been agitated from one border to the other on the question of food distribution and food prices. The high cost of living is making life itself almost prohibitive. The liquor traffic is responsible. It is a raid on the American pantry. *All the elements that enter into food prices are deleteriously affected by the liquor trade.* Take, for example, raw material. Alcohol cannot be made except by destroying carbohydrate foods, such as sugar and starch, and while sugar is mounting to fifteen cents a pound the liquor traffic is consuming each year enough sugar to supply the entire country for thirty days. *We are taking sugar from the mouths of babies to enrich the brewers.* A vast amount of labor is wasted in producing, transporting, and distributing alcoholic beverages. It is estimated that the muscular manpower expended, not in making, but merely in handling, the output of the liquor factories is sufficient to set up and pull down the Great Pyramid of Egypt nine times a year, altho it took one hundred thousand men a generation to build it.

The papers have been reciting in flaming headlines the stories of food riots in New York because of a car shortage, but the liquor trade uses the equivalent of thousands of cars each year. It wastes millions of cubic feet of space in our export and import shipping; crowds our docks; fills our freight cars, crowding out of them articles of food. The labor efficiency-loss each year to America because of drink is equivalent to the entire nation standing idle for thirty days.

In these times of high taxes and high prices every dollar wasted buys misery for large parts of our population, and all this is saying nothing of the vice, crime, disease, sorrow, and pain resulting from the drink traffic.

The question is, "Shall American women and children be underfed that American men may be full beered?"

What Is the Remedy?

The government held, in 1910, 711,986,409 acres of land. There are vast areas privately owned and admirably suited to the production of valuable commodities. Let us return to the motto of Old John Smith, "He who works not, neither shall he eat." Stop the manufacture of liquor, of criminals, of idiots, and lunatics. Let those who now waste labor go to the land and there begin to WORK, to produce, themselves, by the sweat of their brows, those things which are necessary to life. When they come to you to procure valuable things which you have made by tilling the soil or manipulating machinery, let them bring products equally valuable. Thus will no man take from the common store of good and necessary things aught

which he does not replace with something equally good, equally adapted to the maintaining or lightening of life.

The men engaged in the liquor traffic are economically comparable to the thief, the prostitute, and the highwayman. The next time you purchase food or clothing, think how much less would be the cost if these liquor nonproducers were making shoes or hats or growing corn, wheat, cattle, and cotton.

Refs.—See Business and references; Cost of the Liquor Traffic; Farmers; Grain; and Labor.

HIGH LICENSE—See License.

HISTORY OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM—

A detailed history of legislative prohibition in the United States is as follows:

State	Pres. Pop.	Law Passed	Law In Effect	Votes For	Votes Against	Majority
Alabama	2,332,608	Jan. 14, 1915	July 1, 1915		Legislat.	
Arizona	255,544	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1915	25,887	22,743	3,144
Arkansas	1,739,723	Feb. 6, 1915	Jan. 1, 1916		Legislat.	
Colorado	962,060	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	129,589	118,017	11,572
Georgia	2,856,065	1907	Jan. 1, 1908		Legislat.	
Idaho	428,586	Feb. 1915	Jan. 1, 1916		*Legislat.	
Indiana	2,816,817	Feb. 1917	Apr. 2, 1918		Legislat.	
Iowa	2,220,321	Feb. 1915	Jan. 1, 1916		Legislat.	
Kansas	1,829,545	Nov. 2, 1880	Nov. 23, 1880	92,302	84,304	7,998
Maine	772,489	1851	1851		Legislat.	
Michigan	3,054,854	Nov. 7, 1916	Apr. 30, 1918	353,378	284,754	68,624
Mississippi	1,951,674	Feb. 1908	Dec. 31, 1908		Legislat.	
Montana	459,494	Nov. 7, 1916	Dec. 31, 1918	102,776	73,890	28,886
Nebraska	1,271,375	Nov. 7, 1916	May 1, 1917	146,574	117,132	29,442
North Carolina	2,402,738	May 1908	July 1, 1908	113,612	69,416	44,196
North Dakota	739,201	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 2, 1889	18,552	17,393	1,159
Oklahoma	2,202,081		Nov. 16, 1907	130,361	112,258	18,103
Oregon	835,741	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	136,842	100,362	36,480
South Carolina	1,625,475	Sept. 14, 1915	Dec. 31, 1915	41,735	16,809	24,926
South Dakota	698,509	Nov. 7, 1916	July 1, 1917	64,867	53,092	11,775
Tennessee	2,288,004	Jan. 1909	July 1, 1909		Legislat.	
Utah	434,083	Feb. 1917	Aug. 1, 1917		Legislat.	
Virginia	2,192,019	Sept. 22, 1914	Nov. 1, 1916	94,251	63,886	30,365
Washington	1,534,221	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	189,840	171,208	18,632
West Virginia	1,386,038	1912	July 1, 1914	164,945	72,603	92,342

This imposing status of the temperance reform has not been achieved suddenly.

Egyptian frescoes reveal ale-brewing as an industry five thousand years ago, and Hackwood records that a reformer one thousand years later "demanded a reduction in the number of places selling it to the people."

But it is the Saxon who has been especially involved in the legislative and moral struggle with the *eala-hus* and the *winhus*.

The legislative attitude of both the British and American governments toward this great evil has been Janus-faced since the earliest time. The first decided governmental distrust of the liquor traffic in Great Britain was evidenced in the licensing law of 1552 in the reign of Edward VI, in which the position was taken that liquor-selling was an evil to be tolerated only where it was demanded by the public. Since the beginning of the seventeenth century the British government has passed fifty-

* On November 7, 1916, Idaho made its prohibition constitutional by a vote of 3 to 1.

nine measures designed to curb or partially prohibit the liquor traffic, but the contrary impulse struggling within the government has expressed itself in ten distinct laws designed to encourage the liquor traffic, either because of the assumption that beer is a temperance agent, or because of the need of the revenue.

Before the reign of Henry VII the apothecary was the only dispenser of ardent spirits in Great Britain. The titles of some of the bills proposed in that early period illustrate the attitude of the hostile element in the government toward the traffic. In the eleventh year of the reign of Henry VII a law was passed under the significant title, "An Acte against Vacabounds and Beggars." This act contains the germ of the licensing system. It says, in part:

"And it be lawful to ij (two) of the Justices of the Peas (Peace), whereof one shal be of the quorum within their auctorite to rejecte and put awey comen ale selling in townes and places where they shal thinke convenyent, and to take suretie of the kepers of alehouses of their gode behaving by the discrecion of the seid Justices, and in the same to be avysed and aggreed at the time of their sessions."

Fifty-seven years later this law was extended into a full-fledged licensing measure, the preamble reading: "Forasmuche as intollerable hurtes and trobles to the Comon Wealthe of this Realme, doth daylie growe and encrease throughe such abuses and disorders as are had and used in comon Alehouses and other houses called Tiplinge houses."

The Wheel Turns

Since that time British enactments designed to restrict the trade have gradually embraced such modern features as partial Sunday closing, the prohibition of the sale of liquor to minors under certain circumstances, the forbidding of the payment of wages of miners near licensed drink shops, and the limiting of hours in which liquors can be sold. The various acts since that time also embrace a number of prohibition features, and express their hostility to the drink trade in terms like these: "For repressing the odious and loathsome sin of drunkenness"; "For reformation of alehouse keepers"; "For the better repressing of drunkenness," etc. Two bright spots in the record are the years 1758-59 and 1796-97, when distillation was prohibited, causing a much diminished consumption of spirits and a marked improvement in the condition of the people.

The ten measures passed for the encouragement of the traffic in liquors either for the production of more revenue, or because it has been deemed that light liquors are the foes of stronger drink, have, without exception, proven unfortunate in their operation. The most unfortunate act passed by the British Parliament was put through by the government of the Duke of Wellington in 1830. This law repealed the duty on beer and otherwise encouraged the consumption of malt liquors. No measure ever passed by a British Parliament was so prolific of disaster; and if the policy then inaugurated had been followed out to the present day, there is no reason whatever to doubt that England would be a second-class power.

How It Has Been with Us

*In America the prohibition movement may be legitimately called "the long result of time." It is not an hysteria, the quick growth of a warm emotionalism. It has developed slowly and by orderly stages. The time of its beginning is clearly written in the records, and each period of change in its nature is marked on the calendar almost to the very day and hour.

It began in 1808. It changed about 1826; again in 1840 and 1842; once more in 1847; still again in 1907. The movement may be said to have written its own biography in the pledges of the various temperance societies which have existed in America during the past one hundred years.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is credited with being the father of the anti-alcohol movement in the United States. He was the author of "An Inquiry Into the Effects of Ardent Spirits On the Human Body and Mind," a document which vigorously preached moderation in the use of spirituous liquors. The teachings of Dr. Rush furnished a vivid illustration of the ultraconservatism which not only marked the early temperance movement but which has always characterized its development. For men who desired to bring their drink appetites within bounds he advised the use of substitutes, and the substitutes recommended were opium, morphine, and cocaine.

Dr. Billy James Clark, another distinguished physician, was so impressed with the teachings of Dr. Rush that in 1808 he formed the first temperance society in America. The pledge taken by its members reads:

> No member shall drink, rum, gin, whisky, or any distilled spirits or composition of the same or any of them, except by the advice of a physician or in case of actual disease, also except at public dinners, under the penalty of twenty-five cents; provided that this article shall not infringe on any religious rite; no member shall be intoxicated under a penalty of fifty cents; and no member shall offer any of the above liquors to any person to drink thereof under the penalty of twenty-five cents for each offense.

Very similar and equally interesting is the 1812 pledge of the Maine Temperance Society:

> We will be at all times sparing and cautious in the use of spirituous liquors at home, in social visits decline them so far as possible, avoid them totally in retailing stores, and in general, set our faces against the intemperate use of them, conceiving as we do, that, except in a very few cases, as of medicinal use, spirituous liquors are the bane of morals and a drain of health, piety, and happiness.

These two pledges crystallized the spirit and sentiment of the moderation stage of the temperance movement, giving form and body to the generative work of Dr. Rush. In the early years of the nineteenth century they were more radical than the modern proposal of national prohibition. It was not until 1826 that the organized temperance forces became convinced that moderation in the use of spirituous liquors as a solution of the problem was impracticable. Thomas Jefferson was one of the first men of that day to become convinced of this, and it was he who proposed the substitution of light liquors for ardent spirits.

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*From an article by Deets Pickett in The Forum.

A Step Forward

In 1826 this conviction had become common to all temperance people of the day, so the pledge of the American Temperance Society in that year called for total abstinence from the stronger drinks:

We, whose names are hereunto annexed, believing that the use of ardent spirits as a drink is not only needless, but harmful to the social, civil, and religious interests of men; that it tends to form intemperate appetites and habits, and that while it is continued the evils of intemperance can never be done away with; do, therefore, agree that we will not use or traffic in it; that we will not provide it as articles of entertainment, or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of it in the community.

The pledge of the Andover Society in the same year is very similar and indicates the uniform progress of the movement:

We, the subscribers, for the purpose of promoting our own welfare and that of the community, agree that we will abstain from the use of distilled spirits, except as a medicine for bodily infirmity, that we will not allow the use of them in our families, nor provide them for the entertainment of our friends, or for persons in our employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of them in the community.

In 1840 the famous "Washingtonians" launched a formidable movement based upon a further extension of the principle of abstinence to cover not only strong alcoholic liquors, but beer, wine, and cider. The 1840 pledge of that Society reads:

We, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a society for our mutual benefit to guard against a practice—a pernicious practice—which is injurious to our health and standing, do pledge ourselves as gentlemen that we will not drink any spirits, malt liquors, wine, or cider.

The Washingtonian movement produced a profound impression upon the country. In 1842 the Sons of Temperance pledged their members against the making, buying, and selling of alcoholic beverages, as well as their drinking:

I will neither make, buy, sell, nor use as a beverage any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider.

By 1847 this pledge was still further strengthened by the Order of Good Samaritans:

I do furthermore promise that I will neither make, buy, sell, nor use as a beverage any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider; that I will discountenance the use and traffic in alcoholic drinks of every kind; that I will use all moral and honorable means within my power to put a stop to the practice of legalizing the same, and will, so far as practicable, seek to reclaim the inebriate from the error of his ways.

A Full-Grown Movement

And so was reached the stage of opposition to the use of alcoholic beverages in any form and of antagonism to the legalizing of the liquor traffic. The latter phase of the movement developed rapidly from this time forward, especially when the federal government in 1862 included in the war revenue measure a provision for federal liquor licenses. The first federal liquor license law enacted March 1, 1791, had proven so offensive to the people it was speedily repealed and the second attempt to ally the drink traffic with the federal government in

1813 was repealed within four years. When the 1862 federal revenue law again tampered with the liquor traffic, the economic and political motives of the trade were intensified; centralization and political alliance began to develop. The crossroads taverns began to be replaced by an institution having modern characteristics, aligning itself with practices of prostitution, gambling, and ballot-box corruption; extending the drink habit and propagating the drink appetite by every device of trade promotion.

Temperance organizations of the period were not slow to recognize the changing character of the trade, and they fell upon it with the early "prohibition" legislation which was so generally repealed.

The Early Prohibition Movement

The coincident change in the character of the drink trade and the temperance movement resulted, during the period roughly approximated by the decade of 1850-60, in a mass of legislation all termed prohibitory which was "without form and void." These laws blanketed by the one word "prohibition" differed from each other to an amazing degree, and some of them would to-day be considered very mild regulative and restrictive measures. Students of the period to-day are not able to agree even as to the number of States which may be said to have had prohibition in the mildest form. By some the figure is placed at twelve, by others as high as nineteen.

The most casual investigation shows the absurdity of attacking the highly efficient prohibition laws of to-day by pointing to the States which "tried and rejected 'prohibition'" more than half a century ago. Illinois is often mentioned as such a State, but the Illinois prohibition law was subjected to a referendum and was rejected by the people without being tried at all. The Indiana law was declared unconstitutional and had no trial. The New York law was overthrown by the courts after operating for a very brief time, during which, however, it produced results which prompted Governor M. H. Clark to inform the Legislature of 1856, "The influence [of the law] is visible in a marked diminution of the evils which it sought to remedy."

The Michigan "prohibition" law in its final form permitted the sale of beer, wine, and cider, and the New Hampshire law, while prohibiting the sale, permitted the manufacture. Ohio's constitutional provision forbade the State to license the traffic, but the sale of liquors was never prohibited, and yet Ohio is included in the list of States which, we are told, "tried and rejected prohibition"!

Other "prohibition" laws limited their prohibition to the consumption of liquors on the premises of sale, some only fixed a minimum quantity which might be sold, and several prohibited the traffic in ardent spirits without molesting the traffic in beer, wine, and cider. Certain States forbade the sale within State bounds but permitted the manufacture for expoftation.

Ten-Dollar Fines

No machinery for the enforcement of the law was provided, and the usual fine was $10! Contrast these "prohibitions," with their fines which in practice were

not fines at all, with their exemptions, farcical penalties and weak character, with the modern laws of North Dakota, Kansas, Arizona, Idaho, and North Carolina, laws in which the chain-gang and the penitentiary, hard labor and heavy fines, ouster provisions and the search and seizure hold place.

The latter-day extreme difficulties of prohibition in Maine were in great part due to the fact that the Maine laws and prohibition administrative traditions owe their form and color to the early days of the reform. It is perhaps not strange that these laws were ill considered and not tamped firmly with educational propaganda. In view of the fact that they came when a sectional war was about to break over the country, they were fated not to have the benefit of evolutionary processes.

As they gave way one by one the liquor traffic began to feed strong upon the day of the country's weakness. When the principle of taxation by the federal government, inevitably involving the suggestion of permission, protection, and promotion, was again introduced in 1862, the organization of the trade began to assume the character of a strong defensive alliance and a still stronger alliance for aggressive promotion of the drink custom by all the modern methods of trade expansion.

The immigration which followed hard upon the heels of the Civil War came from countries where no prejudice against alcohol existed, and with it came a beer invasion which resulted in an enormous increase in the use of the bulky liquors which loom so large in the statistics. For the tavern of former days, with its minimum of abuses, there began to be substituted a centralized and highly efficient trade using every device of modernity to exploit human weakness; a trade corrupting government, warring against the church, business, and sources of common information, laying its finger upon the lips of politicians, fostering vice, promoting gambling, and handing a part of the proceeds to the treasurer of the federal government.

A Trench Warfare

Then began the "nibbling" process by which the temperance forces hoped to eat into the strength of their enemy. They trained themselves in methods, perfected themselves in the writing of statutes, inquired diligently after every weakness in their program. The clearing away of the imperfect, ill-established prohibitory laws of 1850-60 had left the new movement unhampered by tradition and precedent.

Experimentation in restrictive legislation soon proved to be a process of elimination. The prohibition of chairs, screens, tables, music, free lunches, and games in saloons soon convinced the people that it was the alcohol in the saloons, and not the chairs, which was doing the damage. Low license failed, and high license only proved a strong motive for political corruption and the addition of vicious money-making features. Sunday closing and short hours did not suffice as a remedy. Local option and "home rule" were tested, but local option threw the country and the city into direct conflict with a trade nationally organized, so that "home rule" proved to be "money rule," and an outside money rule at that.

The Modern Movement

Upon the wreckage of these experiments arose a mighty sentiment for State and national prohibition. Only Kansas, North Dakota, and Maine had prohibition laws in the year 1907, but during that year the moment became ripe and was plucked. There had been a generation of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. The alcohol experiments of the German universities had produced a profound impression upon American thought. The strong opposition of eminent British physicians to the drink custom had reacted upon American medical opinion. The saloon had become intolerable, and the resentment against prevailing corruption was very close akin to resentment against the traffic which was largely responsible for it.

In the cities the saloons had climbed on from arrogance to arrogance. Big business, concerned with the efficiency of its labor and the conservation of the public's buying power, began to turn against the licensed bar. Temperance organizations showed a disposition to get together, sink their differences in union, and consult on those methods of practical organization which would bring final achievement.

And so in that year prohibition began once more to ride the waxing tide. But it was not the prohibition of 1850. To-day if any recalcitrant official thinks that it is within his power to nullify a State prohibition law, he is quickly "oustered." In Idaho the law prohibits even the possession of alcoholic liquors, except that wine may be possessed for sacramental purposes and pure alcohol for scientific and mechanical purposes. In North Dakota there are men in the penitentiary for their first offense of "boot-legging," and there are in some places laws which permit a place to be padlocked if alcohol is found on the premises. There is as much similarity between the early and later prohibitory legislation as there is between a continental flint-lock musket and a forty-two centimeter howitzer.

To-day 25 prohibition States, with an electoral vote of 218 out of 531 for the entire country, have approved the policy. These States have a majority in the United States Senate and 161 members of the House of Representatives, and still the movement gains momentum. The most recent elections point to certain prohibition victory at an early date in Ohio, California, and Missouri, as well as other States which will readily occur to the mind. In Ohio the wet majority was decreased 29,000 in one year; in California, 124,000 in two years; in Oregon, an average wet majority of 6,000 for each congressional district was changed to a dry majority of 12,000 per district in 4 years; in Colorado a wet majority of 41,000 was changed to a dry majority of 11,000 in 2 years, and that State overwhelmed a proposal to return to the sale of beer by a vote of more than 2 to 1 in 1916. In 1914 Denver, Portland, Seattle, and Spokane gave wet majorities ranging from 95 in Portland to several thousand in Denver. In 1916 these same cities gave dry majorities ranging from 2,400 to 20,000.

Refs.—See Prohibition Situation on May 1, 1917; Drinking Customs; Fathers, The Early; Great Britain, etc.

HOBSON-SHEPPARD BILL—The Hobson-Sheppard Bill as voted upon in the House of Representatives December 22, 1914, read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of each House concurring therein), that the following amendment of the constitution be and is hereby proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States as provided by the constitution:

ARTICLE

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation, and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical, or scientific purposes, or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

The amendment presented by Mr. Hobson in behalf of the friends of the measure which was adopted before the bill was finally placed on its passage:

Section 2. The Congress or the States shall have power independently or concurrently to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

The vote in Congress was a great triumph for the national prohibition movement. Of the 435 members of the House, 386 declared themselves on the Hobson resolution for constitutional prohibition.

The vote in favor of the amendment was 197 to 189 against, a majority of eight of those voting.

The form of amendment to be offered in the 65th Congress will omit the words "for sale" and will almost certainly have the two thirds needed for submission.

HOLLAND—Until 1881 there was no restriction on the sale of intoxicating liquors in Holland, but in that year regulation began. During the thirty years since 1881 the consumption of spirits has decreased from 9.38 liters per capita to 5.19. The present struggle is toward total abstinence and local option. Voluntary votings in Holland have shown a decided majority for reduction in the number of licenses and for prohibition. The University of Utrecht is conducting courses in the alcohol problem.

HOME RULE—The proposition of "home rule" is usually advanced by the liquor traffic as a barrier to the adoption of State-wide prohibition. It ignores the fact that the cities frequently ask assistance of the rural vote, and it also ignores the fact that all the State must care for the drink-caused delinquency bred by the city saloons. In Nebraska the urban counties of Hall, Douglas, and Lancaster, containing one half of all the saloons in that State, furnished 236.5 inmates per 100,000 of population to the State institutions. The remainder of the State furnished only 99.5.

Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, of the Scientific Temperance Federation, calls attention to the matter of alcoholic insanity as an illustration of the undue burden placed upon rural communities by the urban tendency to tolerate the drink traffic:

"According to census statistics for 1910, 1 case of insanity in every 8 admitted to insane hospitals from urban communities (2,500 population up) had alcoholic insanity. There was only 1 case in 16 from rural districts.

"Urban communities had 10.7 cases of alcoholic insanity per 100,000 population; rural districts only 2.6 cases.

"Thus while the cities sent a little more than twice as many insane of all classes as the country, they sent over four times as many alcoholic insane, according to population.

"Now, the rural districts of the United States constituted in 1910 a majority of the people of the nation. Yet they had to pay taxes to help care for the city's disproportionate amount of alcoholic insanity. The cities sent 4,553 cases of alcoholic insane. Had the country rate of alcoholic insanity prevailed, there would have been only 2,345 alcoholic insane from the cities, that is, 2,208 fewer cases.

"In Rhode Island the average cost of commitment is $21 per patient. Using this as a basis for estimate, those extra cases sent by the cities would have cost the taxpayers $46,368 for commitment alone.

"The Rhode Island insane cost for support is an average of $3.56 per week per patient. On this basis, these extra 2,208 alcoholic insane from the cities would cost the taxpayers—rural as well as urban—$7,860.48 per week, or $408,744.96 in a year.

"These additional amounts are not, of course, large in themselves, but they suggest the boost given the county and State tax-rates in all departments caring for the results of the cities' saloons, and indicate one of the practical reasons why the country has a right to express its opinion concerning city saloons in a vote on State-wide prohibition."

The Argument Arrayed

The case against home rule has been summed up by Dr. Clarence True Wilson, general secretary Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as follows:

"The most impudent affront to the intelligence of American voters comes as a double-header. First, a systematic attempt to write into the constitutions of American States, thru the initiative in all States that have it and by the older process in States that do not, the principle of 'Home Rule for American Cities,' exempting them from the local option law of the county or the prohibition law of the State. The second defense of the liquor traffic will be a plea for compensation of losses; and these two flank movements must be met. The points that we may make on the proposed home rule amendments are:

"*First*: To give cities and towns exclusive power to license, regulate, and control the liquor traffic within their limits is to annul all present restrictions upon the traffic now on the statute books of our several States. We have a law against selling liquor to minors, against selling to inebriates while intoxicated, against having women in saloons, against selling liquor on election day, against selling on Sundays. All of these will be at once annulled, so far as cities and corporate towns are concerned, and we shall be left in all the towns to such restrictions as we can get in the form of ordinances passed by the several city councils.

"I lived in the city of Portland, Oregon, for eleven years and made a list of twenty-one city reforms or uplift

movements that actually were put across in that city, but it is a notorious fact that not one was ever passed by our city council nor even proposed by any bird in that dirty nest. They all came thru State laws and were enforced by State and county officers, notably our sheriff and district attorneys.

"*Second.* The home rule amendment is unjust from the dollar viewpoint in that a corporate city takes all the license money for its city treasury, but leaves to the county unit the expense of maintaining the circuit courts, jails, almshouses, houses of correction, etc., to be supported by rural taxpayers and that the saloon in the wet towns would cause most of the expense of these while all the revenue would go to the towns, and all the citizens outside these cities while taxed to pay the expense incurred will be disfranchised on the liquor question from any vote as to whether the county shall be wet or dry.

"*Third.* This amendment is un-American and out of accord with our form of government. The county is the unit of taxation and of government. To allow a little rum-hole municipality to run wet within a county where the sentiment is dry is to set up confusion and disorder. Take Yamhill County in my State (Oregon). Four fifths of its assessable property and four fifths of its taxpayers live outside the corporate limits of cities. The home rule amendment excluded those four fifths of the taxpayers from any say as to the regulation of the liquor traffic, but taxed them to maintain the courts, sheriff, jail, poor farm, etc. Likewise the entire State was taxed to support the supreme court, penitentiary, asylum, reform school, and all State institutions, maintained principally to care for the product of the saloons and wet cities. Besides, our local option law and prohibition law are State criminal laws. Wherever you set up separate principalities independent of the State criminal law, you introduce confusion and disorder of the worst type.

"*Fourth.* These 'home rule amendments' emanate from those interests that propose to exploit the vices of city life for their own benefit and care little for the integrity and moral welfare of the State. First, it proposes to exclude the State from the control of the liquor traffic; second, to intrench the saloon and nullify the local option law, and preempt the ground to be covered by prohibition law; third, to throw the towns and cities of a given State wide open in defiance of the prevailing sentiment for better things; fourth, to deceive the voter in the very act of stamping his ballot by putting the false and misleading wording: 'Subject to the Provisions of the Local Option Law,' when the purpose of the amendment is to nullify said local option law in all corporate towns. Our present ideal makes the county a unit of government and the State supreme in the regulation of police matters. A vice which shocks the sentiment of mankind and endangers public welfare sufficiently to be prohibited by State law cannot be permitted in our cities without overriding the laws of the commonwealth, undermining the laws of the State, and introducing the worst form of minority rule, vicious and anarchistic in its tendencies.

"*Fifth.* The whole principle is wrong; our cities and counties are not separate, but go up and down together with the State; and it is unfair and un-American to

deprive every man who lives outside the city of his vote concerning the liquor traffic in his county, thus putting absolute control in the hands of the lowest who would form in every town a corrupt ring to debauch politics and exploit city vices. It would limit the moral sentiment of a State to mere precinct and township lines and take the enforcement of temperance laws away from district attorneys, sheriffs, and grand juries and permit city authorities to scoff at the power of a sovereign State. It usually takes the authority of a State arrayed against a city to close open gambling, nickel-in-the-slot machines, red-light districts, or the saloons on Sunday, as in Chicago recently, where Mayor Thompson invoked the State law, not an ordinance passed by his city council.

"Sixth. Inasmuch as the saloon is the fertile source of crime and the twin brother of vice, their aider and abettor, it would be monstrous to release it from the criminal laws of the State. Imagine your city saloons subject to no higher power than your city council, and imagine what kind of council every city would soon have under such conditions. It would be an easy matter under this amendment to colonize all cities and keep them wet for all time to come; for your city council would be the stake for which the saloon would play. How does the prospect please you? Like a decayed apple in a box, a wet city in a county reaches beyond itself and starts decay in the whole body politic.

"Seventh. It is unfair to exclude the people most concerned from their rights in the government of all towns. The man from the country comes to town to trade and sends his son and daughter to town for school and church. Most boys and girls in the country look forward to a city career, and to rear them in a dry territory and then subject them to the vices and debaucheries of a wet city is often dangerous. Besides, it is the farmer that makes the town and the town that makes the city. Who created your capital city, your metropolis, and your college towns, the people who used to live there, or the people who are raising the produce to feed them, the cotton and wool to clothe them and raising the men and women who are to make these places grow? Every farmer in the State shares the interest with the city resident as to what moral conditions shall prevail in the capital and metropolis and the college town.

"Eighth. Our present governmental mode makes the entire State subject at least to the criminal laws of the State, while this amendment proposes to exclude the crime-producers of the city from the control of the State criminal laws. It is the liquor traffic's stone wall about the incorporated towns and cities to save them to the traffic.

"The problem of the nation is the city. The problem of the city is the saloon. The saloon debauches manhood and creates a venial purchasable vote and is headquarters for it, so that when wanted to further the purpose of special interests, it is at hand. Until this debauchery is ended the problem of the city is hopeless and the tools of every iniquity and special privilege will fill the offices of the land and govern in the interest of their masters.

"It is the snare of the liquor traffic to trade a little country territory for a perpetual right to the towns. It

is the earnest thought of many patriotic men that our nation can only be saved by turning the pure stream of country sentiment and township morals to flush out the cesspools of the cities and so save civilization from pollution. The scheme of modern liquordom is to turn this stream back on itself and build a stone wall around the towns, leaving their fate in the hands of the corrupted city and slum vote and keep themselves out of the hands of the entire citizenship of the State."

Refs.—See Amendment, Constitutional and references.

HOMICIDES—An indictment of prohibition States is frequently based upon the high rate of homicides in dry territory. But careful scrutiny reveals that there is no just foundation for the implications of the indictment. The Southern prohibition States have a high rate of homicides for two general reasons: the presence of the Negro race in large numbers there, which inevitably brings about frequent fatal conflicts between the whites and blacks, and the standard of personal honor which prevents the submission of certain things to the arbitrament of law.

The mortality statistics of 1914 issued by the Census Bureau covered only the registration area of eighteen States, but from them may be gathered the following comparisons:

Homicide Death Rate per 100,000 Population, 1914	
Whole registration area	7.3
MAINE—	
Rural	2.0
Cities	1.7
MASSACHUSETTS—	
Rural	2.4
Cities	3.5
*NEW HAMPSHIRE—	
Rural	2.8
Cities	3.8
VERMONT—	
Rural	2.2
Cities	...
CONNECTICUT—	
Rural	2.9
Cities	3.4
RHODE ISLAND—	
Rural	...
Cities	4.4
KANSAS—	
Rural	4.6
Cities	12.5
*COLORADO—	
Rural	18.5
Cities	9.7
MISSOURI—	
Rural	4.6
Cities	17.3
*UTAH—	
Rural	7.3
Cities	14.4
*MONTANA—	
Rural	12.1
Cities	17.4

It should be borne in mind that Maine has a great deal of lumber country, where violent crime is to be expected, and in Kansas the presence of a federal penitentiary with its frequent discharge of criminals accounts very much

*Not then dry.

for the rate there. Also the absence of a capital punishment law affects the situation in that State.

Perhaps more enlightening is the fact that Denver did not have one murder for three months after prohibition went into effect, and that thirteen dry counties of Ohio failed to record a single murder during the first nine months of 1916, and of the 277 for the entire State two thirds of them were committed in the counties of Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Franklin, Lucas, Montgomery, and Summit, in which are located three fifths of the State's saloons.

During the six months before Arizona voted dry there were 30 murders in that State.

During the last eighteen months, while Arizona has been under State-wide prohibition, the number of murders has been *six*.

Refs.—See Crime. For effects of prohibition on homicide rate see various prohibition States by name.

HOSPITALS—See Medical Practice.

ICELAND—While Iceland is a dependency of Denmark, it is self-governing and has its own Legislature. It has the distinction of being the first dry country in all the world. Its prohibition law was passed in 1909, the importation-prohibition to become effective in 1912, and all sale to cease in 1915. In signing this law the king said, "Few, if any, of my acts since I became king have given me more satisfaction than that of signing the prohibition law for Iceland; and if the Parliament of Denmark will pass a similar law, I shall be more willing yet to approve."

IDAHO—In February, 1915, the Idaho Legislature passed a statutory prohibition law becoming effective January 1, 1916. This is the strictest possible law, forbidding the possession of brandy, whisky, and beer under any circumstances, and allowing wine and pure alcohol to be possessed only for sacramental and medicinal purposes. On November 7, 1916, the people of Idaho voted by about three to one for a constitutional amendment, effective May 1, 1917, fortifying the prohibition law.

The operation of this drastic law in Idaho has been highly beneficial, according to the testimony of innumerable business witnesses. The banks show increased deposits, more legitimate goods are being sold, fewer accidents occur in the mines, and drunkenness has generally decreased.

Mr. J. L. Ballif, Jr., of Rexburg, Idaho, calls special attention to the large number of checks now cashed in grocery and other stores, which were formerly cashed in saloons. Governor Moses Alexander declares that prohibition is almost universally approved. "We no longer even discuss it," he says. "Merchants are selling more goods, small accounts are paid promptly, working efficiency has increased, accidents in the mines are fewer than ever before, saving deposits have gone up 200 per cent, our jails are nearly empty, and police courts are idle. Here in Boise two policemen could do all of the work necessary without trouble."

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

ILLICIT DISTILLING—The report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the year ended June 30,

1916, gives the number of illicit distilleries seized as 3,286, or 546 fewer than in 1915.

A great effort is made to make it appear that the amount of whisky produced illicitly is greatly increased by prohibition. It is shown that the number of illicit distilleries seized in certain prohibition States is quite large, and it is also shown that the total number seized has increased during recent years.

Several things should be kept in mind: there is much more illicit whisky seized in license States than in prohibition States; the prohibition States where illicit distilling is prevalent to any extent are few and are those States where it has always prevailed and where it prevailed, in most instances, to a greater extent before prohibition; in dry territory illicit stills are almost invariably very small affairs, but in wet States they frequently produce a considerable output.

The total number of gallons of spirits reported "for seizure" in prohibition States during the fiscal year, 1916, was 1,969 gallons, while in the States where license prevailed there were 26,900 gallons "reported for seizure." This indicates the relative importance of the stills seized in wet and dry territory. The number of gallons "reported for seizure" in any one of the States Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, then under license, was much greater than in any prohibition State.

Taking the number of illicit stills seized as a basis of opinion, it will be found that illicit distilling in prohibition territory is largely confined to Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. There was not a single still "reported for seizure" in the prohibition States of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, North Dakota, Oregon, or Washington; and there were only 6 in Mississippi, 4 in Arkansas, and 16 in West Virginia. The number of illicit stills in the Southern prohibition States first named is largely accounted for by the presence of mountain population who experience difficulty in marketing their corn because of the absence of roads.

As far back as government reports go, we find only a very few illicit stills seized in the veteran prohibition States of Kansas, Maine, and North Dakota. If all of the whisky seized in the prohibition States were divided among the inhabitants, it would make about enough to wet the end of the tongue of each inhabitant once a month. It seems clear that prohibition increases somewhat the number of persons who attempt illicit distilling, but decreases the amount of liquor illicitly distilled.

Refs.—See Blind Pigs.

ILLINOIS—Has 52 dry counties, 50 wet under township, city, and village local option law. Seventy county seats are dry, with 32 wet; 94 counties have less than 4 wet spots; 1,240 townships are dry and 190 are wet. The wets declined to bring on elections in 800 townships during 1916. Women, under partial suffrage, vote on liquor question in Illinois. About 73 per cent are shown by separate ballot-box system to vote dry. During 1916 200 saloons were closed and dry majorities in many large towns were increased. Saloons in Chicago are now closed on Sunday.

The year 1916 showed in a striking way the benefits of local prohibition to Illinois cities. In Rockford, a dry

town, the cost of improvements ran up into the millions, bank clearings increased, realty interests boomed, and business was active. The same was true of Freeport, Galesburg, Decatur, Elgin, Canton, Carbondale, and Bloomington. In a striking contrast was the condition of Peoria at the end of the year.

IMMIGRATION—The problem of the foreigner in America and the problem of the new citizen is simple, even if difficult. The great nations of history have been, in almost every case, homogeneous peoples—peoples who have absorbed into themselves such new blood as has come to them without altering the fundamental characteristics of their racial stock.

The original settlers of this country were almost entirely of Teutonic and Celtic blood. Even the French Huguenots had a very large proportion of Teutonic blood. Since 1821 the country has received about 32,000,000 immigrants. It has been said by some that all of us were at one time immigrants, but a nation cannot receive immigrants until it has established a national life and the people who are the agents of achieving that nationality are, so to speak, charter members. They constitute the stock upon which subsequent additions are grafted.

In large part the immigration to America up to 1850 partook of the same racial characteristics as the people who accomplished the American Revolution, and consequently they rapidly became an integral part of the nation, not affecting the homogeneity of what might be properly termed the American race. Even as late as 1867 not 1 per cent of the total immigration came from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Russia, but by 1902 the percentage was over 70. Out of this new immigration has grown the inevitable tendency to establish racial colonies, to retain ideals which are in some cases antagonistic to American ideals, and gradually to develop antagonism between the imported ideas and American principles. Sixty per cent of the population of Milwaukee is German. German immigration has been valuable to the United States, but obviously the congregation of so many Germans in one city will make German customs rather than American customs dominant in that city. Where the German custom of beer-drinking in the home is reenforced by the prejudices of 60 per cent of the population, conflict with the American hostility to home consumption of liquors, or to any consumption of liquors by women and children, will inevitably arise, and the absorption of this immigration is delayed to the detriment of all parties concerned.

Mr. Eliot Norton has well said in words which we do not necessarily indorse because we quote: "If one considers the American people from say 1775 to 1860, it is clear that a well-defined national character was in process of formation. What variations there were, were all of the same type, and these variations would have slowly grown less and less marked. It needs little study to see of what great value to any body of men, women, and children, a national or racial type is. It furnishes a standard of conduct by which anyone can set his course. The world is a difficult place in which to live, and to establish moral standards has been one of the chief occupations of mankind. Without such standards, man feels as a mariner without a compass. Religions, rules, laws,

and customs are only the national character in the form of standards of conduct. Now, national character can only be formed in a population which is stable. The repeated introduction into a body of men, of other men of different type or types, cannot but tend to prevent its formation. Thus the millions of immigrants that have landed have tended to break up the type which was forming, and to make the formation of any other type difficult. Every million more will only intensify this result, and the absence of a national character is a loss to every man, woman, and child. It will show itself in our religions, rules of conduct, in our laws, in our customs."

The Task Calls for Heroism

These thoughts are not advanced in opposition to immigration. It is crudity to assail the strength of the new races coming to us just because they are strange. The greatest blessing ever coming to the English nation was the conquest by and immigration of the Normans. The native Americans of both the Northern and Southern States are all of "Northern" European blood, and consequently there is a tendency, especially in the South, to draw a line across Europe and say, "The people south of this line are inferior to the people north of it," but such a statement ignores such major facts in history as the Carthaginian, Egyptian, Phœnician, Grecian, Roman, French, and Austrian contributions to power, civilization, and culture. The peoples now arriving are not inferior; they are simply met with difficulties which, by hindering the grafting of their excellencies upon the fundamental character contributed by the makers of the nation, imposes upon us new obligations. We need their art; we need their music; we need their sense of beauty; we need their generous impulses; but, above all, we need to establish these characteristics as branches upon the sturdy trunk of Americanism. But it is none the less true that we certainly do not need them in the capacity in which many of them are to be found.

The Races Represented Among Liquor Dealers

In Baltimore, for instance, barely 13 per cent of the saloon keepers were born of native stock; 40 per cent of them were German or born of German parents.

Other nationalities in the business include:

Russian	10.8 per cent
Polish	10 per cent
Italian	5.9 per cent
Bohemians	4.4 per cent
Lithuanians	4.6 per cent

and a scattering of French, Swedes, Hungarians, Roumanians, Greeks, Austrians, Slavs, and Norwegians.

Mr. Charles Stelzle gives the following figures from the census of 1910 showing the comparative foreign-born population of the dry and wet States:

Dry States	Percentage of Foreign-born
North Carolina	.3
Mississippi	.5
Georgia	.6
Tennessee	.9
Oklahoma	2.4
West Virginia	4.7
Kansas	8.0
Maine	14.9
North Dakota	27.1

And here are the percentages for the States which were wettest prior to January, 1915:

Wet States	Percentage of Foreign-born
Rhode Island	33.0
New York	30.2
Connecticut	29.6
New Jersey	26.0
Montana	25.2
Nevada	24.1
Arizona	23.9
Pennsylvania	18.8
New Mexico	7.1

However, the actual number of foreign-born in these wet States is over ten times greater than it is in the dry States, the figures being as follows:

Dry states	550,272
Wet states	5,546,203

Drink as a Hindrance

Foreigners drink. If they drank lightly in Europe, they drink heavily here, because of different conditions. In the mining towns of Pennsylvania it is nothing unusual for judges to grant a license for every one hundred persons, men, women, and children. Saloon keepers are frequently the most effective leaders of the new industrial immigrants. There is hardly a drinking place in a foreign colony which does not have its political club.

The brewers do everything possible to create a feeling of antagonism among the units of the new immigration against the "Puritanism" of the "Anglo-Saxons." At times their press frankly comments upon the necessity of creating and capitalizing this antagonism, and they make use of the saloon as their agency in so doing. "The drink habit is un-American," says Roberts in "The New Immigration," and he speaks from a close scrutiny of the saloon in centers of foreign population.

1. Immigration will prove a blessing only if the immigrants take on the main characteristics of native Americans.

2. The greatest hindrance to this absorption of the new immigration is the saloon and the liquor traffic.

Therefore the saloon is the keystone in the arch of the immigrant problem. Destroy the keystone and the problem will crumble.

The liquor interests very carefully ignore the close connection between immigration and drink consumption, but a careful study of comparative statistics shows that this connection is a vital factor of both the immigrant and drink problems. In 1895 258,536 immigrants arrived and the per capita consumption of liquors was 16.57 gallons. In 1896 the immigrants numbered 343,267 and the per capita consumption of liquors rose to 17.12 gallons. In 1897 immigration fell to 230,832 and the per capita liquor consumption likewise fell to 16.50 gallons. By 1900 the arrival of immigrants had reached the figure of 448,572 and the per capita consumption 17.56 gallons. From this time until 1906 immigration and the per capita consumption of liquors both rose together rapidly to about 1,300,000 arriving immigrants and 22.6 gallons of liquor as the per capita consumption. In that year a decline began in both connections and in 1909 immigration had fallen to

750,000 and the per capita consumption of liquor had fallen to nearly 21 gallons.

The falling off of immigration during the war has been attended by similar continued falling off in the per capita consumption of liquors. A diagram of immigration and liquor consumption would show that the fall and rise of the two have been almost invariably coincident.

Loyalty as an Issue

The tests of the European war and of the war between the United States and Germany have revealed clearly that the disloyalty among the Germans is almost entirely confined to those who are actively interested in the liquor traffic.

The Brewers' Journal, of June 1, 1910, declared exultingly, "The Anglo-Saxon element, from which we inherit the abominable remnants of Puritanism, is fast disappearing in this country"; and in its issue of July 1, 1913, this same liquor trade periodical gloatingly foresaw the end of the Saxon's day in America and called Greek and Italian, Hun and Slav, Ethiopian and wanderer to aid in shoving the miserable remnant from the loins of Puritan and Cavalier over the brink and into outer darkness. Particularly intense is the hymn of hate which the journals of the beer trade regularly sing when they consider the "nativist" churches, to which *The Brewer and Malster,* of June 15, 1912, referred as the "Anglo-American churches —those hotbeds of narrowness and fanaticism."

Before the war, one prominent administration official is said to have stated that the anti-American propaganda within the country had received more encouragement from the liquor interests than from the German government.

"If one will only take the trouble to inquire," he said, "he will find that the German papers which are denouncing everything English, everything American, and everything except what they call German, are largely owned or controlled by the liquor interests. I need only to point to the Illinois *Staats Zeitung.*

"Horace L. Brand is the owner, editor, and publisher. Horace L. Brand also owns the Horace L. Brand Brewing Company. German sentiment in Milwaukee is wholly liquor sentiment. Unfortunately, it is the case thruout the country."

The Chicago *Journal* testifies to this fact by showing that the brewery interests are run by the same persons who manage the recently blatant disloyal element in the German-American press. Says the *Journal:*

"In handling that traffic, they have violated every instinct of decency, broken or evaded every law made for their control, with the single exception of the law requiring them to pay tax."

But the truth is even more clearly revealed by the Philadelphia *North American,* which attributes to the president of the German-American Alliance the following statement:

"The National Alliance is waging war against Anglo-Saxonism, against the fanatical enemies of personal liberty and political freedom; it is combating narrow-minded, benighted, know-nothingism, the influence of the British, the enslaving Puritanism which had its birth in England."

By "Puritanism," the *North American* says, is meant

prohibition, which these Philistines of Potsdam call "a shameful and despicable propaganda," a "criminal activity," the "work of a dark brood."

It is the belief of this organization that "In order to obtain for German-Americanism the place in the sun which has always been denied to it, it is absolutely essential that personal liberty be guaranteed and that it be not curtailed by the attacks of nativists and prohibitionists."

The ambition of the Alliance, as reported by the *North American*, was thus expressed in a speech by President Hexamer, before ten thousand German-Americans in Milwaukee:

"We have suffered long the preachment that 'you Germans must allow yourselves to be assimilated, you must merge in the American people,' but no one will ever find us prepared to descend to an inferior level. No! We have made it our aim to elevate the others to our level. . . . We will not allow our two thousand-year culture to be trodden down in this land. Many are giving our German culture to this land of their children, but that is possible only if we stand together and conquer that dark spirit of muckerdom and prohibition, just as Siegfried slew the dragon. Let us stand up for our good right and hold together. Be strong! Be strong and German."

The American people are learning what the leaders of the prohibition movement have long known—that nearly every brewery is creeping with the maggots of treason and that the fight for prohibition is a fight for the sturdy old Americanism for which every true American, whether of Saxon or German blood, stands.

INDIANA—By a vote of 72 to 28 in the House, and 38 to 11 in the Senate, the Indiana Legislature passed a stringent prohibition law to go into effect April 1, 1918. At the time the law was passed there were 58 wet counties and 34 dry.

INDIANS—The service for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians, headed by Chief Special Officer Henry A. Larson, instituted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 1,619 new cases, and obtained during that same period 906 convictions with a total of 2,603 months' imprisonment for offenders, against whom fines aggregating $88,762 were assessed. Operations were conducted in twenty-seven States, and in connection therewith 21,539 gallons of various kinds of liquors were seized and destroyed. Over 300 deputies were commissioned during the year, of whom approximately 70 devoted their time exclusively to this work.

Congress increased the appropriation for the ensuing year from $100,000 to $150,000, and provided that the possession of liquor should be prima facie evidence of introduction, and also made beer and other intoxicating liquors subject to the same provisions regarding seizure and destruction as were whisky and ardent spirits under the provisions of Section 2140.

Under the provisions of an old treaty between the Chippewa Indians of northern Minnesota, dated February 22, 1855, approximately seventeen counties of northern Minnesota have been made dry. The result of this has been very beneficial to the Indians as well as to the whites.

During the year a number of court decisions, of both

the trial and appellate courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, have been handed down, most of which have been favorable to the enforcement of prohibitory legislation. The most important of these was the case of United States vs. Nice, arising in South Dakota and involving the sale of liquor to a Rosebud allottee. The Supreme Court in this case reversed the familiar Heff decision, 197 U. S. 488, and held that the allottee was subject to restriction until a patent in fee was granted and he was wholly released from federal supervision.

The adoption by many States of State-wide prohibition has had a beneficial effect upon Indian liquor conditions. Less drunkenness and fewer brawls and similar difficulties, together with increased application to farming, stock-raising, and other industries by the Indians, are the noticeable effects of the adoption of State-wide prohibition.

During the past year special attention has been devoted to the improvement of conditions among the Apaches, who have been for a number of years past manufacturing from corn a native beer known as tulapai. Special efforts have also been put forth to eliminate the use of peyote among Indians. Peyote is a dried portion of a cactus which grows along the Rio Grande, the effects of which when used being similar to that of hasheesh, or Indian hemp. Congress is considering a special bill prohibiting its use, and many of the State Legislatures are acting upon local measures having for their purpose the prohibition of its use.

Within the last few weeks the most notorious of the boot-leggers, with whom the Indian service has had to contend, entered a plea of guilty in the eastern district of Oklahoma and was sentenced to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth for a period of two years. His name is William J. Creekmore, and he was known as the king of Oklahoma boot-leggers.

INDUSTRY—"The liquor question has ceased to be a mere moral question; it is now a business problem," said Mr. William H. Ridgeway, of the manufacturing firm of Craig, Ridgeway & Co., of Coatesville, Pa., in addressing the Philadelphia Foundrymen's Association, and they applauded him vigorously.

There is no doubt as to the present attitude of industry toward the liquor traffic. Industrial publications and the greatest of America's industrial kings have declared war on drink, attributing to it a large majority of accidents, decreased output, and uncertain labor conditions. Hundreds of industrial plants thruout the country have anti-alcohol posters on their walls; safety and trade conventions have passed the most radical resolutions; reports of improved conditions under prohibition are common. *The Manufacturers' Record,* of Baltimore, one of the leading industrial publications of the country, makes the following typical statement:

"We are absolutely, teetotally, and in every way possible, opposed to the whisky industry, not only because of its immoral influence, but from the economic standpoint. It is a curse to the country of such gigantic proportions that the sooner it is blotted out the better it will be for mankind. The billions of dollars that are annually spent in this country constitute one of the most fearful curses ever brought upon the land, and every dollar thus expended

is an economic waste and a drain upon the physical, mental, moral, and financial stamina of the country. Moreover, the alliance of the saloon interests with the politics of the country is another curse, and to this influence is due much of the rottenness in American politics. . . . Whisky and the saloon business are an unspeakable curse, without one single, solitary redeeming quality."

An editorial from *Craneing,* published for the crane and engineering trade, is even more outspoken. In part the editorial says:

"The worst effect of alcohol is the result of its use by women while bearing offspring. The child has been drunk many times before it has been born. Scientific men have stated in a very positive manner that children generated and born under the influence of liquor frequently do not have an equal chance with better-born children; they are not brought into the world with normal minds. Often the bodies too are puny. Men and women who do not wish to be under the curse, till they die, of having borne undersized, shrunken, mentally stunted children, will study up on the effect of alcohol on the cells of the human body."

Indeed, the liquor press now seems to recognize that industry is the chief opponent of the liquor traffic in America. *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* asserts that "The new force against us is that of business. This new force in the movement for the restriction or abolition of liquor treats the matter from the economic standpoint. Its arguments are longer life, greater safety in railroad transportation and industrial labor, and a greater degree of efficiency in every department of the world's work."

This industrial movement seems in large part to have been brought about by recent scientific experiments disclosing the loss of working efficiency caused by even the most moderate use of alcoholic liquors and by the passage of industrial compensation laws rendering employers of labor liable for accident damages to employees.

Mr. Lewis Edwin Thiess, writing in *The Outlook,* quotes one man who "typifies all that we associate with the term 'big business,'" as saying: "Manufacturers are strong for prohibition. Most of our accidents are due to whisky. Until booze is banished we can never have really efficient workmen. We are not much interested in the moral side of the matter as such. It is purely a question of dollars and cents. They say corporations have no soul. From this time forth corporations are going to show mighty little soul toward the man who drinks."

On January 1, 1914, the Diamond Match Company issued the following order to its employees: "Commencing with June 1, 1914, all employees of the company must refrain from using intoxicating liquors, and all officers shall refuse employment to men known to frequent saloons."

Some Big Concerns

A similar stand has been taken by the Hershey Chocolate Company, the Sherwin-Williams Company, the Sheffield Works, the United States Steel Corporation, the Western Electric Company, the Pullman Company, Cambria Steel Company, Edison Company, Interborough Company, Standard Oil Company, Sears, Roebuck & Co., the Philadelphia Quartz Company, the Carnegie Steel Company,

the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, and many other concerns of giant size.

The Philadelphia Quartz Company declared an increase of 10 per cent in wages to abstainers, indicating anything but a selfish motive in their attitude toward liquor. The United Natural Gas Company, of Franklin, Pa., in a statement declared that "Everywhere the use of intoxicating liquors is being regarded with increasing disfavor," and that "hereafter promotions will be made from the ranks of the non-drinkers, and that continuance of the drinking habit by employees will be cause for dismissal."

"The drinking habit," says a circular of the company, "as we all know, greatly reduces a man's efficiency and makes him unreliable."

The United Steel Corporation, in the Youngstown District, notified their heads of departments and foremen that they would not be allowed to advance men who were known to use liquor. The order affected more than 6,000 men and was based upon the belief that even the most moderate drinking greatly decreases working efficiency.

Later the entire Mahoning Valley was placed under the same order by direction of the Superintendent, Mr. MacDonald. The Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Coal Company went even further and forbade their foremen to enter saloons or in any way fail as personal examples to the men of abstinence.

The officials of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company posted this notice: "Hereafter any employee who brings beer, whisky, or any other intoxicating liquors into any house or upon property of the company will be discharged." This order affected the largest silica brick plant in the world.

B. S. Royal, general superintendent of the Victor Talking Machine Company, a concern which employs 10,000 men at Camden, N. J., gives this testimony: "The company is firmly of the conviction that liquor and efficiency in business will not mix any more than will oil and water."

Men Who Count

Mr. Alexander Winton, president of the Winton Motor Car Company, of Cleveland, a concern employing 1,200 men, summed up the present attitude of the business world toward the moderate drinker by saying:

"We do not allow any man to enter our plant with liquor on his breath or to drink at any time, if we know it.

"No well-regulated plant can afford to employ men who drink. Men who use liquor cannot be at their best, and certainly cannot do efficient work if they are even slightly under alcoholic influence."

"No greater single benefit can be conferred upon workmen than by reducing the amount they waste on liquor and increasing the efficiency of the service they render by bringing them to work sober and in fit condition." So declared Wallace R. Rowe, president of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, in filing a remonstrance against a proposed liquor license in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

His attitude is the same as that of industry in all the thousand local option and State prohibition contests of the past several years as, for instance, in the local option election held in the dry town of Three Rivers, Mich.

The big industry of the town is the Sheffield Car Works. The management of these works issued a circular letter to the many thousand workmen advising them that if they signed wet petitions they would by that act be placing themselves in opposition to the interests of the company.

The Effect of Prohibition

Presenting its case to the excise board of New Jersey the United States Cast Iron and Foundry Company, of Burlington, declared that it estimated the total loss to it from the saloon in eleven months at $100,000. Part of this loss was shared by the workmen who were absent because of indulgence in liquor. It had 100 employees, 50 of whom were known to be abstainers and 50 of whom were moderate drinkers. In eleven months the drinkers lost 4,156 working days and the abstainers an average of one day a month, making 600 days for all 50.

Before the Delaware County (Pa.) license court firms with total capitalization of $11,167,431, protested against the granting of liquor licenses.

Berwick, home of the American Car and Foundry Company, which employs 5,000 men, is dry. Results obtained since saloons went show that liquor was responsible for most of the accidents. W. S. Johnson, general superintendent of the company, says:

"At a recent conference of twenty-two department heads, the matter was automatically raised, and it was general opinion that never, since the big plant started, had there been such fine help offered, and never have they had such men knocking at their door for work. The cause was discussed and all agreed it was due to the fact that the town was dry."

In fact, he had letters from men who stated that since Berwick was a dry town they wanted to work there, because there were fewer accidents occurring.

W. E. Jarrard, head of the safety department of the Berwick district, says:

"One of the most dangerous influences at work against the efficiency and safety of workmen is the use of alcoholic liquors. As in the case of fatigue, I believe alcohol even when used moderately, distorts the nerve cells and weakens them to such an extent that the very muscles which are most vital in the performances of the daily duties are gradually rendered incapable of ready response, and the individual, bereft of self-control, is placed in a position of constant danger to himself and to others."

The following unequivocal statement, posted in all its mines by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, is enlightening:

"Never go to work after drinking liquor; and, if you must drink, stay home.

"Experience has proved that a great many accidents are caused from drinking intoxicating liquors. It will be remembered that from September 1, 1914, to September 14, all saloons in Butte were closed; that from September 14 to September 24 they were open only from eight o'clock in the morning to seven o'clock at night, and that for the remainder of the month they were open from seven in the morning to ten o'clock at night.

"The accident records of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company show the following significant figures: Number

of accidents per 10,000 shifts; July, 6.22; August, 11.25; September, 4.21; October, 7.58; November, 6.07."

Scarcely less emphatic is the following made by Dr. W. Stewart Whittemore, factory inspector for the New England Confectionery Company in Boston:

"Small quantities of alcohol, such as would produce no visible signs of intoxication, are yet sufficient to interfere with mental alertness. The effect of these small doses on the consumer is that he is unable to concentrate his mind as closely on his work as when he is free from alcohol. He becomes careless and is apt to take chances which he would not think of taking in his natural condition. The result is that the wage-earner who has a 'drink or two' on his way to work is making himself liable to injury."

Even the city of Philadelphia pinned the blue ribbon on its 12,000 employees and it was followed by the Water Department of Trenton, N. J. The Pittsburgh Board of Trade declared for federal constitutional prohibition and the National Safety Council, with 2,000 delegates in session at Philadelphia, moved among exhibits and in an atmosphere similar to that of a prohibition conference. The Michigan Workingman's Compensation Mutual of New York issued a letter to its members urging them to dispense with the services of drinking men as a means of reducing the number of industrial accidents. The letter is in part:

"The careful consideration of all moral hazards involved under the compensation law reveals the fact that booze is the biggest.

"Booze is so insidious in its workings that even though an employee may not be actually under the influence of liquor at the time of an injury, a very large percentage of all injuries are either directly or indirectly due to the drinking of liquor.

"Therefore, we are earnestly recommending to all of our members that the service of the booze fighter, whether he drink much or little, be dispensed with as promptly as possible, providing he cannot be made to see the error of his ways and become an abstainer.

No Valid Argument for Liquor

"The records disclose that after holidays, pay days, and Sundays, depending upon the character of the employees, the aggregate of injuries is materially increased, and aside from any moral consideration and judged only from the standpoint of efficiency and pecuniary profit, there is no valid argument in favor of booze."

Why Business Fights Booze

The Pittsburgh Steel Company, employing 5,250 men and having a monthly pay roll of $300,000, went so far as to address a letter to the license judges of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, protesting earnestly against the licensing of saloons. In part, the letter said:

We have experienced a growing inefficiency of the services of these men and increased carelessness in the mills, resulting in accidents and deaths, largely attributable to the excessive use of beer, whisky and other alcoholic drinks.

One of the largest steel companies in this district, after an exhaustive examination of the causes of accidents in the mills, makes the broad statement that 85 per cent of such accidents are attribut-

able directly or indirectly to liquor. The efficiency of our men has been so reduced in recent years as to show that at least, if not more, than one tenth of our pay roll is paid out for services not rendered, and at least 20 per cent of the money we pay our men is spent upon liquor and lost to the use of their families.

It is also further declared that an investigation conducted by the steel company showed that 83 out of 106 prosecutions and trials in the town of Monessen were due directly to drink. "We feel safe in saying," declares the company, "that the workmen spend at least 20 per cent of the wages we pay them for liquor, and their families are deprived of the benefit of much of their earnings."

The Lukens Iron and Steel Company, of Coatesville, Pa., vigorously protested against the return of saloons to that town because they increased the rate of accidents and caused the discharge of needed men, while Mr. James B. Mansfield, vice-president of the J. E. Bolles Iron and Wire Works, testified:

"Forty per cent of our accidents are among men who take intoxicating liquor. Ninety per cent of serious accidents occur among men who drink. Not a single serious accident has happened to an employee who was a total abstainer since our compensation law went into effect. We now discharge and refuse recommendation to an employee who comes to work Monday morning smelling of whisky."

A typical case was that of the Pottsville, Pa., hoisting engineer, who, after drinking two beers and two whiskies, caused the death of six miners by crushing.

Originated Among the Railroads

The industrial prohibition movement may be said to have had its origin with the railroads which rigidly enforce an abstinence rule. The Pennsylvania Railroad system reports that its Eastern line conducted an investigation to ascertain how its employees are complying with the train safety rules, and it is asserted that 689,099 observations showed a percentage of perfect performance of 99.9.

From many quarters comes testimony that the work done by the companies themselves and the operation of prohibition laws have been most beneficent in results. The Butte (Mont.) *Mining Review and Oil Journal* stated:

"Prohibition is proving a blessing in disguise to the mining camps of Idaho, Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington. The miners, being compelled to save their money, seem to have decided that it is good business for them to be more closely identified with the dividend-earning end of the industry, and their success is proving remarkable. The ratio of fatalities in the prohibition districts is a good deal less than it was under the old conditions."

A signed statement by Mr. W. B. Reed, chief accountant of the White Oak Coal Company of West Virginia, shows the good effects of prohibition as regards the output of its mines on pay day and the Monday immediately following, before and since the State went dry:

White Oak Coal Company

Macdonald, W. Va., Oct. 22, 1915.

We have made a comparison for three months prior to June 30, 1914, and for three months subsequent

thereto, combining the production of these days for all mines, and the result is shown in the tabulation below:

Two Sat. Pay Days and Mondays Following Saloons		Two Sat. Pay Days and Mondays Following No Saloons	
April	10,960.50 tons	July	24,852.65 tons
May	7,902.20 tons	August	16,199.55 tons
June	16,752.70 tons	Sept.	26,761.45 tons
	35,615.40 tons		67,813.65 tons
			35,615.40 tons
Increase			32,198.25 tons

It will be noted that the increase is 32,198 tons in favor of "No Saloons" in the period mentioned. It is safe to assume that the same rate of increase would be carried out on the corresponding four days each month thruout the entire year, and if that be the case, the result would show an increased production per annum, due to the absence of liquor in the field, of 128,793 tons.

The production of our mines has increased considerably since that time. I believe that there are more men in the field than there have been for a number of years, all of which would go to combat the theory that it is impossible to secure and keep miners unless they can be regularly supplied with booze.

Colorado Experience Similar

A bulletin from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, issued to deny the report that they operate saloons for their men, stated:

"The officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company believe in the policies adopted by certain important railroads prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors by their employees, both on and off duty. With the advent of the federal troops, all saloons in the coal mining districts were closed, and as a result the efficiency of the workmen has greatly improved. The average production of coal per man has greatly increased.

"The production at this company's mines in the southern district of Colorado for the first eighteen days of April averaged 5.85 tons per day for each miner at work. That was before the federal troops closed the saloons.

"For the first eighteen days of June (with all saloons closed) each man produced 6.52 tons, which meant an average increase in wages of over 11 per cent per man.

"This has confirmed the view long held by us, that if saloons and drinking could be eliminated from the coal districts, not only the miners, but the companies would be greatly benefited."

In Colorado the coal production for the first six months of 1916, the first dry year, showed an increase of 1,026,836 tons over the same months of 1915, the last wet year.

According to A. F. Jackson, former chief of police of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, prohibition reduced drunkenness in that town from more than 1,000 cases in the last wet year to 188 in the first dry year. Accidents in mills were reduced 54 per cent.

The Safety Movement

To return again to the safety movement. On October

6, 1914, after a debate which seemed to be all affirmative, the other side being either not present or cowed, the "Safety First" Congress of business men in Chicago adopted a unanimous resolution in favor of business prohibition and total abstinence. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the seven hundred delegates when the congress gave its unbroken and official voice in favor of temperance, "safety first," and efficiency. The members of the National Safety Council employ more than a million men.

Also, at the last meeting of the National Foundrymen's Association, held in Chicago, a committee was appointed to secure legislation keeping saloons away from industrial plants.

Mr. C. L. Close, manager of the Bureau of Safety of the United States Steel Corporation, gave it as his opinion that within a few years the combined effort of American industries would end the manufacture and sale of liquor in America.

What the Companies Are Doing

Thru their industrial medical departments and their safety organizations the companies are fighting drink on their own account.

The Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad shops, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has inserted in the pay envelopes of their employees a slip bearing the pictures of a keg of beer and a sack of flour, with the query, "Which do you buy?" The company is exerting itself to the utmost to make all of its men total abstainers as a matter of business efficiency.

This concern has also organized a waterwagon club and it has succeeded in enrolling thousands of its employees. A typical poster is as follows.

THE LAST MAN
HIRED;

THE FIRST MAN
FIRED;

THE MAN WHO
DRINKS!

And the Athol Machine Company heads one remarkable poster, "Rum Raises Hell!"

In the office of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church is a poster, mutilated by tacks and covered with machine grease, taken from the wall of the Gier Pressed Steel Company, Lansing, Mich. It is as follows:

YOU CAN'T DRINK AND MAKE GOOD

MODERN BUSINESS SETS PACE TOO FAST FOR DRINKING MAN'S MIND TO KEEP UP—HE IS NOT IN THE RUNNING

SCIENCE PROVES BY DELICATE INSTRUMENTS OF PRECISION THAT HE THINKS, SEES, HEARS, AND ACTS MORE SLOWLY THAN THE MAN WHO DOESN'T DRINK

NOTHING will destroy the usefulness of a strong

brain as quickly as alcohol—it is just as disastrous to man's delicate mental machinery as a handful of sand to the mechanism of a watch. A dollar watch will stand a great deal more sand than a hundred-dollar one. That will explain why some men can drink quantities of liquor and brag that it doesn't injure them—and it will explain why a few drinks are so injurious to another.

Bright business ideas, ambition, energy, and execution fade under the influence of alcohol like a dream, to be replaced by air castles, "large talk," laziness, sluggishness, and neglect.

These conditions are not only found in the drunkard who drinks all the liquor he can get, but are even more strongly marked in the steady three-or-four-drinks-a-day drunkard. He, of this latter class, lays great stress on the declaration that he is not a drunkard—yet his system and brain are fully as saturated with alcoholic poison as the other man's. One takes his poison quickly—the other slowly.

Slow Poisoning—Quick Poisoning—and physicians have always reckoned slow poisoning the surest.

How the Saloon Preys on Industry

That the saloon is a leech on business is well illustrated by the following "Want Ad" clipped from the Chicago *Tribune:*

SALOON—FOR SALE—GOOD CORNER, near factories; have other business; doing good business. Address W 304, Tribune.

The good effect of prohibition in industrial communities fully warrants the strenuous warfare of employers against liquor. Mr. Charles L. Huston, vice-president of the Lukens Iron and Coal Company of Pennsylvania, says there was a decrease of 54 per cent in the number of accidents the first six dry months in Coatesville compared with the corresponding months of the previous year when the town was wet. The decrease in applications for aid during the same period was 75 per cent, while the decrease in absence from work on Mondays or days following pay days was 80 per cent.

The medical directors of three great life insurance companies estimate that from 7 to 43 per cent of accidents are due, directly or indirectly, to alcohol. Seven per cent of the railroad accidents, 8 per cent of the street car accidents, 10 per cent of those caused by automobiles, 8 per cent of those due to vehicles and horses, 43 per cent of heat prostration and sunstroke, 7 per cent of machinery accidents, 8 per cent of the accidents in mines and quarries, 13 per cent of the drowning, and 10 per cent of the gunshot wounds are brought about, entirely or partially, by alcohol.

In view of these facts, it is no wonder that industrial prohibition spreads, that the Insurance Department of the State Industrial Accident Commission in Los Angeles has ruled that an employee injured after drinking is not entitled to compensation, and that the United States government found that 77 per cent of more than 7,000 employers discriminate against moderate drinkers.

A Notable Investigation

On September 20, 1915, the Board of Temperance published the result of a survey covering the iron, coal, and steel trades of Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. The result of that investigation was published as follows:

"The Illinois Steel Company located at Joliet, Ill., maintains a club house for the use of its men. During the winter months many bowling clubs are formed. Recently a member of one of these clubs secured a position in Pittsburgh. Before his departure his fellow members gave a banquet in his honor at one of the hotels with twenty-five guests, foremen, and men holding clerical positions with the Illinois Steel Company present. When these men went to the table there was a glass of cocktail at each plate. When they left the table there was still a glass of cocktail at each plate. Not one had been touched."

How Liquor Views Industrial Prohibition

"One of the most pregnant signs of the times is the steady and increasing tendency of big corporations to encroach on the personal liberties of workers," says *Mida's Criterion,* a standard liquor trade magazine. And the *Brewers' Journal* remarks: "There are even companies and individual employers who threaten to discharge employees for drinking alcohol at any time. They do not care if that is social and economic slavery. Their main object is to protect their pocketbooks."

Scope of This Investigation

The public press for the past year has said much in regard to this growing hostility to alcohol on the part of industry. In order to determine the extent of this feeling, and to throw a broad shaft of light on the attitude of all industry toward the movement for abstinence and prohibition, the Board of Temperance has conducted a careful investigation covering the iron and steel trades of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and West Virginia. Information was secured from 140 companies, many of which have more than one plant.

The Tendency of "Big Business"

This investigation reveals conclusively that the tendency of industrial corporations is to take every practicable measure to prevent drinking on duty or off. Almost without exception they testify that the abstainer is more efficient in his work and that he alone is considered when a place of responsibility is open. Many of these concerns are conducting extensive propagandas to induce their men to abstain at all times. The motto of the Illinois Steel Company is "Safety, Sobriety, Cleanliness," and that motto is typical.

Not so many years ago it was quite the custom for workmen to send boys out for beer during working hours. Of 120 concerns replying, only 6 say that they permit this at the present time.

(Here follow the names of 120 concerns, aggregating a billion dollars and more in capital.)

Absolute Prohibition Undertaken by Some

Ten concerns not only prohibit drinking during working hours, but absolutely prohibit it at any time. One hundred others, in giving information on this point, say that they do everything possible to prevent drinking by their employees out of hours, but that the practical difficulties prevent their announcing a blanket policy of prohibition. The ten concerns which have undertaken the Herculean task of preventing all drinking by their employees are:

(Here follow the names of ten great steel corporations.)

"Any attempt to interfere with the habits of the men outside of working hours would be resented by them, but we recognize that even the moderate use of liquor is hurtful, and we exert every moral influence to promote abstinence among our employees," says the Lockhart Iron & Steel Company of Pennsylvania. "It is impossible to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors by employees while they are off duty, but we use every means to discourage and prevent it," says the Jackson Iron & Steel Company of Ohio. The American Car Foundries Company of Pennsylvania dismisses men who go into saloons on the way to or from work, and the Lukens Iron & Steel Company of the same State suspends an employee one week for his first offense; for the second he is often discharged. The Lukens Company prohibits drinking both during working hours and out of working hours. These replies indicate the nature of many others.

No Progress for the "Moderate" Drinker

Eighty-three of the concerns queried discriminate against those who use alcoholic liquors in employing and advancing men. Even the most "moderate" use is fatal to a man's chance of advancement.

(Here follow the names of eighty-three concerns.)

A Scientific Interest Manifested

Sixty-three concerns have taken steps to determine the influence of the moderate use of liquor on working efficiency and reliability, and without exception they testify that it is bad. These are the concerns:

(Here follows a list of sixty-three steel companies.)

Some Constructive Policies Pursued

Some exceedingly interesting information was gathered as to the steps being taken by various establishments to promote abstinence among their employees. No less than sixty-three of these great industrial corporations are undertaking constructive abstinence work.

"The doctrine of heaven and hell has not made the appeal necessary to get results, but the doctrine of personal efficiency is doing and will do a great deal," writes the Union Steel Castings Company of Pennsylvania.

The American Manganese Steel Company of Chicago Heights, Ill., is one of the great industrial concerns of America. At this plant the men have not only been warned that total abstainers are given the preference in the matter of promotion, but they have also been given to understand that frequenting saloons or bringing liquor

into the plant means instant discharge. A club which furnishes clean amusements has been started. At this club liquor and gambling are absolutely prohibited. The company has installed a lunch room, providing soup and coffee inside of the plant at a nominal sum. This is intended as a substitute for the warm free lunch to be obtained at saloons. A saloon garnishment notice means the immediate discharge of the employee.

The Interstate Steel & Iron Company of East Chicago, Ind., has been conducting a bulletin board campaign and requiring instruction in the principles of abstinence thru the foremen. The company says: "We are succeeding famously. Most important is the fact that our men also see the good of it."

What the Illinois Steel Company Does

The Illinois Steel Company of Joliet, Ill., when running to its full capacity, employs 4,000 men. About three years ago this concern stopped men from going out of the gates during the noon hour without a special pass, because of the fact that there were saloons close to the main entrance of the plant. Realizing the gravity of the problem, the Illinois Steel Company instituted well-considered measures to promote the abstinence and efficiency of its men. This campaign was under the direction of Mr. H. B. Smith, inspector of safety and labor. When it started one of the saloons across the street from the plant used eight bartenders. At the present time it uses two. The employees were definitely requested to abstain from liquors on their way to work. Striking posters were prepared for the bulletin boards, and the *Mixer*, the plant's publication, contained temperance material in each issue. Mr. Smith himself holds frequent conferences with the foremen. Every opportunity is given to the men to procure milk and similar substitutes.

"When we employ a man," says Mr. Smith, "he is asked if he is in the habit of drinking alcoholic liquors. If he is, he is informed that he might as well not go to work, as he would be laid off sooner or later."

"Safety First" is the Battle Cry

The industrial abstinence propaganda has become closely allied with the "Safety First" campaign. The whole movement is conducted in the name of efficiency, and abstinence campaigns are managed in the great industrial plants of the country in an attitude of sympathetic cooperation with the men themselves.

Employers give detailed information as to the splendid effect of these abstinence campaigns upon the accident rate and the work output. Several of them announce that they are adopting more drastic rules because of new compensation laws which are going into effect, and many of them take pains to express their sympathy with prohibition laws as an effective aid to the promotion of abstinence.

Perhaps the most significant thing developed by the whole inquiry is the universal recognition of the fact that moderate drinking has a distinctly bad effect upon the efficiency and reliability of workingmen. There do not seem to be two opinions upon this point.

(Here follow various miscellaneous extracts from letters.)

In commenting upon this report the *Manufacturers' Record* said:

"This very remarkable survey of the work that the foremost iron and steel people of the United States are doing to lessen the drink evil is one of the most interesting reports ever issued in this country. The very magnitude of the interests represented and of the statements made by them makes it impossible for any business concern or any newspaper to ignore their views, entirely without regard to what employers and employees may have believed in the past as to this subject."

Industry Awaking in Europe

The movement, while strongest in America, is not entirely confined to this country. In Germany the Prussian-Hessian Railroad finds that its orders against the use of alcohol not only make the men more fit for service, but affairs move with greater certainty and more smoothly, as the employees show more consideration and willingness, cases of insubordination and disputes have become less frequent, and the number of cases of sickness resulting from the use of alcohol has diminished.

"Little by little," says the *Metal Arbeiter Zeitung* (*Metal Workers' Journal*), "business managers have come to see that a higher degree of efficiency can be sustained by the men when sober." Knowledge of the dangers of the use of alcohol is making constant headway, especially among the younger men. The railroads are not only requiring sobriety, but are making it easy for the employees to obtain nonalcoholic drinks by opening counters where tea, coffee, milk, mineral waters, and cheap but nourishing hot food can be obtained.

Premier Lloyd George of England has testified that prohibition in Russia increased labor efficiency 30 to 50 per cent, and Mr. J. E. Hurley, late general manager of the Santa Fe Railroad, showed the effect of prohibition in Kansas upon this problem in the following words:

"The railroad men of Kansas are, in my opinion, the best railroad men all around, in the United States for efficiency, on account of the absence of saloons in Kansas, owing to our State prohibition law. I make this statement unqualifiedly after thirty years of railroad experience."

Everywhere laboring men are showing a disposition to fall in with these efforts to promote their own good.

An interesting feature of the Pacific Coast crusade against the drinking of liquor by workingmen was the prohibition in Los Angeles of the cashing of pay checks in saloons.

Refs.—See Business and references.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, AND RECALL—The Initiative is defined as the giving of the people the right of proposing legislation to be acted upon; the Referendum as referring all legislation to the people for final rejection or acceptance. As generally advocated it requires that no law save a strictly defined class of urgent measures for the public peace, health, and safety, which usually must have a two-thirds majority to pass, shall go into effect without waiting a fixed time, say ninety days.

If during this time a part of the voters, say 10 per cent, sign a petition for a referendum on that law, it would not go into effect till the next regular election when the people vote on it; and if a majority vote NO it would be as though never enacted. A majority of one YES makes it a people's law.

Under the Initiative, if a certain percentage of the voters, say 10 per cent, sign a petition for a law and file it with the proper official, the law is published by the State as a campaign document, and is properly designated on the official ballot, so that the people can vote on it by YES or NO.

The Referendum measures are divided into Optional Referendum, referred on the basis of a petition for it, or Compulsory Referendum, where the law requires that legislation of that subject-matter be referred to the people with or without their petition.

The Initiative and the Referendum provided for what is known as direct legislation by the people rather than indirect legislation thru representatives, and in some States the people have taken over so much of the power of making and unmaking laws, electing and recalling officers, that the phrase "popular versus representative government" has come to be a standard of measurement.

In all this modern movement to put the power of government back in the hands of the people, Oregon has been a leader. She early instituted the Australian ballot, which assured honesty of elections. She adopted a registration law to guard the integrity of American privilege of participation in the government. She next annexed the direct primary, which even prevents a man running for office until the people have chosen him for their candidate, and makes the politicians a servant of the electorate rather than of any political boss or special interest.

The Initiative and Referendum then became the keystone of the arch of popular government, and the State publishes a State book of measures in which arguments on both sides of each proposition may be presented by the individual or committee responsible for bringing up the measure, or the one that would be affected should the measure pass. This book is mailed by the State to every registered voter and becomes the political Bible of the Oregonian; and though at one time this State voted on thirty-two measures at one election, the average man could discuss every one of them, giving the pros and cons of the arguments with the ease of a practiced lawyer.

Additional Measures

The next great forward step in restoring to the people the rights of governing themselves was the adoption of a Corrupt Practices act which prevents any abuse under the Initiative, the Referendum, the Direct Primary, or the Recall.

The Recall is a plan by which the people, having trusted any man with one of their offices, can, upon learning that he has been unfaithful in the discharge of duty, has been corrupt or drunk or treacherous or unmindful of the people, be removed by them as easily as he was elected by them; the theory being that any power that has the right to employ for its own service ought to have the right to discharge for a failure to render the service.

Those States that have adopted all this paraphernalia of popular government have been the first to adopt the commission plan for their cities with amazingly good results in almost every place. Under the old system, by which a city council of wardheelers, with no sense of responsibility to their own constituents, a system that became so corrupt that in a thousand cities the council was the open sore of the place, has been superseded by the Galveston plan of electing a mayor, who supervises the business and the executive work of the city, and placing a responsible head, not to represent each ward, but to represent the city as a whole in the management of a given department for which he is held responsible. This more nearly resembles the President's Cabinet than a general collective body of irresponsible politicians.

These reforms are essential to adapt a government to modern civilization, and should be adopted quickly by the States that our laws may conform to our present needs, as the bark of a growing tree expands with the swelling trunk. Any reform which brings the government nearer the heart of the people and enables the convictions of the people directly to bear upon legislation and law enforcement is not only good American doctrine but it is divine doctrine, for it is in harmony with Him who said, "Let us make man in our image, . . . and let them have dominion."

The sensitiveness which has been displayed in the mortal dread of what is known as the Recall applied to judges, has never in America experienced a single fact to justify it. There is no logical reason why the courts should not be within the power of the sovereign people as well as the executive and legislative departments. What is there about judges that makes them so sacred that the people who elect them and pay them and submit to their decisions should not discharge them if they betray the people's trust? Oregon has had this system for twelve years and has never proposed to use it upon one judge, but that does not prove that she does not need the system, for we might have it for a thousand years and never use it, but there are States that do not have it but need it all the time.

Most of the moral reforms that have been adopted, especially the prohibition of the liquor traffic, have come about, not thru legislative enactments, but thru the initiative of the people themselves, or by referendum to them. A list of the bad measures rejected by the people and another list of the good laws adopted since the people had the power to pass upon such things, would be the most powerful argument for this method of legislation. More beneficent laws were passed in Oregon in ten years of the people's reign than in the entire history of the State before.

Aristotle said that "Solon bestowed upon the people as much power as was indispensable—the power to elect their own magistrates and to hold them to accountability. If the people have less than this, they will not remain tranquil—they will be in slavery and become hostile to the constitution." Surely, the American people are entitled to and are capable of as much power as the Athenians of twenty-five hundred years ago! They should both elect and remove magistrates at will. C. T. W.

INJUNCTION LAWS—Injunction laws have been

found one of the most valuable agents for the suppression of the liquor traffic in prohibition territory. Under these laws courts can proceed against any place where liquors are sold as a common nuisance, enjoining it from further violation of the law. The injunction rests upon the law violator and upon the property as well, and continued violation brings severe penalties for contempt of court, the property suffering as well as the violator.

INSANITY—According to Dr. Rosanoff, of Clark University, 25 per cent of insanity is chargeable to the use of alcoholic liquors. Other students place it as high as 35 to 50 per cent.

Dr. F. W. Terflinger, medical superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, places the proportion of insanity due to the use of alcohol at 20 per cent, and Dr. William G. McAllister, superintendent of the Philadelphia Hospital known as Blakeley, asserts that 30 per cent of the inmates in the insane wards of the Philadelphia Municipal Hospital are insane because of drink. Practically all professional men agree that the percentage is large, but they differ as to its exact size. Surgeon E. A. Sweet, of the United States Public Health Service, puts it at 15, with a much larger percentage brought about indirectly by operation of the same cause.

Dr. Joseph Wigglesworth of England, testifying before the Interdepartmental Committee on Physical Deterioration, estimates the percentage of alcoholic insanity in that country as 29 per cent. But all of them agree that the brain damage done by alcohol is much greater than is indicated by the percentages named.

Dr. W. A. Evans, medical editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, says that there are not less than 250,000 insane people in the United States, and if we were to include all mental defectives the number would be 300,000. He also says that only a small portion of these (33,000) are segregated in institutions.

In nearly every State the expense of caring for the insane is mounting rapidly, due to a growing social conscience, but in view of the fact that such a small proportion of our mental defectives are now sheltered, the question of checking the increase of insanity is pressing. We are in great danger of not being able to stand the burden if it increases as rapidly as it has in the last ten years.

The effect of prohibition upon insanity statistics is made very apparent by the following tables which contrast three representative prohibition States with three of the "wettest" States:

Comparative Insanity Rate

Maine	169	Pennsylvania	196
Kansas	172	Montana	185
North Dakota	108	Nevada	283

A comparison between the representative prohibition States we have selected and their respective geographical divisions, as well as a comparison with the United States as a whole, also shows to the great advantage of the prohibition policy. In the table below we give the insane in hospitals in the United States as a whole, in New England, in Maine, and in the other New England States:

Comparing Eastern States and Maine

United States	204
Maine	169
Vermont	278
Rhode Island	229
New England	298
New Hampshire	211
Massachusetts	344
Connecticut	321

And the following comparison shows how North Dakota and Kansas stand in their section:

Comparing Kansas, North Dakota, and West

West North Central Division	194
Iowa	241
North Dakota	108
Nebraska	166
Minnesota	228
Missouri	187
South Dakota	148
Kansas	172

A comparison is also available between certain insane hospitals of Eastern States and insane institutions in prohibition States. The average percentage of insanity due to alcohol in Manhattan Hospital, New York; Stockton Hospital, California; Farnhurst Hospital, Delaware; Northern Hospital, Wisconsin; Mendota Hospital, Wisconsin; State Hospital, Nevada; Springfield Hospital, Maryland; Worcester Hospital, Massachusetts; Tewksbury Hospital, Massachusetts; Bridgewater Hospital, Massachusetts; Taunton Hospital, Massachusetts; Overbrook Hospital, New Jersey; and Norwich Hospital, Connecticut, was *26.9 per cent*, but the average in the following hospitals in prohibition States: Eastern Maine Hospital, Maine; State Hospital, Maine; Osawatomie Hospital, Kansas; Topeka Hospital, Kansas; State Hospital, Kansas; Eastern Mississippi Hospital, Mississippi; Morganton Hospital, North Carolina, was a little less than *6 per cent.*

The limitations of this book prevent us from giving space to voluminous studies by experts. In brief, this mass of information reveals that from 25 to 50 per cent of insanity is caused by drink, and the discrepancy between alcohol-caused insanity in prohibition States and in license States is about one to five.

Dr. L. V. Guthrie, superintendent of the State Hospital at Huntington, W. Va., says: "Since the prohibition laws have become effective in West Virginia, there has been a decrease of 75 per cent in the number of cases of alcoholic insanity coming under my observation."

At the annual meeting of the neurologists and alienists of America held in Chicago July, 1914, the following resolution was presented by the committee on Alcoholism and adopted:

RESOLVED, THAT ORGANIZED MEDICINE SHOULD INITIATE AND CARRY ON A SYSTEMATIC, PERSISTENT PROPAGANDA FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC REGARDING THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL; AND BE IT FURTHER

RESOLVED, THAT THE MEDICAL PROFESSION SHOULD TAKE THE LEAD IN SECURING ADE-

QUATE LEGISLATION TO THE ENDS HEREIN SPECIFIED.

See Brain and references.

INSURANCE—See Mortality from Alcohol.

INTERCOLLEGIATE PROHIBITION ASSOCIATION—See Colleges.

INTERNAL REVENUE—The term applied to revenue other than that derived from tariffs.

Refs.—See Federal Government; History of the Temperance Reform; and Revenue.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ALCOHOLISM—This congress, which held its latest session in Milan, Italy, was to have met in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1916, but the war prevented. The United States government has made an appropriation of $40,000, which was maintained by an additional appropriation, for the entertainment of delegates and has regularly sent delegates to the congress when held in other countries. Men from forty countries will probably be in attendance when the next congress is held. The International Prohibition Confederation usually holds its meetings in connection with the Congress on Alcoholism.

INTERSTATE TRAFFIC—Under the United States constitution all traffic between the States is under federal control. Consequently, interstate commerce of liquor cannot be prohibited by any State, excepting under the provisions of the Webb-Kenyon Bill.

Refs.—See Webb-Kenyon Law; and Courts.

INTOXICANTS—See Alcoholic Beverages.

IOWA—In February, 1915, the Legislature repealed the Mulct law, causing prohibition to go into effect January 1, 1916. A constitutional amendment for prohibition was also submitted by this Legislature, and as required by law, was submitted a second time by the Legislature of 1917. The good effects of prohibition in Iowa have been most noticeable. The Des Moines *Capital* sums up the results in that State as follows:

"Intoxication has decreased approximately 40 per cent in the city of Des Moines since the saloons were closed, according to Police Court records.

"The total arrests during the 12 dry months is about 20 per cent smaller than that for the last 12 months during which the saloons were open.

"Five hundred and nineteen boot-leggers were apprehended during the first dry year which ended last night.

"During the period from February 15, 1914, to February 15, 1915, when the saloons were open, the local police placed under arrest for intoxication 4,434 persons.

"During the period from February 15, 1915, to February 15, 1916, the first dry year in Des Moines in a generation, there were 2,287 persons arrested for intoxication.

"The total arrests for the last wet 12 months was 11,166. The arrests for the first 12 months that the city was dry totaled 9,221.

"The arrests for intoxication last month were 215 under the total for January a year ago, the month prior to that in which the saloons were closed.

"Fines collected in Police Court for all offenses totaled during the dry period much more than those assessed for the last 12 months of the saloon era. During the last saloonless year there was paid into the city treasury $20,728.03. During the 12 months preceding the court collected $12,406.72. Fewer fines were suspended and assessments for law violation have been stiffer since the saloons went. The rule has been to make the guilty pay before they were released.

"Crime in Polk County has decreased 50 per cent since Des Moines went dry as shown by the Grand Jury record.

"Three hundred and ten indictments, irrespective of liquor true bills, were returned in 1914. This figure was cut exactly in two in 1915. The complete figures:

"1914—Indictments of all kinds, 378; liquor indictments, 68; cases considered, 622.

"1915—Indictments of all kinds, 285; liquor indictments, 130; cases considered, 602.

"1914 the Grand Jury examined 2,154 witnesses. The ranks of this small army were thinned appreciably in 1915, as only 1,366 persons were called upon to testify —a difference of 788.

"The decrease in the number of witnesses enables the county to save $1,453.70 in fees. The sum of $3,151 was paid to witnesses in 1914 as compared with $1,697,30 during the following 12 months.

"Incidentally the arid wave enabled Polk County to lop off a $19,000 expenditure for court maintenance and State institutions.

"Forty-eight inebriates were sent to Knoxville for treatment during the period from February 15, 1914, to February 15, 1915, as compared with 27 for the subsequent 12 months. One hundred and forty-four inebriate complaints were filed during the first period; 106 during the second. Sixty men were committed to Knoxville during the first period as compared with 29 during the latter period.

"With the saloons out of commission the insanity commission also got a rest. One hundred and two persons were given hearings during the first period; 90 during the period from February, 1915, to February, 1916."

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

IRELAND—See Great Britain; also Catch-My-Pal Movement.

ITALY—"The opinion as to the great danger in which Italy stands from alcoholism is practically unanimous," declares Dr. Amaldi, the Florentine alienist. This does not seem to indicate that wine has "solved the problem" there.

Until the last few years wine-drinking in Italy was practically universal, but a few years ago the government sent a circular to the various prefects of the provinces, asking their cooperation in combating the evil, and since that time conditions have bettered somewhat.

Of 23,292 admissions of men into 49 lunatic asylums during the years 1905-1907 there was a percentage of 14.2 of alcoholic psychoses. In 26 of these asylums the proportion of cases due exclusively and partially to the hereditary alcohol habit is given as 28.3 per cent.

Said the *Lancet*, the leading British medical journal, for

September, 1910: "Drunkenness in Italy has become common enough to lose much of the disgrace attached to it." Between 1887 and 1908, while the number of deaths in Italy declined by more than 100,000, the number of deaths from alcoholism doubled.

Refs.—See Light Drinks and references.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS—Mr. Jefferson was one of the most radical temperance men of his day. He realized to the full the evil of whisky which he asserted "kills one third of our citizens and ruins their families," and while he advocated beer and wine as a substitute, he did so under conditions which had not as yet brought about the realization of the truth in regard to these beverages. No one living in that day opposed them.

As for whisky, he advocated taxing it out of existence, and was the first one to secure the passage of a national prohibitory law, which in that case applied to the Indians.

Refs.—See Fathers, The Early.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY—The liquor interests frequently make use of comparisons between prohibition States and selected license States which seem to indicate that there is more juvenile delinquency in the prohibition territory. It should be borne in mind that juvenile delinquency laws vary greatly in the different States, especially in their history, standards of commitment, administration, etc.

For instance, Maine had, on January 1, 1910, 343 juvenile delinquents. During 1910 75 were discharged or paroled, a percentage of 21. Pennsylvania had, on January 1, 1910, 2,138 juvenile delinquents, and during 1910, 1,019 of them were discharged or paroled, a percentage of 50. It is obvious that such a difference in the methods of paroling and discharging delinquents makes it impossible to compare these two States and arrive at any correct conclusions.

Frequently the liquor publicity organizations compare Kansas or Maine with some other single State, when practically any other State selected in their respective territories would show the prohibition States to an advantage. They compare Maine and Kansas with Nebraska and Minnesota, but avoid comparing them with Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, and other States.

A number of States have no juvenile deliquency system at all, and in some it has hardly developed. The following table has been compiled by Mr. William P. F. Ferguson:

New England and Maine Delinquency

States	Rate per 100,000
New England	50
Maine	46
New Hampshire	46
Vermont	48
Massachusetts	44
Rhode Island	66
Connecticut	62

It is observable from this table that Maine, altho under poor law enforcement, had a rate lower than the States in its section, and as low as any other State in the group, save one.

If we take the West North Central Division, we find several interesting things in the following table:

Kansas, North Dakota, and the West North Central

States	Rate per 100,000
West North Central	22
Minnesota	18
Iowa	25
Missouri	28
North Dakota	9
South Dakota	15
Nebraska	11
Kansas	25

North Dakota, a prohibition State, has the lowest rate in this group, and Kansas has a rate next to the highest. This is a striking illustration of the difficulty of getting any "lesson" from such comparisons in the consideration of juvenile delinquency. The seeming inconsistency is accounted for by the different age of the juvenile delinquency systems of the States in this group, the varying percentage of discharges and paroles, etc.

Judge Fred H. Taft, of the Los Angeles Juvenile Court, says: "Eliminate liquor, and at a single stroke you relieve the Juvenile Court of more than 50 per cent of its business. Directly or indirectly, more than one half of the cases of juvenile delinquency in this country can be traced to the use of intoxicating liquors. There is no other influence for evil, as demonstrated in the treatment of juvenile delinquents, that compares with that of the liquor traffic."

Refs.—See Child Welfare.

KANSAS—A prohibition law was approved by a majority of 7,837 on May 1, 1880. It excepted liquor for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes, but drug stores abused the medicinal exception, and this was wiped out. For the past fifteen years all parties have stood for prohibition. In 1914, an Independent re-submission candidate was beaten by ten to one in a vote of more than 480,000.

Early in 1917 the Legislature passed a bonedry law, prohibiting the importation or even the possession of liquors, by a vote of 37 to 1 in the Senate and 103 to 7 in the House.

The results are seen in prosperity, reduced insanity, crime, poverty, and disease. The approval of the law by the State is almost unanimous.

The brewers attempt to attack Kansas by false statements and statements, which, tho not false, are totally misleading. For instance, they say that the United States government discontinued 76 post offices in Kansas during one year, but do not say that these post offices were discontinued because of the perfection of the rural free delivery service. In that same year 1,210 post offices were discontinued in the country at large. They point to a high rate of death from homicide in Kansas, but derive their figures from only a few cities, altho implying that they are State figures. Dr. S. J. Crumbine, of the Kansas Board of Health, says: "The death rate in Kansas per 100,000 population is less than in the registration area for every reportable cause of death."

The following table shows the death rate from certain diseases in the United States registration area, according to the Census Bureau's report for 1913, and in Kansas, ac-

cording to the figures of the State Health Department for 1915:

	Rate per 100,000 Registration Area	Kan.
Tuberculosis (all forms)	147.6	61.8
Organic Heart Disease	138.6	81.0
Diabetes	15.3	12.9
Pneumonia (all forms)	134.4	85.5
Brights Disease	102.9	64.5

The place of the State in the crime and insanity records of the country is handled more fully under those subjects. For the United States as a whole, alcoholic insanity averages 10.1 per cent of all insanity; the average in Kansas is only 1.7 per cent, according to Dr. Philip Newcomb, of the State Hospital for the Insane at Osawatomie, Kansas.

Another favorite method of assailing the State is to say that it has a higher rate of crime, insanity, or whatever the matter may be, than a certain number of other States. Such a statement is, of course, meaningless, as it does not attempt to find a common basis of comparison nor to point out the significance of States which do not show so well as Kansas.

Still more common, perhaps, is the use of false figures in comparing Kansas with some specific State. Before Nebraska voted for prohibition, that State was usually selected for these comparisons. A true comparison made before Nebraska voted for prohibition is as follows:

	Nebraska	Kansas
Population	1,192,214	1,690,949
Increase in population, 1890–1910	12.2%	18.4%
Per cent increase in paupers, 1890–1910	68. %	4.8%
Paupers, per 100,000 population, 1910	92.3%	24.9%
Feeble-minded, per 100,000 population	403	348
Insane (Abs. 1914, pg. 59)	166.9	172.2
Increase in School District debts, 1902–1913	62. %	42.3%
Commitments to county jails and workhouses, 1910	2,599	1,282
Commitments to municipal jails and workhouses	2,960	1,604
Commitment to both, per 100,000 population	466	177
Commitments to prison, 1910	482	200
Pool tables	4,368	3,092
Tax rate actual value	$1.56	$1.20
Savings bank deposits, average	155.32	231.09
Paid liquor revenue to United States	1,973,030.34	10,021.28
Indebtedness of towns per capita	64.10	49.36
Government cost of counties per capita	5.32	3.98
Governmental cost of incorporated places over 2,500 population	1.26	86

A Senatorial Break

Still another method of attacking Kansas is typified by Senator Martine, of New Jersey. Speaking in the Senate, he said that during one month there were imported into the city of Topeka "90,062 gallons of whisky, to say nothing of beer." The figures were correct, altho they were not gallons but quarts, and not whisky alone, but whisky, beer, wine, and all kinds of alcoholic liquors. The importations of that month were greatly in excess of normal. When Senator Charles Curtis wired to the county clerk to verify these figures, he received a reply in which the county clerk gave figures for September, 1916, as follows:

Have to-night made compilation of receipts according to reports of all express and railroad companies for September complete. The 2,823 shipments totaled 29,079 gallons, of which 26,404 were beer and

the balance other liquors, as whisky, wine, and alcohol, an average of 1.6 gallons per inhabitant. I have written 100 letters denying this same story and proving the records.

O. K. SWAYZE, County Clerk.

The Methodist Board of Temperance made an investigation several years ago covering typical communities in the entire State which showed the per capita consumption of liquors in Kansas to be 3.67 gallons annually. Professor F. M. Blackmar, of the State University at Lawrence, gives the following testimony on liquor consumption in that state:

Lawrence, Kan., December 20, 1916.

Senator Charles Curtis,
Washington, D. C.:

As assistant attorney-general, made careful investigation of liquor shipments into every county Kansas during year 1914. Average per capita shipment of all kinds of liquor, including alcohol, was 2.47 gallons. Allowing for consumption not recorded in shipments, the annual consumption did not exceed 3 gallons per capita. In same year average per capita consumption in United States was 22.5 gallons. In their vilification of Kansas, liquor advocates seem to have lost all standards of truth and honesty.

F. M. BLACKMAR.

But suppose we dismiss tiresome figures and call the people of Kansas as witnesses. No fair-minded man can question their testimony.

Call the Witnesses

If anyone should know, they should know, for they live with it and under it:

The governor of Kansas says prohibition is a great success.

Every State official who has spoken out says prohibition succeeds.

More than 700 editors and newspaper men of Kansas, in State convention, unanimously indorsed prohibition.

Every political party in Kansas favors the prohibition law.

No minister has ever opened his mouth in favor of return to license; neither has any school teacher.

The president of Kansas Retailers' says prohibition pays.

The president of the State Bankers' Association believes that prohibition is a tremendous asset to Kansas.

One hundred and sixty-six bankers have filed their testimony in favor of the law with the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and only six could be found in all the State who doubted the wisdom of this legislation.

The president of the Kansas Medical Society believes in prohibition.

The president of the Commercial Clubs of Kansas has said that prohibition has added real value to every acre of Kansas land.

The Supreme Court has testified in the following strong language to the benefits of the prohibition law:

"The prohibitory law is well enforced thruout the State. It is as generally well enforced as any other criminal law. The enforcement of the law distinctly promotes social welfare and reduces to a minimum economic waste consequent upon the liquor traffic and allied evils. The saloon keeper and his comrades have been excluded from effective participation in the politics of the State."

And to completely settle the question for all time the

Legislature of Kansas, not by a majority, but *unanimously*, passed the following concurrent resolution:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 33, by Senator Kinkel—Concerning the Welfare of Kansas Under Prohibition.

Whereas, The liquor interests thruout the country, and those allied with them in their nefarious business, are publishing abroad in form of paid advertising in the newspapers, certain false and defamatory statements to the effect that prohibition in Kansas has caused increase in crime, death rate, homicide, suicides, divorces, and juvenile delinquents; and,

Whereas, The saloon trust is making use of juggled statistics, falsehoods manufactured by criminal interests, allied to the alcohol venders and derogatory statements made by a few unreliable and irresponsible citizens of Kansas, all with the intention of creating prejudice in the minds of the legislators of other States, and thus influencing proposed anti-liquor legislation; and,

Whereas, There is a lobby, the members of which profess to be Kansas men, operating in the Legislature of the State of Utah, and alleging that evil follows in the train of prohibition, and that the enforcement of the prohibitory law in Kansas has resulted in multiplying crime, and deteriorating all the mental and moral faculties of the people of Kansas; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That all such charges are libelous and false, and do but represent the sentiments of men who, when this State exiled the saloon, were compelled to leave Kansas for her good.

Resolved, That the reverse of these statements is true; that the State of Kansas is cleaner, better, more advanced in mental culture, and stronger in moral fiber and conviction; that her homes are happier and more comfortable, her children better educated than ever before in her history; that crime is less prevalent and poverty less general; and that all this is due largely to the fact that the saloon is such an outlaw that none of her school children have ever seen a saloon, and are unacquainted with the appearance of a saloon keeper; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as representatives of the people of Kansas, hereby declare our allegiance to the cause of temperance, sobriety, and right living, as exemplified by the ultimate result of constitutional prohibition, and its enforcement in our midst, and that we are opposed to any return to the domination of intoxicating liquors, and that no proposition looking to a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, and that no law which has for its object the reestablishment of places for the sale of liquor anywhere in Kansas will be given serious consideration, either by the Legislature or by any of its committees.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the journals of the House and Senate, and that the chief clerk of the House and the secretary of the Senate are directed to send certified copies of this resolution to all States of the Union which now have Legislatures convened and in session for the enactment of laws.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

KENTUCKY—Of the 120 counties, 106 are dry. Seven of the wet counties have saloons in but one place, and three others have saloons in but two places. A State prohibition law for Kentucky is very probable in the near future.

Kentucky is the leading producer of fine whiskies, but yields first place in the size of output to Illinois.

KNIGHTS OF TEMPERANCE—This is a juvenile temperance society organized in 1885 and is one branch of the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church Temperance Society. It is designed for boys and young men from fourteen to twenty-one years of age. Every company has a captain and nine other officers. Every boy joining the organization has to subscribe to its pledge.

KORAN—The drinking of wine is forbidden in the Koran in more places than one. Because of this, liquor advocates often point to Turkey as a prohibition nation. But some of the same passages of the Koran in which Mohammed denounces the drinking of wine also carry a

denunciation of gambling, and it would be just as fair to assert that the backward civilization of Mohammedan countries is the result of the prohibition of gambling as to say that it is because of the prohibition of wine. There is no just comparison between a religious injunction of Mohammed and a political policy. The one is merely a good feature of an abominable religion, a religion that obtains among a half-civilized people, but the other is an intelligent proposal to apply to a recognized evil a principle of law of acknowledged validity.

It is not correct, however, to say, as the liquor propagandists do, that Turkey is a featureless nation. Turkey's diplomacy, by which the "sick man of Europe" has maintained his place in Europe for centuries, has been marvelous. The physical hardihood of her people and their prowess in battle rank them with the world's best soldiers. Some of the military feats of the Turks against the Russians rank with the achievements of the strategists of any other country, and the early history of their soldiery is too well known to need comment.

They have produced such scholars as Hilali, Baki, Mihri, Nali, Raghib, and Naima.

However, if we are to judge prohibition by its effect upon the Mohammedans, we should consider the Saracens at the time when they were truly obedient to the prohibition command of their great leader. Then they swept thru Europe like a besom of destruction and carried the Crescent to the Upper Danube. The world had up to that time never seen horsemen so wiry and tireless, so fearless and fierce, so all-consuming in their energy.

LABOR—Every workingman carries on his back a nonproducer. The laborer who pays his bills is charged a higher price to cover the loss the storekeeper sustains by failure of the drinking man to pay what he owes. When crime is committed or a family impoverished by the drink-debauchery of its natural support, the cost appears on the tax bill of the man who labors.

Jobs are made by the consumption of products, and if money is not spent for booze, it will be spent for other things which must be produced by labor. It is true that some men will lose their jobs if prohibition becomes law thruout the nation, but the number of these men is much less than is popularly supposed.

The producers of foundry and machine shop products alone number more than twelve times as many as the producers of all malt and distilled liquors. And it must be remembered that tens of thousands of working men each year lose their jobs because of the saloon. The saloon-insane, the saloon-sick, the saloon loafers, the saloon criminals have all lost their jobs because we did not have prohibition, and, what is worse, their jobs are not only lost but they themselves are unfit for any other positions.

The custom of drinking which the saloon creates and perpetuates does more than any other single thing to reduce wages. Two men are employed in the same shop; one drinks and is worth two dollars a day; the other does not drink and is worth three dollars; the employer pays them both two and a half. And the drinker does nothing to improve his conditions of labor and of life. Mr. Philip Snowden, the labor leader of England, says:

"It is the sober, intelligent workmen who fight for bet-

ter conditions. It is they who are the best supporters of the staple industries of the country. It is they who give their children a better start in life. It is they who are self-respecting and self-confident. When a drinker becomes an abstainer he does not lower his expenditure, but he increases it. The drinker is satisfied with a miserable existence; the sober workman is always striving to raise his conditions of life.

"The sober workmen are the ones who realize that if the same amount of money now spent for intoxicating liquor were spent for bread and clothing, it would employ eight times as many workers, who would receive five and one half times as much wages, besides requiring five times as much raw materials."

A million dollars invested in lumber and its manufactures employs 579 men; invested in textiles and its products, it employs 578 men; in leather and its products, 469 men; in paper and printing, 367 men; in iron and steel, 284 men; in the liquor traffic 77 men. And while the average employment in the dullest month of the year, for all industries, is 88.6 per cent of the employment for the busiest month, the liquor traffic's percentage ranges from 36.6 for vinous liquors to 87.9 for malt liquors.

The Labor Is Needed

The men who would be put out of employment by prohibition include not only brewers, distillers, and saloon keepers, but bookkeepers, cashiers, clerks, stenographers, bottlers, engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, electricians, machinists, painters, plumbers, and firemen. If, as a consequence of their spending less for the drink, the American people spent much more for food, clothing, and legitimate luxuries, would not these people be immediately employed at higher wages in the production of useful commodities?

The size of the retail liquor bill of the country is about $2,500,000,000 annually, and this exceeds by $500,000,000 the total earnings of American trade unionists. In other words, the American people are supporting an army of idleness and vice just as generously as they are supporting the great trade union army of industry and production.

Mr. Irving Fisher, professor of political economy of Yale University, says:

"Economically the workmen lose immensely more than they gain by the existence of the liquor industry. The fallacy of the workmen in this, as in many other fields, is what we call in economics the 'make-work' fallacy.

"The 'make-work' fallacy arises in this case from the fact that it seems to the workman, if the alcohol business continues, so many jobs will thereby be kept in existence—that is, that so many jobs will be 'made'—whereas if this business is prohibited so many jobs will cease to be. But the workman does not stop to remember that the money now spent for alcohol would, if the business were prohibited, be spent for something else, and that whatever that something else was must also be produced, and must therefore employ labor.

"The workman would not only not be injured by prohibition, but he would be benefited by the wiping away of all the liquor industries. He would be benefited:

"First, by saving him from the physiological poison of

alcohol, thus increasing his working (and therefore producing or earning) capacity.

"Second, it would lengthen life and increase the working period of life for workmen.

"Third, it would save for productive and useful ends the vast amount of grain and grapes which are now worse than wasted. Whatever is saved to society as a whole is saved to labor as well.

"Fourth, it would enable the workmen now engaged in these lines to turn their attention to producing in other more useful and more beneficial directions.

"Even the dislocation which would be caused by sweeping away the production of alcohol is, I believe, much less than workingmen imagine, for many of the industries associated with the production of alcohol could be continued without much jar by adapting them to somewhat related lines."

The truth of this has been proved by actual experience. For instance, in Scranton, Pa., with 9 per cent of the capital invested in breweries, the average wage was $400; in Allentown, with 8 per cent in the breweries, the average wage was $440; in Reading, with 6 per cent invested in breweries, the average wage was $456; in Johnstown, with 3 per cent invested, the average wage was $596; in New Castle, with one fiftieth of 1 per cent invested in breweries, the average wage was $725.

The average wage in all no-license cities of Massachusetts, according to the United States census report for 1909, was $543.75, and the average wage in all license cities was $486.66.

In the prohibition State of Washington, organized labor, once bitterly opposed to prohibition, is now enthusiastic for it.

Unions Prosper

Washington Unionism is to-day in a more flourishing condition than ever before, leaders assert.

Seattle's organized labor membership exceeds that of wet 1915, despite the loss of several hundred brewery and saloon employees.

So testified James Duncan, secretary of the Central Labor Council.

Predictions Unjustified

"Results during eight months of prohibition," said Secretary James Duncan, of the Labor Council, "show how unjustified were the dire predictions of the brewery interests. Instead of 8,000 union men being thrown out of jobs in the State, as was prophesied, hardly 2,500 were affected.

"Failure of these predicted woes to materialize, added to the fact that liquor interests here have openly opposed the eight-hour cause and other economic and humanitarian progress, has turned many former Wets among trade unionists to dry ranks."

Organized labor, tho formally neutral in the fight that resulted in the State-wide prohibition last January, gave considerable support to the liquor men in the interests of brewery workers and other fellow unionists who would be adversely affected.

The same support for the same cause has usually been enlisted by the Wets from organized labor and socialists everywhere.

Booze Harms Labor

"But we have been learning here," resumed Duncan, "that we were doing labor vastly more harm by helping perpetuate an industry that has combated our progress than by abolishing it at the sacrifice of a few hundred brewery employees."

"Socialists of Seattle and the State," added C. H. McGill, a well-known leader, "are to-day dry on general economic grounds."

The case of the longshoremen affords an interesting commentary. Always frankly wet in their sympathies, these men have decisively switched.

Meetings Improve

"Big improvement in local union meetings since the State went dry," is the report of the longshoremen's delegate committee. And that seems to be the general verdict of labor thruout the dry State of Washington to-day. Gains made by labor in Seattle under prohibition are enumerated as follows:

Total union membership in Seattle to-day greater than in wet 1915, despite losses of brewery and saloon workers, according to Labor Council records.

Dues more promptly paid and organization work flourishing.

"Failure of predicted woes to materialize turns many former wet to dry advocates," assert labor leaders.

Waitresses Employed

Waitresses increased as much as waiters fell off in number employed.

Garment workers increased over 30 per cent, showing growth of union label demand.

Fifty per cent decrease in crime prosecutions over 1915 lowers pro rata of court costs among laboring classes.

Refs.—See Unions.

LAW—Human laws are intended to be applications of the laws of nature to protect natural rights. And as Blackstone says, "A law that contravenes a law of God or a law of nature is no law at all." The Jewish and Christian Scriptures claim to be expressions of the laws of nature and the will of God; and, if it could be demonstrated that in any material fact they contravene or run counter to nature (which is the certain expression of the will of God), their teaching to that extent would be worthless.

The object of human law is not to enact the laws of nature, but to enforce them by putting a penalty to their violation. But their execution is beyond the reach of all created intelligence. All violations of natural laws depend upon two causes—ignorance or *inability*. The first does not necessarily involve moral turpitude, tho it finds no excuse in the realm of nature. The second is the result of abuse that produced the inability. With the abuse human law has nothing to do. Nature demands the use of every faculty, settles her own accounts, and never pardons a delinquent. Her jurisdiction extends only to the realm of justice, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"; and while "eye" and "tooth" by abuse lose ability to perform their functions, they cannot escape the

demands of nature nor the consequences of their inability to perform such natural functions.

The people of a Western city were recently excited by the discovery of a living newly born infant on a pile of city rubbish, cut and bruised by being cast away. A charitable mother of natural instincts resuscitated and gave it a mother's care. The difference between these two mothers was not that nature had denied the one the natural instincts of a mother and bestowed them upon the other. Even admitting a difference by heredity, that difference can never be traced to a gift of nature, for nature in a purely natural state never makes such distinctions. No gorilla in the jungles of Africa or grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains would cast off or refuse protection to an offspring, but would defend it at the peril of her own existence.

When the infant above was discovered, the offending mother was sought for to be punished, but, to the astonishment of some of the wise jurists, no law could be found in statutes of our State to meet the case; and it is both interesting and instructive to learn that no human legislator ever attempted to legislate on this subject. To command a mother to protect her offspring is a law which finite beings can neither make nor enforce. In vain do we seek to find such a law in the records of antiquity. Neither Solon, Lycurgus, nor Justin has jurisdiction here. None but the Creator can enact such a law, for the simple reason that no other has power to enforce it. No law but that of love can reach this point; and this can never be produced by statutes, pains, and penalties. No law can compel a mother to take care of her offspring. Compulsion finds no place in moral actions.

When a mother refuses, who can compel and in what way? God himself would be impotent, as he has but one remedy—to change her nature; and this only by her own consent and cooperation; for "a good tree bringeth not forth corrupt fruit; neither doth a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit." Where is the remedy? Certainly not in law. If every human mother would refuse to own and care for her offspring, where would be the difficulty and what the remedy? The difficulty would be in the corruption or loss of natural instinct; and the only remedy is its restoration. It seems startling that the perpetuity of the human race should hang on such a seemingly slender thread as maternal instinct, but no more so than that the whole material fabric of nature should hang on an invisible and incomprehensible force we call gravity. Gravity unifies and upholds the material universe. Love does the same in the moral realm, while faith prompts the obedience of all moral beings. Human authority may prevent an immoral act; but neither human nor divine authority can ever compel an unwilling moral action. When creative energy had been expended in the formation of the planetary system, had these planets been given volition and free will by a decree of the Creator, their motions and harmony would be no longer under his control. If in the exercise of their freedom they would refuse obedience, but one remedy would be left—their destruction.

Law and Its Penalty

If we look for the ultimate source of all progress,

we find it in the words, "law and its penalty." Law to the obedient means protection. Penalty to the disobedient begets fear. To all inferior creatures the fear of penalty is the sum total of their wisdom. To man, an intelligent creature, "the fear of the Lord (lawmaker) is the beginning of wisdom." Fear to the whole animal world is the means of protection and progress. "Law is a rule of action," says Blackstone. This he took from the Hebrew idea of law answering to a line or straight edge (Hebrew, *Torak*). To verify this see examples of law in the New Testament. In Paul's controversy with the Jews they contended that law was a rule of justification. Paul contended that the law condemned us. See his analogy: "If there had been a law given which could have given life, verily righteousness should have been by the law." So if there had been a line that could make the crooked straight, straightness had been by the line. "The law maketh nothing perfect." The line maketh nothing straight.

But says the psalmist, "The law of the Lord is perfect, the line of the Lord is straight." Paul says, "The law is our Schoolmaster (Pedagog) to bring us to Christ." The law put upon a bad man's character shows his departure from truth and right. The line put upon a stick of timber shows its bumps. To frame a building by a crooked square would destroy the material. To govern mankind by bad or false laws will destroy families or nations. A law that is not founded in the law of nature is not law (Blackstone). A falsehood has no absolute existence and as such must perish. A counterfeit is only a false representation, has no entity. A picture is only the shadow of a substance; a hypocrite is only the false reflection of a true character. A law reflecting false principles manufactures predatory individuals and nations. Law without a penalty is a misnomer; remove penalty from law and it becomes only advice. The whole universe is under the "reign of law," and there is but one law, the law of nature (Blackstone); and all just human laws are only true reflections from it; and all unjust laws are not "bad laws," but are "not laws" (Blackstone); they are only false reflections. No man is bound by the law of God or man that violates a law of nature. "Children," says the apostle, "obey your parents in the Lord"; but a parental command is not obligatory on a child when it requires a violation of the law of God.

Law the Educator

Law is the only educator in the universe. The penalty affixed to and administered by the laws of nature regulates the actions of all creatures below man in the animal kingdom, and keeps every creature in the place nature assigned it. One step taken out of its natural sphere is met by the penalty of violated law, and it either dies or returns to its obedience.

"Said a downy young duck to a fluffy young chick,
'Come down to the water and swim;
By the best kind of luck the right path I can pick,
And the horse trough is full to the brim.'
The chick saw him dive and come up still alive,
And, full of ambition and pride,
At the slip of his toe, he felt himself go,
And fell into the water and died."

Had that young "chick" made his escape from that "horse trough," never again would it have gone into water. A dog will never be caught in the same trap the second time, but a man may get drunk, and in that helpless condition get his ears, toes, and fingers frozen off, or meet with any other calamity, and instead of learning an effectual lesson (as in the case of all inferior creatures) he repeats the act, as we see by actual observation; and every time the act is repeated, with less resistance, until nothing remains but appetite; and this in Scripture is called "fixedness" (see Luke 16. 26), and "an eternal sin" (Revised Version, Mark 3. 29), described in one word, "Lost." Separated from everything but himself, no regard for anything but himself, out of harmony with himself, and no resources to draw upon but himself, and all knowledge of his natural relations forever lost. This is a finished character produced by disobedience to law and "sin is the transgression of the law" (1 John 3. 4), and "sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death" (James 1. 15).

On this passage Dr. McKnight says: "The Soul, which the Greek philosophers considered as the seat of the appetites and passions, is called by Philo *to thalm,* the female part of our nature, and the spirit *to aggen,* the male part. In allusion to that notion James represents men's lusts as an harlot who entices their understanding and will into its impure embraces, and from that conjunction conceives Sin, and Sin being brought forth, it immediately acts and is nourished by frequent repetition till at length it gains much strength, so that in its turn it begets death, which destroys the sinner. This is the true genealogy of sin and death. Lust is the mother of sin, and sin the mother of death, and the Sinner the parent of both."

This idea is as old as Job 28. 22. In speaking of heavenly wisdom he says, "Destruction and death [abaddon vamaveth —literally, 'the devil and his offspring death'] say, We have heard the fame thereof with our ears." Here Christ is represented as wisdom (chochmoh) and the "life" and offspring of God; and "death" the offspring of the devil. See in Rev. 9. 11 the "angel of the bottomless pit" is called Abaddon and Apollyon. Abaddon is his name in Hebrew, and the very word used by Job, and Apollyon is the same in Greek letters. The violation of law produces death, and the devil is the father of lies. The law of nature is the only rule of action that protects, and fear produces obedience to the law. Hence "fear" is the beginning of all wisdom.

The Beginning of Wisdom

Laws in all human governments are designed for *protection* and *education,* and accomplish their purposes only as they are obeyed or enforced; when no law is made no penalty can exist; and where there is no penalty there is no fear; and when there is no "fear" education cannot exist.

While there is but one kingdom of nature, there are three kingdoms in nature: mineral, vegetable, and animal. A stone lives in but one, the mineral; a tree in two, the mineral and the vegetable; a man in all three. Each of these kingdoms has its own immutable laws, strictly administered in its own department. Death is the penalty

of transgression in all. And death has been defined by Herbert Spencer, "to be out of harmony with environment." A tree lives in two kingdoms, its root in the mineral and its stock and branches in the vegetable. Out of harmony with either kingdom means death to the whole tree. It can die thru its roots or thru its trunk. Out of harmony with either environment destroys root and branches. A man lives in all three kingdoms, and is circumscribed by the laws of each; and if out of harmony with either, the whole man dies. Either kingdom had power to serve him; but if the forces of either turn against him, he is ruined.

Now apply these scriptural principles to the temperance question! There is no law against drunkenness; and, as there is no penalty, no man is afraid to get drunk. He is recognized and protected as one of the social compact and cannot be restrained until he performs an overt act by becoming disorderly, disturbing the public peace, or becoming a menace to public safety. As there is no law against drunkenness, a man commits no crime when he gets drunk and destroys his capability for self-government; he is still a member of society, is protected, and cannot be restrained. Society must risk the danger and stand the consequences, take all the risks for the destruction of life and property, and protect the man in what is termed a self-responsible condition. This is right under moral law, but under social law it will ultimately demolish the whole social fabric. Why not allow a man to build a combustible shanty on a corner lot of a densely populated city, and make society take the risk of future danger? That shanty might stand for years before it takes fire causing the destruction of life and property! Why not wait till the danger develops into results? Why not allow a man to trot a horse or run an automobile a mile in three minutes thru the streets of a populous town? Simply for the reason that while in Society he should be made to obey the social law; otherwise, he should be put out of society. No one disputes the right to go off from society and run an automobile or trot a horse where only danger to himself is incurred; and no one that understands natural or revealed law will deny a man the right to plant an orchard, make apple brandy, take it into the mountains and drink it, where the wolves will eat his carcass and the devil get his soul; but when he wants to drink it in society and then take earnings from the sober and industrious, to pay for digging his grave and making his coffin, every member of society has a natural right to object; and a law that compels them to submit is a violation of natural law; and therefore, as Blackstone says, is "no law at all."

It might be asked if this be so, have not the temperance people under this rule a right to refuse to pay taxes incurred by inconsistent legislation? Not if the law was the fairly expressed will of Society. In such a case it would be the duty of temperance people to obey the law, or (like the Pilgrim Fathers) leave the social compact. A refusal to obey such a law would not be a crime against nature, no violation of natural law, but it would be a crime against society, as resistance would engender greater evils and prevent moral reform. Resistance would change the field of contest, array the majority against the minority,

and moral reform would come to an end by having arrayed against it a superior force, taking it out of its own sphere of action. The "survival of the fittest" is the continuance of that which fits the environments. A moral reform can never succeed against superior numbers; and in a political or physical contest nothing but moral forces can promote moral reform; and when it gains a firm control over the moral sentiment of a people, it crystallizes in the form of law. It is then out of the hands of the moral reformer. Moral reformers are always in the minority, and moral force is their only weapon. When anything is substituted for this, the moral reformer abandons his post and moral reform is at an end. C. T. W.

LAW, AN IDEAL FORM OF—Prohibitory laws should never be directed against "intoxicating liquors." They should always prohibit "alcoholic liquors," or "beverage liquors containing alcohol." Courts hold many differing opinions as to just what is "intoxicating liquor," but there is never any doubt as to what is "alcoholic liquor."

A prohibition law should never be "mealy-mouthed." To secure the best results it must be drastic and all-inclusive.

LAW AND ORDER LEAGUES—A device for combining citizens to do the work which they have elected officials to do.

LAWLESSNESS—Early in 1915 Colonel Dan Morgan Smith, who was the attorney for the National Model License League, startled the liquor world by announcing that he was done, that from henceforth he was for prohibition. He gave as his reason that the liquor people had induced him to go over the country fighting prohibition with promises that the liquor business would contend for strict "model" license, but that as soon as prohibition was defeated by these promises the liquor men inevitably did everything possible to defeat model license laws and continued as lawless as before.

One does not need to go further than the liquor press itself or the public utterances of liquor men to convict the liquor traffic of incorrigible lawlessness. Mr. Timothy McDonough, at that time president of the National Liquor League, in addressing the Iowa Convention of Retail Liquor Dealers, said: "This talk of reforming the saloon on the part of the brewers and wholesalers is all rot. It sounds well in the form of resolutions, but if they were sincere in their resolutions there would not be a dive saloon in the country one week from to-day!"

Whether or not this indictment was justified may be judged by the reader himself if he will turn to the subject "Brewers" and read the account of how decoy letters sent to Pabst, Schultz, Schlitz, Jung, Gutsch, and other prominent brewers, readily elicited from them offers to supply blind pigs and to aid in their protection from the law by the concealment of shipments. And they supply these blind pigs not only in prohibition territory, but in Chicago, as has been proved in court time and again.

"Every time I arrest a man who is running a blind pig," complained Detective J. N. Flynn of Chicago, "I find, when I get to court, that the representative of the brewery has been there before me. He threatens whatever judge is

sitting with political death if he does not 'listen to reason.'" And Lieutenant John McCarthy of the police of that city, declared, "If it were not for the influence of the breweries, I would drive the blind pigs out of Rogers Park in four weeks."

"I Am Guilty"

The following confessions of guilt taken from the liquor press are typical:

"The saloon as conducted is a nuisance—a loafing place for the idle and vicious," acknowledged the *Wine and Spirit Gazette* of August 23, 1902. "It is generally on a prominent street and is run by a sport who cares only for the almighty dollar. From this resort the drunken man starts reeling home. At this resort the local fights are indulged in. It is a stench in the nostrils of society."

"Any man who knows the saloons well can honestly say that most of them have forfeited their right to live," said the *Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review* of September, 1907.

"There is not a licensed saloon keeper in Illinois who does not lay himself liable to prosecution a dozen times a day," confessed the *Champion of Fair Play*, June 7, 1902.

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular of January 10, 1914, said: "I have heard a distiller and importer say that he would fight to the last ditch any attempt to establish a saloon in the neighborhood in which he resides. If the people engaged in this business feel that way about it, they cannot find fault with others offering the same objections."

Practically every report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue tells of from 4,000 to 5,000 criminal cases pending against liquor dealers. All but 29 of the 129 saloon keepers of Joliet, Ill., have been recently convicted of crimes against the law.

A report of an investigation in Chicago in 1914 states that 14,602 women were discovered in the back rooms of 478 saloons on four main thorofares of that city. The facts were developed by a survey of Madison and Clark Streets and Wabash and Cottage Grove Avenues. It is further stated that out of 478 saloons visited only twenty-seven failed to contribute in some manner to the demoralization of women and girls. "Most of the women drinkers in the saloons," says the report, "were amateurs who might be daughters of almost anybody."

The action of a federal Grand Jury in Pittsburgh when it returned 101 indictments against the leading brewery trade officials of the country, is eloquent testimony to the inherent lawlessness of the trade. In Texas several years ago the authorities uncovered in the brewing trade an astonishing system of corruption which resulted in the imposition of fines upon prominent brewers amounting to more than a quarter of a million of dollars.

Refs.—See Brewers and references.

LEAFLETS—"Tall oaks from little acorns grow," and great effects from little causes.

Should any service seem small which may be helpful toward large results? Some methods have proven helpful in my work as pastor and temperance campaigner

which I wish to share with my fellow laborers in the Master's vineyard. One is a method of tract circulation.

The old way was to scatter 1,000 in the hope that fifty persons might read them. My method sends out fifty with the certainty that 1,000 will read them.

At the close of my junior meeting I gave each child a tract, and a card bearing these words: "We, the undersigned, have read the accompanying leaflet," with the instruction that one week from that hour the roll would be called, and each one would report the number of people who had read the tract, and bring forward the list of names and addresses of the readers. Some little prize of book or other keepsake was given all who secured a certain number of readers during the week. Usually I presented a "Hymnal with Notes" to the one who secured the highest number. Our new Sunday School Hymnal only costs twenty-five cents, when purchased in quantities, and is greatly appreciated by the children who can thus win a copy.

No one will refuse to read a tract for a little boy or girl. Sometimes the entire household gathers around to hear the sweet message read. The boys and girls who thus engage in the work learn their tract by heart from hearing it read so many times. In seven churches—at Seaford, Del.; Sea Cliff, N. Y.; Pasadena, Santa Monico, San Diego, Cal.; Newark, N. J.; and Portland, Ore.—revivals of far-reaching influence owed their inception to this work under my pastorates. It has been helpful in preparing for every revival with which God has blessed my charges. It enlists the active cooperation of all the children of the church. It reaches every class in the community. It is the quickest way I have found of making announcements, of disseminating missionary, temperance, or doctrinal information, or of pointing out duties to non-churchgoers.

A Rainy Day Stimulant

In California, for example, once during the rainy season I selected that exquisite little tract by Frances R. Havergal, now published by our Board of Temperance, "Why I Go to Church on Rainy Sundays." The following Sabbath it rained. In other years there would have been no services on such a day. The morning congregation was not less than on the Sunday previous. The explanation came at the Junior meeting in the afternoon when the roll call brought the names of more than twelve hundred who had read that tract during the week.

I here give a single Sabbath's report. The tract was "How to Make Your Pastor Succeed," by Bishop Fowler. Fourteen children received copies of it. The roll call brought out the following facts: A little girl brought forward the names of 202 readers. Four boys had more than 120 each. Six children had more than 100 readers. Four secured 75 readers. Only one fell short of 50. You will see that these fourteen little workers found in a single week about 1,600 interested readers of that wonderfully helpful tract. All but two of them knew it by heart.

As a Temperance Aid

Twenty years ago I originated this plan. As an effective means of tract manipulation I have not heard of its

equal, or as a practical means of employing sweet childhood in the service of the Lord. It was used once in a temperance campaign and it electrified the community. I wrote a leaflet, "Won't You Vote Out the Saloons for My Sake?" Gave each boy and girl of all the Sunday schools one each; offered a prize for the one in each school who would secure the most readers that week, and the effect was magical; in twenty-four hours the town was ours. Three thousand persons read it and few could resist the appeal.

In the recent Oregon campaign I used leaflets to great advantage by getting off trains at every stop and handing out literature to every man and boy at the station. The eagerness of all to secure one indicated the certainty of its being read. As soon as the first one is handed out, all hands are reached and everybody moves toward the car steps to get one.

A Chicago Instance

Some time ago, on one of the busiest streets of Chicago, I was walking from an office with a package of printed leaflets headed, "William Jennings Bryan Denounces the Liquor Traffic." This was in large letters. A gentleman saw the title, stopped, and politely said: "I see you have something by an old favorite of mine. Would you mind letting me have one?" "Certainly, you shall have one," I replied. Many other men were passing, and, seeing I had something good to give away, they stepped up, and without moving I gave forty to fifty away in three minutes, and it did my soul good to see as many men walking down the street reading the words of "The Great Commoner" on the rum traffic.

When on trains I frequently take a hundred of "Why I Quit Smoking," by McCain, or "Alcohol and Tobacco," by Riddell, and walk forward thru the smoker and hand every gentleman a copy. They invariably begin reading it; and I have seen every man in a crowded car so engaged. No harm can come of this and possibly great good.

Out West

In Western campaigns I have taken long stage rides and entertained myself and my fellow passengers by assorting my leaflets and dropping a package into every mail bag or box we passed on the road. I have put out three hundred packages of campaign literature in a single week's trip.

I always carry tracts in my pockets to hand to strangers and busy people with whom I cannot get time to converse. Having a good assortment, when a conversation in shop or parlor, or street or car suggests one, no one will be offended if you say, "That reminds me of a leaflet I have by a noted man on that very point." It will be received with interest. For twenty years I have never been without leaflets and tracts, few days have passed without an opportunity to give one out, and no one was ever offended.

"But don't you think tract peddling is small business?" My friend, you are not a bit too large for this job; the only question is, are you big enough for it? What this world needs is a class not above doing little things well; men who will fight in the ranks whether there are any vacancies among the generals or not.

Bishop Mallalieu, of Boston, was a big man, but he never sent out letters, friendly, business, or official, without inclosing some heart-stirring leaflets. I have received many letters from him, but never one without something additional that was good to read. And Wilbur F. Crafts has kept the church and state throbbing for twenty-five years by mailing to the right man at the right time the right leaflet on the moral reform then uppermost.

How to Clinch the Point

If pastors who preach on temperance or other speakers who lecture on prohibition would clinch their message by distributing at the door leaflets that more fully inform the people on the subject of the evening, the awakened interest would insure a careful reading and the reading would deepen the conviction already made.

I have seen worldly men convicted and converted; backsliders reclaimed and made aggressive workers; stingy church members become conscientious tithers; absentee Christians become regular at prayer meetings, and indifferent voters become leaders in the temperance reform—all thru receiving at the proper time an appropriate tract.

A Reading Club Without Books

How to conduct a reading circle is a problem that almost every pastor and worker among the young has faced, has tried to force, and failed. The difficulty is this: The thoughtful and reading few may be able and willing to buy books, but the class that needs the books most will not. If you give them books they soon tire of them. But there is no selection of books the individual chapters of which surpass in worth and interest the leaflets, easily secured, on the great reforms.

I have conducted a reading circle for months at a time, using, instead of books, leaflets distributed one week ahead, so that each had one, and having a week to study the same chapter, could participate in the discussion.

Tracts can be mailed to absentees or sent personally by one of the members.

Each chapter is in a convenient form to carry in the pocket. Being separated from the rest, it is more likely to be mastered than it would be if it were just one of a number of chapters in a book to be scanned, and laid aside. The pastor, in conducting this chapter, and furnishing free of charge the reading matter, removed the most prevalent excuse offered as a reason for not joining, namely, the expense of the books.

In San Diego at the First Methodist Church I had great success with this for an eight months' course on Christian Citizenship, many years ago. One dollar will procure enough leaflets for eight meetings with fifty members, so that everyone may have the chapter in convenient form.

What a lift it would give the temperance reform to have 10,000 study classes thus conducted with our leaflets! We would raise up a generation of intelligent, well-equipped citizen soldiers who would fight rum with weapons more mighty than bullets.

For any of these purposes, what an assortment we have to offer! The classics of the Temperance Reform have been published as leaflets.

If your heart is in this cause, you can well afford to invest some tithes for Temperance Tracts.

Recently I spent a Sunday at Fort Smith, Ark., and visited six Sunday schools. I put out 1,500 leaflets with a card saying: "We, the undersigned, have read the accompanying leaflet," and offered a copy of "Dry or Die" to the Sunday school scholar who would get the most people to read the leaflet, and sign the card. Numbers of children got over two hundred readers; fifty workers got a hundred or more. Altogether, the readers totaled 20,000.

Try it in your town; use "Why I Go to Church" to stir up church attendance; "Why Put Prohibition Into the Constitution" to make sentiment for prohibition.

CLARENCE TRUE WILSON.

LEAFLETS, WHERE SECURED—(15 cents per hundred, postpaid). The following leaflets may be procured in any quantity of the Methodist Board of Temperance:

No.
1. "Leaflets as Ammunition," Clarence True Wilson.
2. "Temperance Work for Sunday Schools."
25. "What is the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals?"
27. "The Three Bs, A Life Story," Bishop McIntyre.
28. "The Four Ds, or Why I Quit Smoking," Harry G. McCain.
29. "A Love Affair," Clarence True Wilson.
32. "Bob Burdette on Beer and Prohibition."
36. "Snakes in the Stump," Bishop McIntyre.
37. "Child Labor and Liquor," Bishop Earl Cranston.
38. "What the Bible Says," Selected by Clarence True Wilson.
40. "Life in a Dry Country," Edwin Locke, D.D.
41. "Why I Go to Church on Rainy Sabbaths," Frances R. Havergal.
42. "How to Make Your Pastor Succeed," Bishop Fowler.
43. "Won't You Vote the Saloons Out for My Sake? A Child's Appeal."
44. "Alcohol and Tobacco," Newton N. Riddell.
45. "Why a Boy Should Sign the Pledge," T. J. Everett.
46. "Locating the Responsibility," John H. Willey.
47. "What Would the Farmer Do?" Deets Pickett.
49. "Liquor Robs Labor," Deets Pickett.
53. "Is it Right?"
54. "Hurrah for Kansas!" Deets Pickett.
58. "Hanly's Hates—Telling Truth About Liquor."
59. "100 Years of Temperance Reform," Clarence True Wilson.
60. "Nineteen Counts Against John Barleycorn," Deets Pickett.
62. "A Prayer for Prohibition," Clarence True Wilson.
64. "Why Put Prohibition Into the Constitution," Clarence True Wilson.
65. "Notice to Liquor Dealers to Quit," T. J. Scott.
67. "Why Their Attorney Quit Them," Dan Morgan Smith.
68. "Methodism Hot on the Trail of the Bandit Booze," Clarence True Wilson.
69. "Beer or Business?" Deets Pickett.
70. "The Challenge to the Present Generation," Ernest Dailey Smith.

71. "Home Rule for Cities," Clarence True Wilson.
72. "Compensation," Clarence True Wilson.
73. "Why?" Deets Pickett.
74. "Set in the Heavens," Clarence True Wilson.
75. "Uncle Sam's Parade of Shame," Roland M. Brown.
76. "What About the Revenue?" Deets Pickett.
77. "Is Moderate Drinking Injurious?" Deets Pickett.
78. "Efficiency and High Wages Reward the Man Who Abstains."
79. "What the Voters Want to Know."
80. "Germans and Prohibition," Deets Pickett.
81. "Webster's Classic Modernized," Pearle Aikin-Smith.

Spanish Leaflets

38. "What the Bible Says," selected by Clarence True Wilson.
53. "Is it Right?"
60. "Nineteen Counts Against John Barleycorn," Deets Pickett.
64. "Why Put Prohibition Into the Constitution," Clarence True Wilson.

Leaflets Classified

Abstinence, Total: Nos. 27, 31, 44, 45, 66, 77, 78.
Boys: Nos. 27, 28, 32, 44, 45, 66.
Children's: Nos. 27, 33, 41, 43.
Church Work: Nos. 1, 22, 23, 24, 25, 52, 56, 63.
Kansas: Nos. 40, 54, 61.
Liquor: Nos. 21, 35, 36, 37, 38, 49, 50, 53, 58, 60, 63, 65, 67, 69, 75, 76.
Miscellaneous: Nos. 41, 42, 74, 81.
Prohibition: Nos. 26, 29, 46, 47, 51, 55, 57, 59, 60, 62, 64, 65, 68, 71, 72, 73, 79, 80.
Tobacco: Nos. 28, 44, 66.

Other Supplies

Total Abstinence Pledge Cards, 25 cents per 100.
Wall Rolls for framing with space for 400 names, 25 cents postpaid.
Button-Badges of Methodist Temperance Society. One cent each, $1.00 per 100.
Sunday School Temperance Programs for Temperance Day, free to all Sunday schools.
Big Red Posters in sets of 12, 20 cents postpaid.

LEUCOCYTES—See Health Defenders of the Body.

LICENSE—A French prime minister once described alcohol as the beast of burden in a budget. At least, the liquor traffic does not complain of its burden. At the time Congress was considering increasing the beer tax in 1914 the *National Liquor Dealers' Journal* of Pittsburgh said that the brewers "will make no complaint over the war tax." It continued: "The tax will not be one on them, altho they will act as the clearing house for the government in its collection. The taxpayers will be the ultimate consumers. Some of the big glasses of beer may be cut down a trifle, or a little more foam added to the ordinary glass will make up the difference."

And these sentences are typical of the attitude of the liquor trade toward the system of license and taxation.

They have ever considered it one of the bulwarks of their safety.

What is Involved

The United States government cannot derive revenue from the liquor traffic without affording that trade:

1. Permission.
2. Protection.
3. Promotion.

It is obligated by its acceptance of part of the profits to confer upon the trade these three things. The brewers are not wrong when they claim that the United States government cannot honestly accept revenue without permitting, protecting, and promoting their business.

It is becoming fashionable for federal officers to refer to the federal license as "an occupation tax receipt," but the Internal Revenue Act of 1794 as well as the Act of 1814 referred to it as a "license," the Act of 1862 designated it a "license," all the argument on the measure, as well as all the Supreme Court decisions dealing with the legislation, referred to it as a "license." Not until the amended Act of 1868 was it changed to read "tax receipt" (not "occupation tax"). So that the term "license" applied to the thing sold has more precedent than "tax receipt," and the late designation of "occupation tax" is a novelty.

The endeavor to change the name of the federal license from "license" to "occupation tax" is an effort to evade responsibility for issuing such licenses in prohibition territory. At the present time the federal government collects the tax and issues a receipt without regard to State or local laws.

The first two internal revenue acts distinctly provided that no recognition should be accorded liquor outlaws in the administration of federal revenue laws. In the internal revenue acts of 1794 and 1813, respectively, the statesmen of that day were careful not to put the federal government, despite the pressing need for revenue, in a position to antagonize the reserved police powers of the States, or encourage lawlessness.

The acts of 1794 and 1813 contain this provision:

"*Provided,* always, that no license shall be granted to any person to sell wines or foreign-distilled spirituous liquors who is prohibited to sell the same by the laws of any State."

Since the federal government has altered its former honorable policy and now connives at violation of State and municipal laws, the "license" becomes a "tax."

But if we concede that, since the federal government is acting under the revenue clause of the constitution, it is theoretically levying a "tax" and not issuing a "license," how does that help the situation? The basis of taxation is protection, and if a government cannot protect the party "taxed" in his right of "occupation" on which the levy has been made, on what ground does it exact the payment? Here is the legal theory of taxation:

"The theory of all taxation is that taxes are imposed as a compensation for something received by the taxpayer. General taxes are paid for the support of the government in return for the protection of life, liberty, and property which the government gives."—"American and English Encyclopedia of Law" (2d Ed.), p. 581.

And, indeed, the government acts upon this theory, for the department prohibits the internal revenue collectors from testifying against the holders of these "tax receipts" in State courts when they are indicted for violating State liquor laws, and the United States mails are freely used by the liquor interests to defeat such laws.

The right of Kansas to prohibit the liquor traffic is indisputable and its moral right to demand recognition of that prohibition from the federal government, no matter if the national revenue is affected, is impregnable. The constitution says:

"The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."—(Art. 9 of Constitution.)

And if the law of uniformity of taxation is to be carried to the length of issuing the United States receipts in prohibition territory, logically the States have no right to pass prohibitory laws, since they conflict with the license fiscal policy of the federal government.

If the coast States were to levy an "occupation tax" on smugglers, issue them an "occupation tax" receipt and prohibit State officers from testifying against smugglers in the federal courts, we can fancy the cries of "shame" and "dishonor" which would resound through the halls of Congress. But when the Treasury Department, backed by Congress, deals hand in glove with liquor outlaws, it makes a vast difference because it is the State ox that is gored.

The Practical Effect of License

The practical effect of license has been to strengthen the liquor traffic. It has caused it to organize, both for trade purposes and for the corruption of politics. At the time high license was first proposed it was said that it would wipe out the low dives, eliminate the blind pig, and aid in regulation. None of these things have proven true. Very frequently, the low dive, more completely abandoned to corruption, to alliance with the social evil and gambling, to political affiliations, has been more able to meet a high license than the shop which attempts to keep itself free from such things. The principle has not lessened the extension or the degree of the drinking custom, nor has it mitigated in the slightest its evil consequences. Upon the other hand, by giving the traffic something of social and political prestige, it has tended to contribute to its growth and to diffuse its evil effects thruout the population.

Nor has high license regulation tended to keep out the blind pig.

In 1850, before this accursed fraud of federal license was conceived in the bottomless pit and written into law over the protests and fears of patriotic congressmen, the per capita consumption of liquor in the United States was 4.8 gallons. In 1914, after sixty-four years of "curbing" the liquor traffic by taxing it, the per capita consumption had risen to approximately twenty-three gallons.

The most effective argument advanced by the opponents of prohibition is: "We cannot spare the revenue."

It enables the brewer to pretend that he pays from his own pockets taxes really filched from the pockets of the man before the bar.

Eliminate the federal, State, and municipal revenues from the liquor problem and you at once remove the entire political motive for the continuance of that traffic.

Refs.—See Federal Government; History of the Temperance Reform; and Revenue.

LIGHT DRINKS—The encouragement of the use of so-called light drinks contributes nothing to the solution of the drink problem. That problem is no less insistent for solution in the countries that are alleged to have "solved the problem" by the encouragement of the use of beer and wine than it is in America. The United States Bureau of Statistics several years ago prepared a table showing the comparative consumption of different kinds of liquors in various countries.

Countries	Malt Liquors		Wines		Distilled Spirits	
	Million Gallons	Gallons Per Cap.	Million Gallons	Gallons Per Cap.	Million Gallons	Gallons Per Cap.
United States (1910)...	1851.3	20.09	60.5	0.66	133.5	1.45
United Kingdom (1909).	1397.3	31.44	15.2	0.31	40.1	0.96
Germany (1909–10)....	1703.5	26.47	74.6	1.16	94.2	1.48
France (1909).....	375.0	9.51	1541.4	39.36	70.9	1.81
Austria (1908–9).....	492.9	17.17	178.6	6.34	54.7	1.81
Belgium (1909).....	411.7	55.20	9.1	1.21	10.7	1.42
Russia (1908).....	231.4	1.46	No data	No data	232.7	1.45
Spain (1909).....	No data	No data	345.9	18.23	No data	No data
Sweden (1908-9).....	72.3	13.31	No data	No data	8.6	1.57
Switzerland (1909).....	64.6	18.00	52.2	14.55	3.6	0.99
Denmark (1909).....	61.7	22.98	No data	No data	8.0	2.97
Italy (1909).....	17.4	0.51	1012.0	31.17	26.1	0.76
Bulgaria (1909).....	3.2	0.75	34.9	8.19	0.6	0.13
Hungary (1908–9).....	55.7	2.90	98.6	4.76	43.7	2.11
Netherlands (1909).....	No data	No data	2.3	0.40	10.8	1.84
Norway (1909).....	11.8	5.02	No data	No data	2.0	0.87
Portugal (1909).....	No data	No data	146.3	27.39	No data	No data
Roumania (1909).....	4.9	0.72	33.7	5.02	6.7	0.96
Servia (1909).....	2.9	1.02	10.5	3.70	No data	No data
Australia (1909).....	56.9	13.20	5.8	1.30	4.6	1.07
Canada (1909–10).....	47.4	6.36	0.9	0.12	7.3	0.97
Cape of Good Hope....	3.3	1.32	3.5	1.44	1.2	0.53
Transvaal (1909).....	3.9	2.88	0.5	0.38	0.8	0.67

Notice particularly that Germany, which is so often set forward as an example for America by the brewers, uses nearly six and one-half gallons more of beer per capita than does the United States and ALSO uses more spirits per capita.

By consulting this table closely, it will be found that other countries which have large consumptions of beer and wine also show more or but little less consumption of spirits.

Denmark uses 22.98 gallons of beer per capita each year as compared to 20.09 (1910) in the United States, but Denmark also uses 2.97 gallons of spirits per capita as compared to 1.45 (1910) for the United States. France used 39.36 gallons of wine per capita and in addition used 1.81 gallons of spirits as compared to 1.45 for America. And so it goes thruout.

This table reveals the fact that those countries using the largest quantities of light liquors also use the largest quantities of spirits, as well as consuming a great deal more of absolute alcohol than those countries which have as yet put no faith in the claim that beer and wine promote moderation in the use of stronger liquors.

Gabrielsson, the Swedish statistician, has also published the results of his researches in the various countries, and while the investigations cover a different time, they are more readily understood than those of the United States

table, because they refer to the consumption of alcohol of 100 degrees strength, thus indicating the exact amount of the poison consumed in the various countries without regard to the beverage containing it.

Gabrielsson's table, with the figures in quarts instead of liters, is given here. The figures on the right of the table indicate the per cent of the whole consumption which is represented by the favored beverage. "W" indicates wine; "B" beer; and "S" spirits.

France	24.23	quarts	(65.9W)
Italy	18.27	"	(96.7W)
Spain	14.81	"	(64.5W)
Greece	14.66	"	(93.8W)
Switzerland	14.49	"	(60.9W)
Portugal	13.30	"	(95.6W)
Belgium	11.18	"	(67.8B)
Great Britian	10.22	"	(76.3B)
Austria	8.22	"	(47.6S)
Hungary	8.05	"	(61.0S)
Germany	7.89	"	(49.0S)
U. S. A.	7.28	"	(55.3B)
Denmark	7.21	"	(76.6S)
Australia	5.97	"	(58.9B)
Serbia	5.76	"	(74.3S)
Roumania	5.55	"	(52.4S)
Netherlands	5.29	"	(71.5S)
Sweden	4.58	"	(79.3S)
European Russia	3.60	"	(89.3S)
Canada	3.50	"	(63.9S)
Bulgaria	3.19	"	(85.2W)
Asiatic Russia	2.76	"	(73.0B)
Norway	2.50	"	(60.0S)
Finland	1.63	"	(75.2S)

The figures are for the period 1906 to 1910.

Notice that France consumes more than three times as much alcohol as the United States per capita, due to its general use of wine. Italy consumes nearly three times as much, Spain twice as much, Greece twice as much, Switzerland twice as much, Portugal nearly twice as much. Belgium consumes considerably more alcohol, altho it is one of the leading beer countries. In Germany 49 per cent of the total drink consumption is of spirits, while in the United States more than 55 per cent of the total drink consumption is beer, which shows that the Germans, despite their beer prejudices, use considerably more spirits per capita than the United States.

It is an important fact that the average drinks of beer, wine, and whisky contain approximately the same amount of alcohol. The proposition to prohibit distilled liquors and keep those that are fermented is utterly illogical, for the principle of prohibition is involved, and if wrong when applied to beer, it is wrong when applied to whisky. The waste which attends beer drinking is greater than the waste which goes with spirit drinking.

Drunkenness is not the true measure of the drink evil. The experience of England and Germany with beer, of France and Italy with wine, lead to only one conclusion.

Refs.—See Alcohol, Effects of; Beer; Brewers; Doctors on Drink; Food Value; Germany; Health; History of the Temperance Reform; Mental Efficiency; Moderation; Physical Efficiency; and Women.

LIMITATIONS—Before the Supreme Court ruling on the Webb-Kenyon law, various prohibition States doubted the constitutional right to prohibit the importation of liquors for personal use, therefore some of them placed limits upon the amount which might be brought in. This caused them to be subjected to criticism, but as a matter

of fact they thereby made their prohibition laws more strict than the States which had no such limitations. The passage of the federal bonedry law and of numerous State bonedry laws immediately after the Supreme Court ruling, has, of course, done away with the importation of liquor into any prohibition States.

Refs.—See Bonedry Laws.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM—The liquor interests never fail to make use of the name of Abraham Lincoln to defend themselves in a prohibition campaign. They base their conclusions that Mr. Lincoln was an antiprohibitionist upon the following premises:

The Liquor Men Claim This

(1) That Mr. Lincoln said: "Prohibition will work great injury to the cause of temperance. It is a species of intemperance within itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason in that it attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation, and in making crimes out of things that are not crimes. A prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles on which our government was founded. I have always been found laboring to protect the weaker classes from the stronger, and I never can give my consent to such a law as you propose to enact. Until my tongue shall be silenced in death I will continue to fight for the rights of men."

(2) That Mr. Lincoln and his partner, Berry, held a license to sell liquors in their store.

(3) That Mr. Lincoln voted against State prohibition for Illinois when in the Legislature in 1840, and voted against a local option measure somewhat later.

(4) That in one of the debates with Douglas, Mr. Lincoln interrupted Mr. Douglas when the latter accused him of having sold liquor over a bar with this retort, "Mr. Douglas is quite right; I did sell liquor over the bar, but while I was on the inside selling it, Mr. Douglas was on the outside drinking it."

(5) That while the Battle of Shiloh was being fought, Mr. Lincoln sat up with a telegraph operator to get returns from the battle and drank beer.

But Here is the Truth

The contention that Mr. Lincoln ever said what is attributed to him in the paragraph numbered (1) is absolutely without justification. The statement never came to light until a local option election in Atlanta, Ga., long after the war, when it was used to influence the Negro vote. Various liquor men of prominence, including Mr. Tom Gilmore of the National Model License League, have admitted that there is no record of Mr. Lincoln's having made this statement, and Nicolay and Hay, his great biographers, have pronounced it spurious.

It is true that a license to sell liquors was issued to Lincoln and Berry as is asserted in the paragraph numbered (2). If Mr. Lincoln did sell liquors, the time at which he lived must be taken into consideration. But there is no evidence that he did sell liquors. There IS evidence that the liquor license was taken out by his partner, Berry, and that Lincoln disapproved of his partner's

action. Leonard Swett, one of his most intimate personal friends, in the volume entitled "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln," brought out in 1886, wrote as follows of this period of Lincoln's life: A difference, however, soon arose between him and the old proprietor, the present partner of Lincoln, in reference to the introduction of whisky into the establishment. The partner insisted that, on the principle that honey catches flies, a barrel of whisky in the store would invite custom, and their sales would increase; while Lincoln, who never liked liquor, opposed the innovation. He told me not more than a year before he was elected President that he had never tasted liquor in his life. "What!" I said. "Do you mean to say you never tasted it?" "Yes; I never tasted it."

The result was that a bargain was made by which Lincoln should retire from his partnership in the store.

Lincoln retired from the partnership with Berry with a heavy debt resting upon him that it took him years to pay.

In regard to the assertion in the paragraph numbered (3), that Mr. Lincoln voted against a prohibition law for Illinois; it is true that in 1840, fighting against a drastic regulative law, a proliquor legislator, believed to have been the son of a Chicago dramshop keeper, introduced what read like a prohibitory bill in the Illinois Legislature —introduced it with a proliquor speech—and Mr. Lincoln, as the recognized leader of the temperance forces, moved to lay it upon the table and was supported in the motion by every recognized temperance man in the Legislature.

And, upon a somewhat later occasion, when Lincoln and other temperance legislators of Illinois were framing a law to give county commissioners the power to refuse licenses, the liquor men introduced an amendment subjecting the action of the commissioners to a local option vote. This Mr. Lincoln voted against.

The retort attributed to Mr. Lincoln in paragraph (4) is not supported by any evidence that would convince a student that it was ever made. It is possible that Mr. Lincoln did make a whimsical retort, and if he did, it was probably taken as it was meant—as a jest. In the debate with Mr. Douglas at Ottawa, August 21, 1858, Mr. Lincoln, speaking in the third person, did make this statement which no one can deny is authentic: "The judge is woefully at fault about his early friend Lincoln's being a grocery keeper. Lincoln never kept a grocery anywhere in the world." At that time "grocery" meant "groggery."

As for the assertion that Mr. Lincoln drank beer with a telegraph operator while awaiting returns from the Battle of Shiloh, we have the best of authority that it is untrue, for only eighteen months after that battle Lincoln, in addressing a committee of the Sons of Temperance which visited the White House April 29, 1863, said: "When I was a young man I, in an humble way, made temperance speeches, and I think I may say that to this day I have never by my example belied what I then said."

In speaking on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1842, in Springfield, Ill., Mr. Lincoln compared the overthrow of intemperance to the revolution of 1776.

On that occasion Mr. Lincoln said in part:

"Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken; a viler slavery

manumitted; a greater tyrant deposed. In it more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it no orphans starving, no widows weeping. By it none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest. Even the dram-maker and the dram-seller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the shock of change; and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness."

Here is a typical case of how the liquor interests construct their Lincoln claims: A circular issued from Saint Paul quotes Abraham Lincoln as saying that the injury done by liquor "did not arise from the use of a bad thing, but the abuse of a very good thing."

Here is what Mr. Lincoln actually said: "It is true that even then it was known and acknowledged that many were greatly injured by it (intemperance); but none seemed to think the injury arose from the use of a bad thing, but from the abuse of a good thing."

This statement was made in Mr. Lincoln's address of February 22, 1842.

By simply omitting the words "none seemed to think," the liquor interests changed the entire meaning of the sentence.

What His Secretary Says

Mr. William O. Stoddard, who was secretary to Mr. Lincoln while he was President, in his volume, entitled, "Inside the White House in War Times," after speaking of the general use of liquor as a feature of the social life of Washington, says: "There is nothing of the sort in the White House at present, for Mr. Lincoln is strictly abstinent as to all intoxicating drinks." Major William H. Crook, who was executive clerk at the White House during Lincoln's administration, said only a few years ago: "Nowhere, while I was present, did I ever see or hear of Abraham Lincoln's drinking one drop of liquor of any kind." And former Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, who knew Mr. Lincoln for many years before he became President, is reported in the Chicago *Record-Herald* of May 16, 1908, as saying: "Lincoln never drank, used tobacco, or swore." Mr. Cullom says that when a committee of Springfield citizens called at Lincoln's home to talk over arrangements for his notification, he said: "Boys, I have never had a drop of liquor in my whole life, and I don't want to begin now."

Simeon W. King, who, at this writing, is eighty-four years of age and the oldest United States commissioner, says that Mr. Lincoln, putting a hand on his shoulder, said: "Don't drink, my boy; great armies of men are killed each year by alcohol."

On January 23, 1853, the Rev. James Smith, D.D., of Springfield, Ill., delivered a temperance address, in which he said: "The liquor traffic is a cancer in society, eating out its vitals and threatening destruction, and all efforts to regulate it will not only prove abortive, but will aggravate the evil. There must be no more effort to regulate the cancer; it must be eradicated; not a root must be left, for until this is done all classes must continue in danger of becoming victims of strong drink." On the following day thirty-nine citizens, of whom Mr. Lincoln was one, presented the following letter to Dr. Smith:

"Springfield, Ill., January 24, 1853.

"Rev. James Smith, D.D.,

"Dear Sir: The undersigned have listened with great satisfaction to the discourse, on the subject of temperance, delivered by you on last evening, and believing that if published and circulated among the people it would be productive of good, we respectfully request a copy thereof for publication.

"Very respectfully,

"Your Friends."

A very striking proof of the fact that his attitude toward the liquor trade as such was absolutely hostile, is found in his defense of fifteen ladies, who in 1855 wrecked the saloon of a man named Tanner at Clinton, Ill. Mr. Lincoln was not the retained attorney of these ladies but secured the consent of the attorney to make the following argument:

"In this case I would change the order of the indictment and have it read: 'The State vs. Mr. Whisky,' instead of 'The State vs. The Ladies,' and touching these there are three laws—the law of self-protection, the law of the land, or statute law, and the moral law, or law of God.

"First: The law of self-protection is a law of necessity, as evinced by our forefathers in casting the tea overboard and asserting their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In this case it is the only defense the ladies have, for Tanner neither feared God nor regarded men.

"Second: The law of the land, or statute law, and Tanner is recreant to both.

"Third: The moral law, or law of God, and this is probably a law for the violation of which the jury can fix no punishment."

One Grand Army veteran relates how he was about to enter the door of a saloon with a companion, when a young man during the Civil War, "when a hand was laid upon my arm, and looking up, there was President Lincoln, from his great height above, regarding me, a mere lad, with those kindly eyes and a pleasant smile. I almost dropped with surprise and bashfulness. But he held out his hand; and as I took it he shook hands in strong Western fashion and said, 'I don't like to see our uniform going into these places.' That was all he said. He turned immediately and walked away and we passed on."

Major-General George Edward Pickett, one of Lee's division commanders, was a close friend of Mr. Lincoln, having received his appointment to West Point thru Lincoln's influence. After the fall of Richmond Mr. Lincoln hurried to that city and called upon General Pickett's wife. In a letter which he wrote to the general when he was a young cadet at West Point he put this paragraph:

"I have just told the folks here in Springfield on this hundred and eleventh anniversary of the birth of him whose name, mightiest in the cause of civil law, in naked, deathless splendor, that the one victory we can ever call complete will be that one which proclaims that there is not one slave or drunkard on the face of God's green earth. Recruit for this victory!"

It is a well-known fact that Booth was under the influence of liquor when he shot Lincoln. There is a saloon in Washington which to this day advertises itself as the

place where Booth took his last drink before committing the murder.

LIQUEURS—Spirituous drinks which are flavored with various aromatic substances.

LIQUORS—See Alcoholic Beverages.

LIQUOR DEALERS—The report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the year ended June 30, 1916, shows that there were during that year 2,064 rectifiers of spirits, 184,718 retail liquor dealers, 6,273 wholesale liquor dealers, 1,313 brewers, 12,716 retail dealers in malt liquors only, and 10,704 wholesale dealers in malt liquors only.

The decrease in the number of rectifiers during the year was 29; in the number of retail liquor dealers, 5,751; in the number of wholesale liquor dealers, 178; in the number of brewers, 32; in the number of retail dealers in malt liquors only, 1,024; in the number of wholesale dealers in malt liquors only, 543.

Refs.—See Brewers; Consumption of Liquors; Liquor Press; etc.

LIQUOR PRESS—During the past few years some very remarkable statements have appeared in various liquor trade papers. As long ago as September 10, 1913, the *National Liquor Dealers' Journal* printed the following remarkable editorial:

"It is always best for normal people to look at things as they are; reality may be obscured to the sick or feeble-minded in certain circumstances, but deception is a poor evidence of friendship, partisanship with blinded eyes only leads the way to ruin, and self-deception is the worst of all.

"Let us look at things as they are, and in face of the enemy dare to consider and concede his strength. Knowing his plan of battle, we can better arrange our forces for his defeat; rightly estimating his strength, we can better provide to meet it.

"The prohibition fight henceforth will be nation-wide; and contemplates writing into the national constitution a prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages. To accomplish this result will require the ratification of thirty-six out of the forty-eight States of the Union.

"Of these nine are already in line thru State Prohibition —Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia. The last five have been added within a period of six years.

"In addition to these there are eighteen States in which a major part of the people live in territory made dry by local option, and in which we may be assured prohibition sentiment predominates.

"If the people in these States who are opposed to the liquor traffic demand it, their Legislatures will undoubtedly ratify a national amendment.

"The most influential argument against prohibition is that it is not effective; that 'prohibition don't prohibit.'

"This is not basic nor moral; the fact of failure to enforce is no argument against even the expediency, much less against the moral issue involved.

"Ultimately all questions must be settled by moral standards; only in this way can mankind be saved from self-effacement. The liquor traffic cannot save itself by declar-

ing that government is incapable of coping with the problem it presents; when the people decide that it must go it will be banished.

"We are not discussing the benefit or justice of prohibition; but its possibility, and its probability in present circumstances.

"To us there is 'The handwriting on the wall,' and its interpretation spells doom.

"For this the liquor business is to blame; it seems incapable of learning any lesson of advancement, or any motive but profit.

"To perpetuate itself, it has formed alliances with the slums that repel all conscientious and patriotic citizens.

"It deliberately aids the most corrupt political powers, and backs with all of its resources the most unworthy men, the most corrupt and recreant officials. It does not aid the purification of municipal, State, or national administration.

"Why? Because it has to ask immunity for its own lawlessness.

"That this condition is inherently and inevitably necessary we do not believe, but it has come to be a fact, and the public, which is to pass on the matter in its final analysis, believe anything bad that anybody can tell it of the liquor business.

"Why? Let the leaders of the trade answer.

"Other lines of business may be as bad or even worse, but it is not so plainly in evidence.

"The case of the liquor traffic is called for adjudication by the American people and must be ready for trial.

"Other cases may be called later, but the one before the court cannot be postponed. But as in the past, the men most concerned are playing for postponement, not for acquittal. Is it because they fear the weakness of their defense that they fear to go on trial?

"Looking the facts in the face is best.

"There are billions of property involved, and an industry of great employing and taxpaying ability; but when the people decide that the truth is being told about the alcoholic liquor trade, the money value will not count, for conscience aroused puts the value of a man above all other things.

"The writer believes that prohibition is theoretically wrong, but he knows that theories, however well substantiated, may be overthrown by conditions, as has often been done in the world's history.

"In this country we have recently swept aside one of the fundamental theories of the framers of our constitution in going from representative to direct government, we are on the verge of universal instead of male suffrage, and there is a spirit abroad which recks little of tradition, of precedent, or of vested rights; and of liberty used licentiously and destructively it will work short shrift.

"Prepare the defense, friends; make your case ready for court; the trial cannot be postponed."

The hopeless nature of the fight they are waging against the oncoming prohibition flood was set forth by the *Champion of Fair Play,* the organ of the retail liquor dealers of Illinois, recently in these startling words:

"Sneering talk about the fighters against intoxicants has gone out of use. . . . The liquor dealers and ad-

vocates have for some time acknowledged themselves on the run. Not many years ago it was considered by a majority of people in many communities that the best policy was to let the liquor traffic alone. . . . But now the best of our people are letting go such a theory and believing that this nation will ere long become saloonless. The liquor dealers are acknowledging that to stem the tide is an impossible job."

Another amazing piece of candor is found in *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* for February 25, 1914: "No dealer seems to feel secure in regard to his future, and this apprehension is as general among wholesalers now as among retailers. A very large proportion of the trade has come to the conclusion that this [national prohibition] is not only a possibility, but a probability." This fear is general among the liquor people. The general counsel of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association confidentially told a New York newspaper man: "Unless checked, the prohibitionists will accomplish their purpose. There is grave probability that a constitutional amendment will go to the States; and once sent to the States, no power on earth can prevent its eventual ratification."

Refs.—See Saloons.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC—See Capital; Labor; Farmer; Liquor Dealers; Expenditures; Consumption of Liquors; Anti-Prohibition; Brewers; Liquor Dealers; and Saloons.

LITERATURE ON DRINK—See Bibliography.

LLOYD GEORGE—The premier of Great Britain has made numerous statements showing his emphatic belief in the principle of prohibition. One of his typical statements is as follows:

"If we are going to found the prosperity of the country, its commercial prosperity, its industrial prosperity, upon an impregnable basis, we must cleanse the foundation of the rot of alcohol. If we are going to deal with the problem of unemployment—and any government must take that into account—we must first of all put an end to the mischievous operations of the great recruiting sergeants of the unemployed army—drink—with its press-gang of public houses. If we are going to deal with the problem of the housing of the people, what is the good of doing it when you know that as long as drink is allowed a free hand on the hearth the result will be that, altho you may convert every slum into a garden city, other garden cities will soon be reduced to slums again? That is why I rejoice that the government, called to power, as I think, to redress long-standing wrongs, to remedy old evils that have festered for generations, has made up its mind to devote the prime of its strength to dealing firmly, dealing thoroly, and dealing, I hope once for all, with the greatest evil and the greatest wrong of all of them."

LOGIC, LIQUOR—See Objections to Prohibition and Anti-Prohibition.

LONGEVITY—See Mortality from Alcohol.

LOUISIANA—There are 35 dry parishes and 30 wet, a gain of five for the drys during the year. The State has an excellent search and seizure law, a shipping law that is still somewhat defective, and has enacted a law against

the sale of near-beer. An aggressive movement against the breweries and liquor mail order houses is under way.

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION—The National Convention of the W. C. T. U. held at Newark, N. J., in 1876 advised that children be organized into "juvenile temperance societies." The juvenile committee of 1880 presented a constitution for children's societies which included the pledge against all intoxicating liquors and tobacco. Under this constitution many societies were organized in different parts of the country. Up to 1886 these societies existed under many local names, but at the National Convention held in Minneapolis in 1886 it was decided to give these organizations a uniform plan of work under the name of "Loyal Temperance Legion." This organization consisted in each State of as many divisions as there are districts or counties, the local societies of each division being known as Company A, Company B, etc., according to the time of formation.

The aim of the organization is not only to make children into total abstainers, but also to train them into efficient workers for prohibition in the State and nation. In no-license and prohibition campaigns they have proven valuable helpers. Their loyalty to the pledge of total abstinence against alcoholic beverages and tobacco, as well as profanity, has repeatedly stood the test of severe temptation, statistics gathered about 1890 showing that 93 per cent of those pledged stand true. The official periodical of the Loyal Temperance Legion is the *Young Crusader*. Local societies have been formed in practically every part of the nation and continue to be very effective for the accomplishment of the purposes of the organization.

MAINE—Prohibition adopted in 1851, made constitutional in 1884. The law forbids transportation when the liquor is intended for illegal use, forbids liquor advertising, the sale of cider for drinking, provides for search and seizure in transit, forbids possession with intent to sell, forbids gift or delivery to prisoners, forbids the manufacture for sale, forbids soliciting orders for the sale or delivery of intoxicants, forbids selling, giving or furnishing liquor to a minor under sixteen years of age, forbids drinking on trains, trolleys, and boats, makes place where liquor is sold or resorted to for purposes of drinking a common nuisance and provides for its abatement, makes liquor debts illegal, the payment of a United States liquor tax prima facie evidence of guilt, the delivery of intoxicants a proof of sale, etc.

Maine's position as a prohibition State has always been peculiarly difficult; standing alone in New England as an opponent to license, she has been subject to the hostile policies of thickly populated near by States. In addition, there have been some weaknesses in her laws which may be traced to the fact that she adopted the policy of prohibition without the benefit of a previous experience with that policy on the part of any other State to study.

Some New England Comparisons

Nevertheless, the attacks upon Maine prohibition have not been justified, for the State is a New England leader in all the elements of prosperity and social health. Without mineral wealth, with a poor and rocky soil, and with

a geographical position unfavorable to the development of industries which must market their products within the country, Maine, between 1850 and 1912, multiplied its taxable wealth, according to federal figures, by 6.5 while the average for New England was only 3.4. The nearest approach to this rate was that of Connecticut, 4.4.

Federal figures also show the per capita of the Maine debt to be only $1.67, which is very much less than that of any other New England State except that of Vermont. Massachusetts has a per capita State debt of $22.78. The statistical abstract for 1914 shows that on January 1, 1910, Maine had confined in penal institutions, 98.3 persons per 100,000 of population. The average for New England was 161.6. No other New England State approached the Maine rate. The enumeration of paupers in almshouses on January 1, 1910, gave Maine 107.3 to the 100,000 of population as compared with 181.4 for New England as a whole. Massachusetts had 194.7; Connecticut, 201.3; etc. The enumeration of inmates of insane hospitals on that date disclosed a Maine rate of 169.5 as compared with an average of New England of 298.8. The nearest approach to Maine was New Hampshire, 211.1.

Maine, with a percentage of illiteracy of 4.1 is surpassed in New England only by the State of Vermont. The section as a whole had a rate of 5.3.

The effect of prohibition is peculiarly noticeable in the matter of home ownership. The 1910 census shows a percentage of home ownership for the whole United States of 45.8, for New England 39.7, and for Maine of 62.3. No other New England State approaches this rate, and only five States of the Union surpass it. In the percentage of free-holding home owners, Maine doubles the New England average with a percentage of 47.6, surpasses every New England State, and is led by only five States of the Union. Similarly, in the matter of ownership of farm homes, Maine surpasses the United States rate, the New England rate, the rate in every other New England State, and leads the entire nation with a percentage of 94.7.

The census also offers instructive comparisons in the matter of the ratio of debt to farm value upon mortgaged farms, the rate of increase of value of farm property from 1900 to 1910, the increase in farm buildings, farm machinery, and live stock. In each case Maine leads New England, and in some of them even surpasses such States as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey.

During the past year the sentiment in Maine for airtight prohibition has become unquestionably dominant, and the action of the federal government in making all prohibition States bonedry after July 1, is thoroughly approved.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

MAJORITIES—For the majorities by which the various States were voted dry, see History of the Temperance Reform.

MAJORITY RULE—The enemies of prohibition often assert that it cannot be enforced because it is put into effect by only a majority vote. They advocate increasing the affirmative vote required to two thirds or three fourths. But all other laws are made by a mere majority

and governments are placed in power by a mere plurality. It has been the boast of the American people that a decision at the polls has always settled the question in dispute and was followed by immediate and full acceptance on the part of the majority and minority alike.

It is noticeable that minorities who have bitterly opposed all enactment of prohibition frequently disappear under the influence of the beneficent operation of the law. This, for instance, has happened in Kansas, where a strong minority opposed the adoption of prohibition. Now the majority in favor of the law is about 10 to 1.

MALT—Barley is steeped in warm water until it has begun to germinate, when it is spread out and dried. After it is crushed it is called malt. It is then used in brewing. Much of the nutriment of the barley is lost in the process of changing it to malt.

MALT LIQUORS—Alcoholic drinks, such as beer, ale, etc. See Alcoholic Beverages.

MARTYRS—See Heroes and Martyrs.

MARYLAND—Seventeen out of 23 counties are dry. On November 7, 1916, Frederick and Washington Counties voted dry, effective May 1, 1918. Havre de Grace, the county seat of Harford County, also voted dry. These dry victories closed 113 saloons.

MASSACHUSETTS—This State votes on the license question by municipalities. In the 37 city elections held during 1916, the drys gained 6 cities, Boston voting wet by 23,360. The total aggregate vote in favor of no license was 21,008 greater than the wet vote.

A comparison of the license and no license cities of the State shows in the license cities 246 per cent more drunkenness, 532 per cent more cases of drunkenness by women, 64 per cent more crime other than drunkenness, 164 more people in poor houses, a mortality rate greater by 29 per cent, a tax rate averaging 60 cents higher on the $1,000, and municipal indebtedness of 4.2 per cent of the valuation as compared with 3.8 for the no license cities, a total of high school pupils one fourth less than the no license towns, and three and one-fourth times as much illiteracy.

MEDICAL PRACTICE—Fifteen years ago not one physician in ten condemned the use of alcohol as an internal medicine. Whisky, wine, and beer were used in medical practice in dosage quantities equal to the quantities used in drinking. Beginning about that time, however, eminent doctors in Europe and America began to advocate the limitation of the use of alcohol as a medicine. Among these physicians were Sir Benjamin Ward, Richardson, Sims Woodhead, Forel, Kassowitz, and a few others in Europe, and Nathan S. Davis, T. D. Crothers, J. H. Kellogg, and a few others in America. In ten years time, however, so advanced had become the sentiment not only in regard to the limitation of the use of alcohol as a medicine, but in condemnation of its use as a beverage, that the London *Times* said: "According to recent developments of scientific opinion, it is not impossible that a belief in the strengthening and supporting qualities of alcohol will eventually become as obsolete as a belief in witchcraft."

Early in 1915, the Board of Temperance, believing that the time had come when an effort should be made to show the trend of present medical opinion in regard to the use of alcohol as a beverage and its frequent use as a medicine, made an arrangement with Dr. Winfield Scott Hall, in charge of the Department of Physiology of the Medical College of Northwestern University, to conduct an investigation among the presidents of State medical societies, the heads of the leading hospitals in large cities, the health officers of large cities, and instructors in the principal medical schools. In order that there should not even be a suggestion to influence the nature of replies and to more fully secure the scientific cooperation of those addressed, the letters sent out were signed by Dr. Hall himself and written upon his letterheads and all replies went to him. No physician in America is more competent to handle such an inquiry than Dr. Hall, who is president of the American Medical Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics, and has held numerous medical honors.

Hospitals

Replies were received from 42 hospitals located in leading central cities. In 39 of these hospitals the use of alcohol as a remedial agent is decreasing. In response to an inquiry as to how much less alcohol is used now than the amount used five years ago, a number of the replies say that the decrease has been so marked that practically none is now used. Others give figures; for instance, the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, with 3,026 patients in 1899, used $1,135.22 worth of alcoholic drinks, but in 1914, with 6,312 patients, the expenditure was only $364.53. Quite a number of the replies say that the decrease in the past five years amounts to 90 per cent; others say 75 per cent, and some 50 per cent, while few report a smaller decrease than 30 per cent. It seems from the replies from these hospitals that the use of alcohol as a remedy for shock is almost disappearing, and there also seems to be little belief in the brewers' theory that beer is useful as an aid to convalescence.

It is notable that in a great number of cases where alcohol is spoken of as possibly having some value, the qualification is made that it is of value in the treatment of habitual users only. It seems to be the general opinion that for others its value is confined to such purposes as bathing. For internal purposes it is the general opinion that other remedies are more valuable.

State Medical Leaders

The replies from presidents of State medical societies represent twenty-seven States. Almost without exception, they seem to agree that alcohol is useful as a medicine, but to a very limited extent, to a much more limited extent than is generally supposed. A great number of them think that "other drugs are better," while many of them confine their prescriptions of alcohol to habitual users of it and to external use. Dr. Stephen Harnsberger, president of the Virginia Medical Society, says, "Alcohol is sometimes valuable in fractional doses to allay the anxiety of patients or friends." In other words, simply as a concession to superstition.

City Health Officers

The replies from the chief health officers of the leading cities all indicate that alcohol is a considerable factor in sickness and mortality rates. In reply to the question, "Do you have to contend with the giving of beer or other drinks to children?" the answers are usually "No," or "Infrequently." The health officers of Milwaukee, Kansas City, Grand Rapids, Providence, and several other cities, however, say "Yes." All of these officers report that without doubt a large decrease in the use of alcohol would have a great effect on the sickness and death rates. Dr. G. B. Young, of Chicago, Dr. William K. Robbins, of Manchester, and others say that the principal effect would be in the improvement of conditions of living among the poor.

The replies received from medical colleges were chiefly signed by the professors of therapeutics and practice. An indication of their general nature may be found in the fact that twenty-four say that beer is of no value as an aid to convalescence. Fourteen find it valuable only under exceptional circumstances; for instance, for those who are accustomed to it as a beverage; and only one answers unconditionally "Yes." In general, they agree with the other men queried that alcohol has a small place in medicine, much more limited than is generally supposed.

The Drift of Medical Opinion

The investigation carried on by Dr. Hall, while it has secured more definite information from representative physicians than any other, has not revealed anything that was unknown. Medical opinion is rapidly and surely turning against the use of alcohol except as an occasional remedy and is more and more speaking out against its use as a beverage.

In "Hare's Practical Therapeutics" (edition of 1916), a textbook on every physician's shelves, by Dr. Robert A. Hare, professor of therapeutics of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, we find the following:

"Alcohol never acts as a stimulant to the brain, the spinal cord, or the nerves. The increased activity of thought and speech is not due to stimulation but to depression of the inhibitory nervous apparatus. The activity is, therefore, that caused by lack of control and is not a real increase of energy.

"The effect of moderate doses differs from the effect of large ones in degree and not in kind.

"Careful scientific research has proved that alcohol is in no sense a true stimulant to the circulation in healthy persons."

Refs.—See Doctors on Drink; Health; Health Defenders of the Body; Pharmacopeia; and Women.

MEDICINE—See Medical Practice.

MENTAL EFFICIENCY—The effect of alcohol upon efficiency has been definitely established by investigators on both sides of the Atlantic. We instance the following demonstrations:

Typesetting and Typewriting—Four typesetters in a printing office in Heidelberg, Germany, were tested in their work to find out if alcohol helped or hindered them.

The trials were carried on for an hour a day for four successive days. The first and third days no alcohol was taken; on the second and fourth days the work was done after drinking about three quarters of a tumbler of Greek wine (eighteen per cent alcohol).

Alcohol, used in these amounts to which the men were accustomed, decreased the amount of work done about 9 per cent on the average. This means that if the same loss held for a whole day's work, if a man were capable of earning $15 a week when not drinking he would only earn $13.65 if he drank as much alcohol daily as would be contained in a quart of beer.

This typesetting test showed that the amount of skilled work done was diminished by alcohol. In a test by typewriting it was found that alcohol increased the number of errors from 14 per cent to 31 per cent, although fatigue only increased the average of errors by 2 per cent.

Memory and Scholarship—Professor Vogt, of the University of Christiana, made tests upon himself to determine the effects of alcohol upon memory. He daily committed to memory twenty-five lines of Greek poetry and recorded the number of minutes required to learn them. On the days when he took as much alcohol as one would get in from one and one half to three glasses of beer, it took him on the average 18 per cent longer to learn the lines than when no alcohol was taken. Six months later, when he reviewed and relearned the same lines, he found that the lines learned on the alcohol days required more time for relearning.

A school director in Vienna, E. Bayer, conducted an investigation among abstaining and drinking children to determine the effect upon scholarship. Almost half of the 134 abstaining children had "good" marks. Only 12 of them had poor marks. With the drinking children, the more frequently they used wine or beer, the more the good marks fell off and the poor marks increased.

Four thousand Italian children in Brescia, Italy, were studied as to their use of alcohol. The following facts were discovered about their scholarship:

	462 Abstainers	1,516 Drink Wine Occasionally	2,021 Drink Wine Daily
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Good Marks	42.66	30.5	29.8
Fair	53.49	41.8	39.7
Poor	3.85	27.	30.3

Tests to determine brain alertness of persons who had taken small quantities of alcohol as compared to the brain alertness of abstainers have also been conducted frequently under different circumstances.

Professor Kraeplin, the eminent German scientist, found a person less able to perceive letters, syllables, etc., passed rapidly before his eyes after he had been given a very small quantity of alcohol, less able to read quickly and correctly, slower to determine the nature of signals, and much more given to making mistakes in determining colors shown him at rapid intervals. This is one reason railroads are especially averse to the use of even slight quantities of alcohol by their employees, as it makes them much more likely to mistake signals.

Refs.—See Brain and references.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—One of the

first rules formulated for the United Societies of Methodists in 1743 was that all "members were expected to evidence their desire of salvation, first, by doing no harm; by avoiding evil of every kind, especially that which is most generally practiced, such as . . . drunkenness, buying or selling spirituous liquors, or drinking them, except in cases of extreme necessity." From that day to this these words have been incorporated in the General Rules of the church. Upon the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America in 1784, the following was made part of the minutes:

"Q. Should our friends be permitted to make spirituous liquors, and sell and drink them in drams? A. By no means."

The radical nature of this strong stand against the evils of intemperance cannot be appreciated without a full understanding of the spirit of the times, which was anything but hostile to the use of intoxicants. Hardly a man could have been found in a day's journey, outside of the Methodists themselves and a few leaders of other churches, who would not have laughed at the absurdity of a total abstinence proposal.

Maybe You Didn't Know This

It was inevitable, however, that the general lack of temperance sentiment should affect in some degree the belief within the church. As late as 1812 the General Conference voted down, after it had been called up five successive times, the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That no stationed or local preacher shall retail spirituous or malt liquors, without forfeiting his ministerial character among us."

But from that time the utterances of the church in its General Conferences have been increasingly radical and unequivocal. For years it has asserted that "the liquor traffic cannot be legalized without sin," and that "we stand for the speediest possible suppression of the beverage liquor traffic."

In 1912 the General Conference declared that "all the woes of perdition lurk in the barroom," and memorialized Congress to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, in Alaska, in our island possessions, and in all federal territory, and to repeal the federal tax on liquors.

The General Conference of 1916 enacted the following:

"A member of the church, who, after private reproof and admonition by the pastor or class leader, persists in using, buying, or selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or who signs a petition in favor of granting a license for the sale of such liquors, or who signs a petition of consent for the sale of such liquors, or who applies for a license for the sale of such liquors, or who procures a license for the sale of such liquors, or who becomes bondsman for any person or persons engaged in such traffic, or who rents his property as a place in which or on which to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors, shall be brought to trial, and if found guilty and there be no sign of real humiliation, shall be expelled."

Methodist Ministers

In every part of the United States leaders of the war

against the liquor traffic have paid tribute to the faithful activity of Methodist pastors. By common consent they are the most active of all church leaders in this fight, and the liquor interests themselves have paid tribute to their prowess.

What the Liquor Men Say

Secretary Debar, in addressing the convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association in Washington, in May, 1914, said:

"What church is it that is seeking to override, intimidate, and browbeat men in public life with a view to political supremacy in this country? It is only necessary to read the list of those preachers who are active in the present propaganda for legislative prohibition to realize that it is the Methodist Church which is obsessed with the ambition to gain control of our government. This is the fanatical, aggressive, and sometimes unscrupulous force which is leading the movement for political supremacy under the guise of temperance reform."

The National Convention of Brewers, which met in New Orleans in the same year, also paid attention to the Methodist Church. At one time, under the leadership of the Board of Temperance, the pastors of Methodism had overwhelmed Congress with thousands of telegrams in favor of the Hobson-Sheppard Bill, and this aroused the brewers to declare that the Methodist churches had no right to speak as units in regard to such matters.

Utterances in the liquor press which pay unwilling tribute to the activity of the Methodists against the liquor traffic are very numerous. In trying to arouse its constituency to the alarming nature of the action of the Methodist Church in reviving the Temperance Society upon the basis of a church benevolence, *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* of October 25, 1914, declared, "We must realize that the entire Methodist Church is a solidified, active, aggressive, and obedient unit in this warfare on our trade."

The 1916 General Conference passed a very strong resolution urging all political parties to adopt a declaration in favor of Congress passing laws prohibiting all interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors and forbidding the use of the mails for liquor shipments and for sending liquor advertisements. It also called upon all political parties in their national conventions to declare in favor of Congress submitting to the Legislatures of the States an amendment to the federal constitution absolutely prohibiting the beverage traffic in all intoxicating liquors, and pending such amendment recommending that Congress enact statutory prohibition to the full extent of its powers for the nation including the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, and all island reservations, ships, buildings, and premises under federal police jurisdiction.

This same General Conference also adopted the following:

Statement of Principles

"Grateful to Almighty God for the rising tide of public sentiment which is sweeping toward national and world-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic; rejoicing at the rapidly changing tone of the public press, the closing of its columns to liquor advertisements, the emphatic pronouncements of medical science, the entrance into the

prohibition ranks of the manufacturing and business interests of the nation, and the increasing recognition by the industrial classes of alcohol's menace to the workers' safety and welfare; we denounce the traffic as a grave and imminent national peril.

"It is the one most prolific cause of insanity, crime, and poverty; the most insidious despoiler of legitimate business; the most corrupt and demoralizing influence in politics, and the most dangerous enemy to human welfare in all our civic life.

"Statesmanship, ecclesiastical and civil, has denounced it; science has condemned it; business is arraying itself against it; politics is struggling to be freed from its grasp; labor seeks escape from its degrading, merciless bondage, and the embattled nations of half a world find it a more deadly foe than any they have met on war's red fields.

"The expansion of religion and the preservation of civilization require its overthrow—its complete and utter annihilation.

"To the consummation of this high achievement we do now and here solemnly covenant with each other and with God, our Father, and pledge ourselves to fight and spare not until the end shall have been attained."

Personal Abstinence

"Believing total abstinence from the use of all intoxicants and narcotics to be the proper practice of the individual, we urge upon pastors, Sunday school superintendents, teachers, and leaders among our people the importance of education, moral suasion, and pledge signing, that the individual may be saved."

The License System

"The whole license system is a colossal blunder, wrong in principle, lame in logic, a failure in practice, a fool's bargain, a sale of souls for gold. It is contrary to the teachings and the spirit of the Christian religion and at variance with all the purposes of enlightened government. It clothes the traffic with the cloak of respectability and bribes the voter with revenue.

"We hold now, as in the past, that such a traffic cannot be legalized without sin."

Prohibition

"We stand for the abolition of the whole traffic, and declare prohibition to be the only proper attitude of civil government toward a thing so baneful and pernicious. What the Czar of Russia is able to do for his people in the exercise of arbitrary power, we, the people of this free nation, in the exercise of our own sovereignty, ought to do for ourselves and for our posterity."

Enforcement of the Law

"The sovereignty of the republic is the sovereignty of the people, and when the people have spoken, either in the making of a constitution or in the enactment of laws, such constitution and such laws carry within them the embodiment of that sovereignty, the supremacy of which no man and no interest can be permitted to violate or challenge. This is true of constitutions and laws inhibit-

ing the liquor traffic, and we stand for their faithful and consistent enforcement all the time and everywhere. To this end we counsel our people, and all good citizens of whatever sect or creed, to permit themselves to be divided no longer and to support no candidate of any party for any office who is not openly pledged to the enforcement of such constitutions and such laws."

Federal Action

"We record ourselves against the issuing of internal revenue tax receipts by the federal government to criminals engaged in violating State laws.

"We urge upon the federal Congress the immediate passage of laws prohibiting all interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors and forbidding the use of the United States mails both to liquor shipments and to liquor advertisements.

"We respectfully but earnestly demand of the Congress to promptly submit to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, an amendment to the Federal constitution providing for the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic thruout the United States. And pending the submission and adoption of such an amendment, we demand that the Congress enact statutory prohibition to the full extent of its present constitutional powers thruout the nation, including the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, and all the islands, reservations, ships, buildings, and premises under Federal police jurisdiction."

Worthy Agencies

"We rejoice in the devotion, efficiency, and success of the agencies that represent us in promoting this great reform; in the pioneers who blazed the trail—the Washingtonians, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, and other prohibitionists, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the White Ribbon army whose tears melted a nation's indifference and whose prayers and deeds lifted this reform to its present high estate.

"We commend the Flying Squadron Foundation, which is contributing with signal devotion and effective service to the advancement of the present great national movement.

"They are all fellow workers in the common cause and are worthy of our support."

The Anti-Saloon League

"The Anti-Saloon League, organized and equipped by the men and the money of the Christian Churches of the nation, has come to represent in a peculiar sense the cause of temperance and prohibition, and we indorse and commend it as a safe and effective agency through which the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church may cooperate with members of other churches and temperance organizations for united and vigorous action against the liquor traffic and in the enforcement of the law, and we hereby call upon our churches to cooperate enthusiastically and effectively in this great movement."

The Church Temperance Society

"Cooperating thruout the quadrennium with all these

several forces, our own Church Temperance Society has been helpful and stimulating to them all. It is Methodism's direct and special agent. Acting within its own specific sphere—the securing of total abstinence pledges, the publication and distribution of literature, the inculcation of temperance and prohibition principles, the creation of temperance sentiment thruout our fellowship, and the participation of the secretary and other representatives in State campaigns—it has richly contributed to the public good and has earned our grateful confidence. The child of the church itself, it is entitled to the bounty of the church."

Political Action

"The time has come when the line should be definitely and sharply drawn between the supporters and the partners of this traffic and those who stand for its abolition. A man cannot, as a Christian citizen, sign a petition for a liquor license, rent property to be used for the purposes of the traffic, vote for it or with it, or fail to make his citizenship count as an elector in protest against the traffic's continuance. To do any one of these things is to betray his citizenship, the religion he professes, and the church of the living Christ."

A Vision of What Is to Be

"We are in the midst of a world-movement against the drug poisons of the nations. China has overthrown the opium traffic, Russia has destroyed vodka, France has prohibited absinthe, other nations seek to minimize the evils of intoxicants, and Canada, our young and vigorous neighbor, is sweeping on to actual national prohibition. Our climacteric opportunity is at hand. To-morrow there shall be fulfillment.

"Steadily fixing our eyes on the last great goal—national prohibition and world sobriety—reposing our hope in an enlightened public conscience, catching inspiration and courage from an awakened Christian citizenship, and reaffirming our faith in the providence of God, we move forward in unity of purpose and solidarity of action, resolved, God helping us, that the liquor traffic shall die—and die in our day and generation." E. D. S.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—The utterances of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have been so similar to those of the Methodist Episcopal Church that they might be summed up in this one quotation from the declaration of the General Conference held in Saint Louis, in May, 1890: "We are emphatically a prohibition church."

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—The General Conference of this church has repeatedly taken the most radical stand possible in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic and total abstinence in its membership.

MICHIGAN—Forty-five dry counties, 38 wet. On November 7, 1916, State voted for prohibition to go into effect May 1, 1918. Majority about 75,000, the drys either carrying or getting an even break even in the big cities.

MINNESOTA—Under the local option law passed in 1915, Minnesota has held 56 county elections, with 45

dry victories. Hennepin County, containing Minneapolis, was won by the wets with a majority of only 9,000 and the vote exceeded the registration to about the same extent. At the elections on November 7, 1916, a substantial dry majority was elected to the Legislature and prohibition for the State will probably be obtained in 1918.

MISSISSIPPI—Under State prohibition. Laws enacted during 1916 allow importation of only one quart of whisky, one half gallon of wine or twenty-four pints of beer every fifteen days, but no two of the kinds. Delivery is only made upon the signing of a statement as to nature of contents, from whence shipped, to whom delievered, and for what purpose. This certificate must be filed with the circuit clerk within three days. The carrying, keeping, sending, or delivering of liquors to any public building, social club, or lodge is prohibited. No carrier shall deliver liquors on Christmas day, the Sabbath, on election day or the days immediately preceding Christmas and election. No deliveries may be made before 8 A. M., or after 5 P. M. Liquor advertising is prohibited. Any vehicle found carrying an illegal amount of liquor is subject to seizure. One third of fines is applied to defray expense of securing convictions. Liquor consumption has been reduced by the importation laws 52 per cent and crime 46 per cent.

The recent governor, Earl Brewer, of Mississippi, says: "As to the effects of prohibition in Mississippi, I take pleasure in saying this law is as well enforced as any on our statute books. The effect has been to reduce crime and to cause money which formerly went for whisky to be spent in the purchase of the necessities and some of the luxuries. It has decreased drinking and drunkenness to a very marked extent and has largely reduced, if not stopped, social drinking."

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; and Savings.

MISSOURI—This State has 85 dry counties, 14 mostly dry, 15 and Saint Louis wet. On November 7, 1916, the wet majority was reduced by more than 100,000, the State voting for State prohibition outside the Saint Louis vote. Statutory prohibition in 1917 seems probable. Eleven local option elections were held during 1916, 6 county and 5 city elections. Eight were won by the drys, adding 2 counties and 4 cities to the dry list. Missouri has 34 cities of more than 2,500 dry and 52.3 per cent of the population live in dry territory.

Prohibition has been submitted for a vote in 1918.

MODERATION—This is the plea of the brewers. Temperance people have taken the stand that there can be no such thing as a moderate beverage use of a poison. The idea of the brewers as to what moderation is may be judged from the fact that at their banquet in connection with the Brewers' Congress in Chicago in 1911, 1,200 brewers drank 9,219 bottles of beer.

"In reality we have no proof that a minimum and permissible dose of alcohol exists at all," said Sir Victor Horsley, M.D., the distinguished British surgeon who died in the Mesopotamian campaign. Other eminent physicians agree with him. "Alcohol produces progressive paralysis of judgment, and this begins with the first dose," says

Sir Lauder Brunton, M.D., and Dr. McAdam Eccles asserts: "A daily moderate dose of alcohol, taken in the form of alcoholic drink, has a tendency, quietly but surely, to destroy the tissues of the body." Listen to Dr. Quensel, of Leipzig, a man of world reputation: "Even small quantities of alcoholic drink may result in pronounced changes especially of the cystic functions, in a decrease in the clearness of sensory perceptions, in the impairment of thought and judgment, in a dulling of the finer emotions and in the inhibition and disturbance of the coordination of movements."

American opinion is very similar. Dr. Irwin H. Neff, superintendent of the Norfolk State Hospital For Inebriates at Norfolk, Massachusetts, asserts that the moderate drinker is even more liable to suffer from organic diseases than the man who occasionally becomes drunk.

Refs.—See Light Drinks and references.

MOHAMMEDANS—See Koran.

MONTANA—On November 7, 1916, Montana voted for prohibition by a majority of 28,886, the vote for being 102,776 and against 73,890.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

MONTENEGRO—See Balkan Countries.

MOONSHINE WHISKY—See Illicit Distilleries.

MORAL SUASION—The place of moral suasion in the temperance reform is large, but it is to be brought to bear upon the individual to secure personal total abstinence, and has no place in dealing with a social, commercial, and economic problem such as the liquor traffic constitutes.

MORTALITY FROM ALCOHOL—Mr. E. Bunnell Phelps, author of "The Mortality of Alcohol," estimates that 65,897 deaths occur annually in which alcohol is a causative or contributing factor. Mr. Phelps is much opposed to the prohibitionists and his estimate is accepted by writers for the liquor interests. It may be taken as very conservative.

On December 10, 1914, Mr. Arthur Hunter, chairman of the Central Bureau of the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation and Actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, delivered an address before the eighth annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York city, in which he detailed the results of an investigation covering the records of two million lives over a period of twenty-five years. These records were furnished by forty-three of the leading life insurance companies of the United States and Canada.

"It is certain," said Mr. Hunter, "that abstainers live longer than persons who use alcoholic beverages. Among the men who admitted that they had taken alcohol occasionally to excess in the past, but whose habits were considered satisfactory when they were insured, there were two hundred and eighty-nine deaths, while there would have been only one hundred and ninety deaths had this group been made up of insured lives in general. The extra mortality was, therefore, over fifty per cent, which was equivalent to a reduction of over four years in the average

life of these men. For example, at age thirty-five, the expectation of life is thirty-two years; in the first year after that age, instead of, say, nine persons dying, there would probably be twelve deaths; that is, three men would each lose thirty-two years of life; in the next year probably four men would each lose thirty-one years of life, etc. As a matter of fact, many immoderate drinkers would live longer than thirty-two years, but not nearly so many as would live if they had been moderate drinkers, and far fewer than if they had been total abstainers from alcohol.

"In the foregoing classes men who were in the liquor business, or in any other occupation involving hazard, were excluded.

Gaining Five Hundred Thousand Lives

"The Committee of the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation did not make a report on the mortality among total abstainers, but sufficient statistics have been published by individual companies to justify the statement that persons who have always been total abstainers have a mortality during the working years of life of about one half of that among those who use alcohol to the extent of at least two glasses of whisky per day. In view of this, the effect of prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in Russia must be very great. It is not too much to say that the loss of five hundred thousand men as the result of the present warfare could be made good in less than ten years thru complete abstinence from alcoholic beverages by all the inhabitants of Russia."

Previously published investigations of occupational mortality issued by the American Actuarial Society had shown a significant difference in the death rate of men following what are generally called the "dangerous occupations" and those whose work brings them into constant contact with the "harmless" beverage of beer.

A Bar to Life

It is less dangerous to be a lineman, a pole-climber, arc-light trimmer, etc., than it is to attend bar in hotels, for the ratio of actual to expected death rates is 142 per cent in the case of the former as opposed to 178 per cent in the case of the latter.

Possibly you have visited the steel mills at some time, and it may have been your misfortune to see a line of bloody forms laid out in some near-by undertaking establishment, and yet the death rate among rolling mill employees—hot-iron workers only—is only 117 per cent, while in the case of waiters in hotels, restaurants, and clubs where liquor is served, the rate is 177 per cent, and among foremen, malsters, and beer-pump repairers it is 135 per cent!

No need to thrill with horror again when you see the brave firemen going up the ladder to rescue the baby. The death rate among ladder men, pipemen, and hosemen is only 148 per cent. You had best save your feelings of horror for the moment when you step into the restaurant where liquors are served, and gaze upon the proprietor, for his death rate is 152 per cent, and the death liability of his cook or chef in the kitchen is exactly the same.

And the locomotive engineer who braves wreck and

bursting boilers incurs less danger by 14 per cent than the proprietor of a grocery with bar.

Europe Learned it Long Ago

About seventy-two years ago, a Quaker applied to an English life insurance company for life insurance, and was asked ten per cent extra because he was a total abstainer. This struck the Quaker as idiocy, and, so, we are informed, he immediately proceeded to organize the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution of London. This company kept its total abstainers and nonabstainers in two separate classes, and in 1903, published the result of its experiment over that long term of years. The moderate drinkers—of course heavy drinkers are not insured—died at the rate of 104 per cent of the death table, and the total abstainers at the rate of only 74.3 per cent. Similar reports have been issued by other European companies, such as the Gotha Life of Prussia, the Scepter Life of England, the Scottish Temperance Life, and the Actuary of the Mutual Life of New York discovered a similar condition among the insured of that company.

Recently Dr. Edwin F. Bowers attracted a great deal of attention by asserting that each pint of beer consumed cost twenty-five minutes of life. He based his assertion upon an investigation by a government commission in Denmark. This commission sent to all physicians in the kingdom a request for information concerning deaths among adults occurring in their practise for one year, with especial reference to whether or not the cause of these deaths could be traced to drink. Only such cases were credited to alcohol as were admittedly drink-engendered. Answers were received concerning 4,300 dead men and 4,280 women —a trifle over one third of the mortality in Denmark for that particular year. The reports show that 23 per cent of the deaths among male and 3 per cent of the deaths among females were caused by the misuse of alcohol.

In order to present the proposition in a vivid way the Danish analysts worked out the following problem:

"If all these alcohol deaths were eliminated from the total, the average of longevity of a man of 20 would rise from 45 4-10 to 49 3-10 years; and of a woman from 47 5-10 to 48 1-10 respectively, 3. 9-10 years and six-tenths of a year—which is slightly less than our American insurance experts have found in their recent investigations concerning this matter. Given these figures, and using the per capita consumption of alcohol in Denmark as a divisor, the results proved that every pint of brandy consumed steals 11 hours out of a man's normal expectation of life, and every pint of beer cheats him out of approximately 25 minutes of earthly activity."

It is an interesting fact that from 1900 to 1907 there was a slight average increase in the death rate for the registration area during the same period our drink consumption was increasing. In 1907 the per capita drink consumption reached its high mark and has since been declining, and the death rate has also declined year by year from 15.3 in 1908 to 13.4 in 1914.

One year of drink murder is responsible for more slain than were killed in the battles of Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Antietam, Chickamauga, Cold Harbor, Freder-

icksburg, Manassas, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, and Petersburg.

So well understood has become the danger to life of even occasional contact with intoxicating liquors, that the Northwestern Mutual Life will not even insure a traveling man who is required to carry liquors among his samples.

Refs.—See Diseases Caused and references; and Doctors on Drink.

MOTION PICTURES—The liquor trade publications evidently consider that motion pictures are inimical to their prosperity, for they are conducting a vigorous fight on the motion picture business.

The fight on the picture industry is being made largely by *Mida's Criterion*, a standard liquor publication, by *Barrels and Bottles*, the *Liberal Advocate*, the *Champion of Fair Play*, and *American Brewers' Review*, and similar publications.

"What are we going to do about the movie menace?" asks *Mida's Criterion*. "It has made a million hammers but not one solitary horn for the liquor business.

"The liquor industry has not appreciated the scope of the moving pictures in their harmful effects on liquor. So prevalent is the barroom scene, so pernicious is its portrayal of liquor . . . who has ever seen liquor portrayed in any but the most unfavorable light by the movies? The films accept every chance to link liquor with the drug habits. What makes the rural lover go wrong? Liquor, always liquor. And hooked up with liquor must be evil women. The movies have made a goat of liquor."

In his report to the twenty-third annual conference of the National Liquor Dealers' Association, Mr. Hugh F. Harvey, the chairman of the Congressional Committee, said:

It has come to the attention of your Congressional Committee by personal observation and other means, the harm done by motion pictures over the country to our business. It was claimed by Mayor H. C. Gill, of Seattle, Washington, on May 13, 1915, that the films were directly responsible for influencing the people of the State of Washington to vote that State dry. I believe the time has arrived when something should be done.

The *Liberal Advocate* of April 26, 1916, declares:

The answer is going to be a call to arms. Apparently the purveyors of moving pictures have joined the Prohibitionists and the convicts in various penitentiaries in the attempt to hold liquor responsible as the active cause of all the crimes and carnality of which human beings are guilty.

Barrels and Bottles for April, 1916, repeats this statement, and says further:

The abuses of liquor are filmed in wildly exaggerated form as a sop to the conventional morality of the mob. The moving pictures are trying to make a scapegoat of alcohol.

The *American Brewers' Review* calls attention to the complaint of brewers in Wisconsin, whom they quote as saying:

The producers have shown a tendency to associate every dive scene, every human derelict, wayward son, or ruined home, with a beer sign or a mug of beer, and nowhere in the productions have the producers ever associated beer with a decent atmosphere. It is needless to say that this is uncalled for, is grossly misleading, and brings beer before the public in an injurious light.

The National Retail Liquor Dealers Association, in convention, passed the following resolutions in regard to this matter:

Another unfair and dishonest advantage that is being perpetrated upon the liquor business is that of the moving picture industry. In the vast majority of displays of moving pictures, films portraying

conditions surrounding the retail liquor trade have been preposterously and untruthfully magnified by those operators who are paid vast sums by the opposition to our business for the purpose of developing to an unreasonable degree of untruthfulness displays of scenes as actual occurrences in legitimate barrooms; and

Whereas, such displays have had misleading effects upon the public mind—particularly upon the minds of women and children—we realize how much sentiment and damage could be developed through this system.

But the "slandering" of their product is not the beer man's only cause for quarrel with Little Mary Pickford and her costars. The movies are hushing the merry song of the saloon cash register.

How the Movies Are Downing Glasses

The Kalem Co., of New York, quotes Sergeant O'Donnell, of the Chicago Police Department, as saying that the business of saloons in the neighborhood of his residence on the North Side of that city had been cut in half since the advent of the motion picture theater. The sergeant declared that laboring men with their entire families trooped off to the pictures in the evening. "The next morning the man finds his family happy, his own head clear, thirty-five to fifty cents more in his pocket than if he had spent the previous evening playing pinochle in a saloon, and his conscience in good working order."

Police officials from almost every large city back up this testimony. The Thanhouser Film Corporation calls attention to the fact that the principal sufferers in New York have been the "neighborhood saloons," which are principally patronized by laborers. A man who has worked hard all day will not go to the saloon after having spent two hours at the movies. He prefers bed.

"Saloon profits have been especially cut into in densely populated sections," say the Clara Kimball Young Film Corporation. "Exhibitors frequently report that saloon keepers are trying to prevent the opening of new picture houses near their saloons."

The *Exhibitors' Herald,* of Chicago, mentions one thriving saloon on a street-car intersection which was nearly put out of business by the establishment of a picture house next door.

R. O. Bartholomew, an experienced investigator, recently made a report to the mayor of Cleveland on the motion picture theaters of that city in which he says:

"After having talked with many saloon keepers, one is forced to the conclusion that the motion-picture theater is to-day the greatest competitor and one of the strongest enemies of the saloon. Occasionally you meet a clergyman or an educator who criticizes the motion-picture theaters. But if you want to see the motion-picture business flayed alive and its skin hung up to dry, talk to a saloon keeper or a pool-room operator or a prize-fight promoter or the manager of a burlesque show. Or, if you speak Spanish, slip across the Mexican border and listen to the gentlemen who conduct bull fights."

It is evident that unobjectionable motion pictures constitute a very effective and wholesome counter-attraction to the saloon.

Refs.—See Substitutes.

NARCOTICS—A narcotic is a paralyzing poison capable of giving temporary anæsthetic relief. Its use induces

languor and a sufficient quantity will bring about, first, insensibility, and then death. Its habitual use will create a mania, or, as Dr. Norman Kerr phrases it, "an inexpressibly intense, involuntary crave." Alcohol is now generally classed as a narcotic rather than as a true stimulant.

Refs.—See Drugs.

NASHVILLE—See Tennessee.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION—When the Constitution was being formulated as a basis for a more complete union of the States, one of the most serious points of contention was the number of sovereignties which should be accorded to the federal government. Finally these powers were clearly defined, with a prohibition against an encroachment upon "the reserved rights" of the States themselves.

Under the constitution, certain powers belong solely to the federal government, and certain powers solely to the States. Consequently, upon certain questions the State may go so far and no farther, and upon other questions the federal government may go a part but not all of the way.

And in the evolution of the various State governments certain privileges were delegated to municipalities and some to counties.

Is prohibition a local question to be decided by municipalities? Is it a State question to be finally acted upon by the various States as they may think best? Or is it a federal question concerning which it is not only proper but necessary that the federal government exercise all of its rights and authority?

The question must be decided by the determination of what branch of government possesses the powers or the majority of the powers which apply to the case in question.

A Truly Local Question

There are certain questions that are truly local. If a municipality wishes to float bonds for a new sewer system and the Legislature of the State has granted the right of local option on such questions in the charter held by the municipality, that locality can act with finality upon the question. The State will not interfere, nor will the federal government concern itself in the matter.

But the drink traffic does not arise locally. It gets its power from State and federal governments, principally the latter, and no local action can influence the agencies which are under federal or State control.

And this holds true of the State also. Let us see just what powers upon which the liquor traffic is dependent for its existence belong respectively to the city, the State, and the nation.

Powers Exercised by the Municipality

1. The issuance of local liquor licenses.

Powers Exercised by the State

1. Manufacture of intoxicating liquors in State territory.
2. Sales inside State territory.
3. State and municipal licenses.
4. Shipments within the State.

Powers Exercised by the Federal Government

1. Interstate rail shipments.
2. Transportation by navigable waters, including coast line.
3. Tariff collections.
4. Regulation of manufacture. (Equal power with State governments.)
5. Treaties embodying the rights of importation and exportation.
6. Control of the United States mails.
7. Federal taxation of liquors.
8. Federal licenses, which may be issued even to violators of State laws.
9. The testimony of internal revenue collectors.
10. Distributing centers incident to interstate traffic, such as express offices, railroad depots, steamboat landings, etc.

Here we have one power resting upon the local government, and this power may be overridden by the State, which has equal right to forbid or, if it desires, to compel the issuance of local licenses. We have four powers belonging to the State, all of which may be overridden by superior power over the same matter belonging to the federal government. And then we have ten powers upon which the liquor traffic is dependent belonging to the federal government, and in only one case (the manufacture of liquors) has the State equal right to exercise authority.

Some Truly State Questions

There are some questions that belong wholly to the States, or to say the least, concerning which the States are sovereign. If Kansas wishes to enfranchise its women, it can do so without any reference to federal authority. The national government has no power to forbid such action or to compel it, excepting as its power may be enlarged by an amendment to the federal constitution. The State is sovereign over the question of suffrage, with the one exception of limitation of suffrage because of race, which was added as an amendment to the constitution. The federal government is sovereign as to matters falling within its jurisdiction, such as the tariff, treaties, coinage of money, interstate commerce, etc., while some questions are covered by two sovereignties, the particulars over which sovereignty is recognized being divided between the two governments.

But if the State is sovereign as to suffrage, it certainly cannot be said to be sovereign concerning a traffic which derives its rights in so much greater degree from the federal government. If a State suffrage law is passed, it enforces itself. If a State prohibition law is passed, it faces a hostile attitude on the part of the federal government in many particulars.

And it is right that the federal government should have authority over the liquor traffic. One drop of poison will flow thruout the entire body politic, corrupting its remotest centers, and New York cannot tolerate the liquor traffic within its borders without grievously wronging California.

The Right of the States to Make the Nation Dry

There is nothing more insincere than the outcry of the

liquor people that national prohibition will violate the doctrine of "States Rights." When the Webb-Kenyon legislation was proposed to aid the States in curbing the liquor traffic the liquor press was full to overflowing with humor at the expense of the "exploded" theory of "States Rights." Now, the tune has changed. If there is one right of the States more sacred than any other, it is the right to amend the federal constitution. Three fourths of the States have a right to make the entire nation dry.

It is significant that when the Hobson-Sheppard Bill came to a vote in the House of Representatives, December 22, 1914, more than 80 per cent of the Congressmen from the States which seceded voted "Aye." Rightly or wrongly, the South believes that the doctrine of "States Rights" is essential to its safety. If there were anything in the cry of the liquor interests that national prohibition will violate that principle, there would have been a different line-up on the vote.

One of the surest guarantees that a prohibition amendment to the constitution would not violate the reserved rights of anybody or anything is to be found in the fact that it is exceedingly difficult to amend the constitution. About 2,200 amendments have been offered in Congress and only seventeen finally adopted, of which twelve were adopted so soon that they may be considered a part of the body of the constitution. Three others were adopted immediately after the Civil War under extraordinary circumstances. There have been only two amendments to the constitution adopted under the circumstances which must be faced by the prohibition amendment.

Refs.—See Amendment, Constitutional and references.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND PUBLICATION HOUSE—In 1865, after peace had come, a national temperance convention assembled at Saratoga Springs at which the National Temperance Society and Publication House was organized, which became the real successor of the American Temperance Union by purchase of and payment for the property belonging to that Union. Its first president was the Hon. Wm. E. Dodge. The National Temperance Society has been constantly and consistently inclusive and cohesive—nonpartisan, nonsectarian, patriotic, and Christian.

This Society in its fifty years of corporate life as such has published over twenty-four hundred publications, has prepared and circulated fully two billion pages of temperance literature and has disbursed in this manner and in its many field activities over two millions of dollars.

Its present location is at 373 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Its officers are the Rev. David Stewart Dodge, D.D., President; A. A. Hopkins, Ph.D., Editor and Lecturer; and John W. Cummings, Business Manager and Treasurer. Its official periodical is the *National Temperance Advocate*. By a recent arrangement union of forces has been effected with the temperance department of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

NAVY—When Secretary Josephus Daniels issued an order that "the use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel or within any navy yard or station is strictly prohibited, and com-

manding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of the order," he called down upon himself the bitter hostility of the liquor interests and every political opponent who was willing to make use of such capital.

On October 17, 1909, long before this order was issued, the Chicago *Tribune* said: "To-day three maritime powers surpass all others in the matter of naval gunnery—Great Britain, Japan, and the United States—and knowing the strenuous total abstinence regulations now in force by these three nations, may we not assume that this superiority is due to the total abstinence encouraged or enforced?"

An effort was made after Mr. Daniels issued his order to provoke rebellion against him in the navy. The New York *World* wired all the retired rear-admirals of the navy for an expression on the order, but they refused to criticize it. Congress showed its tacit approval by appropriating $104,000 to pay for the official entertainment of foreign naval visitors, a thing it had never before been willing to do. Former Secretary of the Navy John D. Long spoke out in hearty approval, and Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the army, the man who conquered the mosquitoes of Panama, declared himself in entire sympathy with Mr. Daniels's forward step, and likewise said that such an order would be a good thing for the army.

Norway, immediately following the American example, "humiliated" her people and made herself "a laughing stock" by prohibiting the use of alcohol by the officers of the Norwegian navy.

The order has been so rigidly enforced that when an attempt was made to carry beer thru the Boston navy yard to the Argentine battleship Rivadavia, the American naval officers forbade its passage.

Do Not Be Misled

The temperance people should be warned against the brutal attempts of certain agencies to assail the reputation of Mr. Josephus Daniels's administration of the Navy Department. There was no criticism of Mr. Daniels until after he issued the wine mess order. The liquor interests heaped upon him a full measure of scorn. Since that time Mr. Daniels has been selected as a weak spot in the administration, and criticism of him has been in great part due to partisan striving. With that we have nothing to do, but as his prohibition proclivities started the attack upon him, he should be defended both by dry Democrats and Republicans.

Mrs. George Dewey, wife of the late admiral of the navy, in a letter to Senator Overman, said:

"I wish you and the people of the country to know that my husband felt for the present secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels, a sincere affection. Only a short time ago the admiral said: 'I have been in the navy sixty-two years, and have served under many secretaries of the navy, but Secretary Daniels is the best secretary we ever had, and has done more for the navy than any other. I am amazed by his knowledge of technical matters. He has studied profoundly, and his opinion is founded on close observation.'"

"We have made more real progress in the last two years," said Captain J. S. McKeen, "than in any previous

five-year period in my experience in the navy. I don't think I have ever known a time when everybody in the service, from top to bottom, was working as hard with their heads and hands to prepare the fleet for active service."

Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, asserts that under Secretary Daniels, cooperation between the various bureaus and offices has become so cordial and complete that the practical results have been all that could be desired.

Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion that the present General Board is "the best general naval staff in the world," and Rear-Admiral Knight, president of the War College, where high officers of the navy are instructed in strategy and tactics, testifies that "Secretary Daniels has done more for the War College than any of his predecessors."

It is certainly true that the navy is undermanned, underofficered, and ill-balanced, but for this all of us are responsible, and it is unfair in the extreme to try to shift the responsibility upon the present departmental secretary. Under him the marine corps has been greatly increased, the navy enlisted up to its legal limit, and then that limit increased by Congress, the religious care of the men greatly improved, more democratic spirit infused by the opening of the doors to advancement for all enlisted men, reenlistments have increased from 52 per cent to 85 per cent, desertions are a little more than one third the former number, the number of prisoners has been reduced from 1,800 to about 700, and vast economies have been effected.

These economies have been attended by an increase in efficiency. The navy now makes its own mines at a saving of $145 each; large savings have been made on the cost of torpedoes, shells, and armor-plate. These savings have gone into the creation of a proper reserve of ammunition, into the substitution of a modern powerful dreadnought for two old ships and into a great reenforcement of the air and submarine fleets.

Much criticism has been heaped upon the secretary, and possibly some of it is deserved, for having supposedly delayed the construction of certain ships in his effort to effect economies; but while it took seven years to build the Virginia, launched in 1906, and five years to construct the South Carolina, launched in 1909, the Pennsylvania, under Daniels, was completed in three years and three months, and the Arizona in about the same time. It is probable that the delays complained of were due to the necessity of securing better underwater protection against torpedoes and by the insufficiency of the sums appropriated for the ships.

This information is given in detail because of the continuous assault to which Mr. Daniels, a fearless and effective temperance advocate, has been subjected. It is only fair that when our enemies attack him we should defend him.

There was ample warrant for Mr. Daniels's wine mess order. Not only has drinking in the American navy lost hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property and wrecked at least one fine ship, but foreign officers of high standing have time and again expressed themselves vigorously for enforced total abstinence. Admiral Charles

Beresford and Vice-Admiral J. G. Jellicoe, the latter commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet of the British navy, are among those who have spoken out.

The order issued by Mr. Daniels was based upon the following opinion of Dr. W. C. Braisted, surgeon-general of the navy:

"It may be stated as a fact that, except as a temporary expedient in certain cases of illness, the use of alcohol is harmful, and its abuse disastrous alike to the individual and to the human race. Its use in the service is based upon worn-out customs, and there is no authority by law or otherwise for its continuance, except as contained in the naval instructions."

Time and again the great naval authorities of Europe have testified to the growing efficiency and power of the American fleet. Admiral Chocheprat, one of the visiting French commissioners, has said that it is marvelously equipped and the second most powerful navy in the world.

Refs.—See Army; and War.

NAZARITES—The law of the Nazarites is contained in Numbers 6. 3-6:

"When either man or woman shall separate themselves to vow a vow of a Nazarite, to separate themselves unto the Lord, he shall separate himself from wine and strong drink, and shall drink no vinegar of wine, or vinegar of strong drink, neither shall he drink any liquor of grapes, nor eat moist grapes, or dried. All the days of his separation shall he eat nothing that is made of the vine tree, from the kernels even to the husk. All the days of the vow of his separation there shall no razor come upon his head; until the days be fulfilled, in the which he separateth himself unto the Lord, he shall be holy, and shall let the locks of the hair of his head grow. All the days that he separateth himself unto the Lord he shall come at no dead body."

The Nazarites, consecrated to God from birth or by vow, were at various times quite numerous in Israel.

NEBRASKA—On November 7, 1916, the State voted for a prohibition constitutional amendment by about 30,000 majority. The law went into effect May 1, 1917. At that time there were 32 dry counties, 61 wet; 48 dry county seats and 45 wet; 376 dry villages and cities and 194 wet. There were 825 saloons in the State, of which one third were in Douglas County. During the spring of 1916 the drys gained 26 towns and lost 4.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

NEGROES—Under slavery the Negroes were protected from alcohol, consequently they developed no high degree of ability to resist its evil effects. It is well known that if a disease becomes prevalent in a community where it has not existed for some generations past, it is peculiarly virulent. This is true of alcoholism, as is commonly observed in regard to the Indians.

At the present time the Negroes are subjected to the most energetic exploitation of Cincinnati, Louisville, and Jacksonville liquor wholesalers. Illustrated circulars fairly flood the cabins of the corn and cotton hands, and politicians who desire to make use of the Negro vote, which

in some parts of the South is considerable and in other parts practically does not exist, frequently have their political documents printed on the back of liquor circulars and call attention to the fact that certain wholesalers are deserving of patronage.

Intelligent Negroes often break into the public prints of the South in protest against the custom of abandoning their residential sections in cities to the saloon, and many of their most prominent leaders are doing everything possible to induce their people to abstain.

Booker T. Washington, in 1914, in a letter to the Board of Temperance, declared: "When all the facts are considered, strong drink, I believe, is one of the chief causes of Negro crime in the South. In Macon County, Alabama, where I live, there are about twenty-two thousand Negroes and four thousand whites. The sheriff of my county recently reported that he had only one deputy and did not have enough work to keep him busy."

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, writing in *Good Housekeeping*, gives the following picturesque description of a prohibition town in the "black belt":

"Recently, in one of the interior counties in Arkansas, I was shown about the county seat by one of the big business men of the community. It was Saturday afternoon. Hundreds of vehicles of all sorts drawn by mules, most of which were in good condition, were picketed around the public square. The great department store, which my guide owned, was filled with colored people. They were buying most liberally and were extremely well-dressed and well-behaved. I was struck with their appearance and prosperity and happiness. I was curious to know why it was that these people seemed so much better off than those I had seen in other localities. I asked the proprietor, who was freely giving credit to his customers, if he did not lose on many accounts. He replied, 'Never one.' 'How do you account for their prosperity?' I asked. 'Strictly enforced prohibition,' was his answer. 'If we were to permit the saloon to come into this county again, it would wreck all our prosperity; it would ruin my business and send this town back fifty years.'

"We do not need, therefore, to go to big business for our examples; we can draw them from the interior counties of Arkansas, where big business is little known. It is the same old story everywhere. It is the old irreconcilable fight between alcohol and efficiency; between the two there can be no compromise. That nation is best prepared to endure the hardships of the camp and the trench when temperance in all things prevails, when abstinence from all harmful drugs is practiced, when alcohol in any form as a beverage is unknown."

Prohibition and the Negro

However, it is undeniable that prohibition has protected the Negro less than it has the white man. In Alabama, during 1916, the liquor shipments were limited by law, and the express companies had special distributing desks at which those who expected shipments must apply. On certain days and at certain hours of the day the lines before these desks were long. Mr. Pershing, of the Anti-Saloon League of that State, said that he saw sixty-eight people in line, waiting for their shipments. Of these

sixty-eight, sixty-six were Negroes. Still another line on another day was made up entirely of Negroes, forty-eight of whom were women.

In Atlanta, Georgia, the leading express office had five windows for the distribution of liquor shipments on the days designated for that purpose. Four of these windows were for colored people.

A recent report from Washington indicates that prohibition has done wonderful things in promoting the prosperity of the Negro. According to that report, the Negroes of the country at the present time own property worth about $1,100,000,000. In 1909 their wealth amounted to about $570,000,000.

It is remarkable that this wonderful increase in prosperity began at the time when a prohibition wave swept over the South, bringing State-wide prohibition in many cases, and drying up vast territories in the remaining license States.

The Negro is a cotton-maker par excellence. Heretofore he has made good cotton for the white man and poor cotton for himself. Hundreds of thousands of colored men who formerly owned straggling patches now cultivate strong and sturdy plants, and those who formerly raised a hound dog and a whisky habit are now raising a family of pigs and a new appetite for industry. Since the federal bonedry law will now protect him from the wholesale liquor dealers of Cincinnati and Louisville and Jacksonville, the Negro seems in a fair way to settle his own problem.

NEVADA—The Indian reservation is the only dry territory in this State, but a strong State prohibition movement is under way and Nevada will probably vote dry in the near future.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—On April 11, 1917, the New Hampshire Legislature passed a prohibition bill. In 1916 the cities of New Hampshire did not vote on the license question. Seventeen towns voted for license; 207 against; 4 dry towns voted wet; 7 wet towns voted dry. The total license vote was 12,693 and the total no-license vote was 26,701, giving an aggregate dry majority of 13,591. The population under no-license is 240,844 and under license, 189,728.

NEW JERSEY—Has no dry counties. Nine cities of 5,000 or more population are without saloons under charters permitting local option. The legislative session held early in 1917 declined to enact a local option law.

NEW MEXICO—Both parties have declared for submission of prohibition and it is possible that the 1917 Legislature will enact prohibition to go into effect January 1, 1918, and submit a prohibition constitutional amendment to be voted upon at the general election in 1918. If submitted, prohibition is picked to win by ten to twenty thousand majority. On November 7, 1916, a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of State, and chief justice of the Supreme Court who had all been on the platform for prohibition, were elected. All other State officers-elect stand for prohibition.

NEW YORK—On October 1, 1916, there were 499 whol'y dry towns, 113 partially license, and 320 full license.

On November 7, 1916, Broome County, the only county voting, carried three wet towns dry, making whole county dry except Binghamton. No city can vote at these elections. Chemung County is dry except Elmira; Tompkins County dry except Ithaca; Ontario County dry except Geneva and Canandaigua. The totally dry counties are Yates, Tioga, Schuyler, and Delaware. Fourteen counties are drier than the driest county eight years ago. New York's congressional delegation will increase its prohibition vote on the amendment resolution; the governor is pledged to give each community the right to vote; the Senate temperance leader was reelected by an unprecedented and the Assembly leader by a large majority. Over 600 liquor selling places were closed October 1, 1916, as result of previous votes, which is three times as many as South Dakota and two thirds as many as Nebraska closed by State prohibition votes.

By a vote of 86 to 58 the New York Senate voted, on April 11, 1917, to enact a local option law. Later the bill became law.

NORTH CAROLINA—Statutory prohibition was adopted by referendum May 26, 1908, the dry majority being 44,196. In 1911, the State Legislature passed laws prohibiting near-beer joints and sale of anything containing alcohol, cocaine, opium, or an opium derivative. In March, 1913, the State enacted search and seizure and laws to regulate importation of liquor into the State. In 1915, the General Assembly prohibited drugstores from handling liquor for any purpose and limited the amount that might be received from a public carrier to one quart of spirituous or vinous liquor or five gallons of beer in fifteen days.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

NORTH DAKOTA—Under constitutional prohibition 26 years. From one to six laws passed by each Legislature to fortify prohibition policy. A place where liquor is ascertained to be sold is defined as a nuisance to be closed temporarily and, after a hearing, for one year, with a padlock. Bootlegging, including sale on another's premises, acting as agent or buyer or seller or soliciting orders for delivery from within or without the State provides for penitentiary sentence, in the discretion of the judge, of from one to three years for first offense. This law was passed by the people on referendum. The governor may remove any county attorney or peace officer failing or refusing to enforce the law.

The following is a report of a personal investigation made by Deets Pickett, research secretary, Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to indicate the comparative development of North Dakota under prohibition and South Dakota under license. The report was dated January 1, 1916, at which time South Dakota was still a license State:

About midway between the two oceans and in the northern part of the United States, is a great land once known as the "Dakotas." It is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Minnesota, running lengthwise, on the south by the full length of Nebraska, and on the west by the width of Wyoming and Montana.

A line runs about midway, forming a border line between two States—North and South Dakota. On October 1, 1889, both North and South Dakota became States, and both adopted constitutional prohibition. Early in 1890 the Legislature of each State put these provisions into effect by statutory legislation.

In 1896 South Dakota repealed her prohibitory law, while North Dakota maintained hers.

North Dakota has an area of 70,795 square miles, and South Dakota a slightly larger area, 77,650 square miles. The soil and conformation of the two States are similar, with the exception of the rich Black Hills corner in South Dakota. However, a portion of South Dakota is admirably suited to corn-raising, while in North Dakota this crop cannot be profitably produced to any large extent. South Dakota also has a great advantage in its store of mineral wealth, which is about twelve times as great as that of North Dakota, or, to give exact figures, $6,432,417 in annual production as compared to $564,812.

(*A*) *Population*

In 1890 North Dakota had a population of 190,983, and South Dakota a population of 348,600, substantially double that of her northern neighbor. In 1910 North Dakota had a population of 577,056, while South Dakota had increased to 583,888, a percentage of increase for North Dakota of 202 and for South Dakota of 67. The Census Bureau in 1913 estimated the present population of North Dakota as 660,849 and of South Dakota as 643,121. The population per square mile for South Dakota in 1890 was 4.5 and in North Dakota 2.7, while in 1910 the figures were 8.2 for North Dakota and 7.6 for South Dakota. A peculiar feature of the development of North Dakota's population is the fact that its present foreign-born element is 35.4 per cent of the whole, while in South Dakota the foreign-born number only 22 per cent, altho we are told that prohibition keeps out immigration.

Between 1910 and 1915 South Dakota lost 4,350 people, while North Dakota gained 51,000. Fargo, North Dakota's largest city, has grown 33 per cent in the last five years, while Sioux Falls, South Dakota's largest city, has increased only slightly. In spite of the fact that prohibition "kills the cities," the urban population of North Dakota grew from 1890 to 1910 from 10,643 to 63,236, while that of South Dakota grew from 28.555 to 76,673. The increase of urban population in South Dakota was 168 per cent and in North Dakota 494 per cent.

(*B*) *Wealth*

The per capita wealth of South Dakota in 1890 (according to census volume 1, "Wealth, Debt, and Taxation") was $1,293. By 1912 this had increased to $2,239. North Dakota, which in 1890 had a per capita wealth of $1,844, had increased this to $3,372, a percentage for South Dakota of 73 and for North Dakota of 82.

The total wealth of South Dakota in 1890 was $425,141,299, which by 1912 had increased to $1,398,573,425. The North Dakota wealth total in 1890 was $337,006,506 and by 1913 these figures had grown to $2,141,626,961. In other words, South Dakota had multiplied its wealth 3.5 times during that period, while North Dakota had multiplied its wealth 6.3 times.

Other indications of comparative prosperity in the two

States point to the same conclusion. At the last census in North Dakota 80 per cent of the people owned their own homes, while in South Dakota the percentage was 71.2. Out of a total of 74,360 farms in North Dakota, 63,212 were owned by the men farming them, while in South Dakota, with a total of 77,644 farms, the number of men owning farms was 57,984.

There are reasons to believe that the divergent development of the States is becoming more marked under the license system of South Dakota and prohibition for North Dakota. For instance, the value of farm products in North Dakota increased 211 per cent in the decade 1900-1910; the value of live stock 155 per cent; the value of crops 234.4 per cent. No other State in the Union exceeded this percentage of increase. North Dakota's present agricultural wealth exceeds the agricultural wealth of the seven combined New England States. From 1898 to 1913 her bank deposits increased by *more than 1,000 per cent!*

Prohibition has certainly not loaded North Dakota with debt. In 1890 she had a debt of $3.73 per capita, while South Dakota had a debt of only $2.50 per capita. In the twenty-two years to 1912 North Dakota had reduced her debt to $1.29 per capita. However, South Dakota had also reduced her debt until it was only $0.58 per capita. With a per capita county and municipal debt of $17.18 in North Dakota in 1890, she had reduced this by 1902 to $12.67, but the extraordinary development of the State since 1902 had increased the debt by 1913 to $18.83 per capita. South Dakota, beginning the period with $17.46 as its average county and municipal debt, reduced the figures to $14.48 by 1902 and increased them to $19.15 by 1913. In that year the total public debt per capita in North Dakota was $20.12, and in South Dakota $19.73. The net reduction during the period was $0.79 per capita for North Dakota and for South Dakota $0.23. Evidently, the fact that South Dakota in 1913 received $257,485 from liquor licenses has not given her any advantage over her northern sister.

(*C*) *Employment and Production*

As shown by the United States census for 1910, the statistics of North and South Dakota as to manufacturing development were as follows:

	Av. No. Wage Earners, 1909	Per Cent Increase 10 yrs.	Value of Products, 1909	Per Cent Increase 10 yrs.
North Dakota	2,789	105.4	$19,137,000	205.7
South Dakota	3,602	62.0	17,870,000	87.5

Not only is the percentage of increase for the ten years in the number of men employed far greater in North Dakota than in South Dakota, but the percentage of increase in the value of goods produced is much more than twice as great in the dry State as in the wet State. While the increase in number of men was in the one case 105.4 per cent as compared with 62 per cent in the other, the increase in manufactured output in the one was 205.7 per cent as against only 87.5 per cent in the other. But even more striking still is the contrast between these two States when the census facts are put in another way. In dry North Dakota for the year 1909, 2,789 men produced $19,137,000 worth of manufactured goods, while in wet South Dakota it required 3,602—811 more—to produce

only $17,870,000 worth of manufactured goods, $1,267,000 less.

(D) Taxation

It is well to consider the question of taxation in connection with wealth and debts. If North Dakota has not had a liquor revenue during the period under consideration, while South Dakota has taken in nearly $5,000,000 from that source, and yet North Dakota has reduced its obligations more than South Dakota, some may think that the tax burden in North Dakota has been heavy. In 1890 North Dakota had an ad valorem taxation of $13.29 per capita. In 1902 this had decreased to $11.44, and in 1912 had grown to $17.97.

South Dakota, beginning with an ad valorem levy of $11.03 per capita, came to the year 1902 with $10.69 as its per capita taxation, and had increased it to $16.67 in 1912. We find that the relative taxation in the two States is just about the same in 1913 as in 1900, which indicates that the millions of liquor receipts have been of no value at all to South Dakota. The larger taxation of North Dakota is very slight.

The details of taxation in North and South Dakota are interesting. According to the census volume, "Wealth, Debt, and Taxation," in 1913 the source and amount of the various revenues for State, city, and municipal purposes in the two States (per capita) was as follows:

Detailed Comparison of Taxation

	North Dakota	South Dakota
Total	$15.17	$15.21
General property tax	9.56	9.36
Special property tax	.....	.02
Poll tax	.22	.18
Special assessment charges	.70	.62
Business taxes	.24	.18
Liquor licenses	.....	.40
Business licenses	.05	.04
Non-business licenses	.08	.08
Fines, etc.	.05	.12
Interest and rents	2.36	1.66
Subventions and grants	.32	.22
Donations and gifts	.04	.....
Earnings of departments, etc	1.20	1.77
Earnings public service	.37	.55

It will be noticed by this contrasting table that the details of taxation in the two States are practically the same. However, there are such significant differences as receipts from fines of five cents per capita in North Dakota and of twelve cents in South Dakota.

During the period North and South Dakota have accumulated State, county, and municipal property of just about the same value. The total in North Dakota is $11,831,113, and in South Dakota $11,925,269, but the investment of North Dakota in educational institutions is at present $2,446,067, while in South Dakota it is only $1,427,987.

North Dakota is said by the "World Almanac" for 1914 to tax upon 30 per cent of the actual valuation, but Mr. Packard, Commissioner of Taxation for that State, told me that the actual valuation taxed was about 19 per cent. In South Dakota the percentage, according to the 1914 "World Almanac," is 60. This seems to indicate that tax-

ation in South Dakota is actually twice as high as in North Dakota.

(*E*) *Education, etc.*

Statistics are available in North Dakota from the earliest years, but because of South Dakota's scattered system of management, I was unable to procure them in that State, so had recourse to the census. In 1913 there were 185,963 children between five and eighteen in North Dakota, and in South Dakota 178,080. North Dakota in that year had enrolled 142,434 in her schools, and South Dakota 132,764. The average daily attendance in North Dakota was 94,060, and in South Dakota 87,792. The total of teachers' salaries in North Dakota was $3,201,365, and in South Dakota $2,424,997. North Dakota's total expenditure for schools was $5,829,571, and for South Dakota the figure was $4,109,642. In reading the figures in regard to salaries and total expenditures for schools, it should be remembered that the population of the two States is now very nearly the same and taxes, on the face, just about the same.

In 1914 North Dakota had 1,006 students in her State institutions of learning and South Dakota 1,026.

(*F*) *Crime, Insanity, Pauperism*

In 1890 North Dakota had 53.1 persons confined in penal institutions for each 100,000 population. South Dakota had 54.1. There is for a certain term of years a difficulty in arriving at a fair comparison between these two States, because South Dakota's figures do not include persons in prison because of fines, while North Dakota does include these people. Because of this fact, the prison rate in 1910 of North Dakota shows 63, and of South Dakota 47.8, but we arrive at the truth in considering the figures for commitment of persons in 1910. In South Dakota it was 273 to the 100,000 of population, and in North Dakota only 163. For the license States of the West North Central Division, in which both North and South Dakota are located, the average was 465 commitments to the 100,000.

In 1890 there were 19.2 persons in almshouses for each 100,000 of North Dakota's population, and 16.1 for each 100,000 of South Dakota's population, but in 1910, after twenty years of prohibition, the percentage was 14 for North Dakota, while, after sixteen years of license in South Dakota, it was 24.8. The commitment rate to almshouses for 1910 was for North Dakota 19.7 people per 100,000, South Dakota 27.4 per 100,000.

In 1890 North Dakota had 109.5 insane for each 100,000 of her population and South Dakota had 70.6. We see by this that the northern State had nearly forty more to the 100,000 of population at that time, but in 1910 North Dakota had reduced her rate to 108.8, while the South Dakota figures had risen to 148.

(*G*) *General Remarks*

The success of prohibition in North Dakota is attested by general sentiment, by evidences of reduced liquor consumption, by the increasing stringency of statutory legislation, by comparative prosperity of border cities, and by the fact that neighboring States are rapidly becoming convinced that prohibition is a good thing.

The progressive decline in the number of federal tax receipts issued since the year 1909, when the enforcement

began to be unusually vigorous in North Dakota, is remarkable:

Year	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
R. L.	1,830	1,470	1,014	981	593	291	142
W. L.	65	40	15	10	10	4	0

There is no record of an illicit still ever having been seized and destroyed in North Dakota.

The border cities present a splendid argument for prohibition. For instance, the arrests for August, 1914, in Moorhead, Minnesota, were 600, altho the population is only 5,000, while in Fargo, North Dakota, with a population of 20,540, the total arrests were only 264. Moorhead finally went dry, and in August, 1915, the arrests in Fargo were 165 and in Moorhead 42, which was about the proper proportion for population.

When North Dakota clung to its prohibition it was declared that the little border cities would inevitably develop on the wet side. Taking Fargo and Moorhead and Grand Forks and East Grand Forks as examples, we find that the real development has been just the contrary. See this table:

	Fargo	Moorhead
Population	20,540	5,000
Public school population	4,429	900
Number colleges	6	2
Number students in colleges	3,094	1,595
Value of college property	$1,305,475	$470,298
Number of banks	8	3
Money passed through clearing house in 1914	$459,712,000	$59,711,498.59
Number of churches	38	10
Value of church property	$425,000	$135,000
	Grand Forks	E. Gr. Forks
Population	15,000	3,500
Public school population	4,900	500
Number colleges	3	None
Number students in colleges	2,150	None
Value of college property	$1,500,000	None
Number of banks	5	2
Money on deposit	$3,475,000	$675,000
Number of churches	20	2
Value of church property	$600,000	$25,000

The city of Pembina in North Dakota (population 1,000) is opposed by Saint Vincent (population 500) in Minnesota. The population of Pembina is twice that of Saint Vincent. The population of Grand Forks (15,000) is about five times the population of East Grand Forks (3,500) in Minnesota. The population of Fargo (20,540) is about four times the population of Moorhead (5,000) in Minnesota. The population of Wahpeton (3,000) is very nearly twice that of Breckinridge (2,000) in Minnesota.

The Sentiment of the People

A most significant thing is the fact that Fargo, North Dakota, has 32 grocers, and no saloons, while Moorhead, on the Minnesota side, before it went dry recently, had eight grocers and 28 saloons.

The sentiment of the people of North Dakota in regard to the prohibition law was evidenced in a recent election when one wet candidate got 12,640 votes while one dry candidate got 22,000 and the other dry candidate 26,000. It is said that the wet candidate, because of his popularity, really polled more than the total wet vote of the State. So successful has the policy been in her sister State that in South Dakota the present governor is a prohibitionist

and the number of wet municipalities has been decreased from 169 in 1913 to 88 in 1915. There is a total of 2,600 municipalities in South Dakota.

Both States maintain seven institutions: Reform school, tuberculosis sanitarium, penitentiary, asylum, deaf and dumb school, blind school, and feeble-minded institution.

In South Dakota they do not seem to have worked out an efficient system of handling these institutions, or, at least, there is no proper coordination of management, but in North Dakota the management of all these public institutions is in the hands of three wealthy men who serve on the Board of Control for the good of the State. The standards of administration are very high. Mr. E. G. Wanner, the secretary of the Board of Control, very kindly cooperated with me in an investigation of the institutions, in which the State seems to take great pride, claiming, indeed, that some of them are unsurpassed, if equaled, in the United States. In the penitentiary an excellent library is maintained, picture shows are given twice a week for good-conduct prisoners, there are frequent lectures in winter, the prisoners have their own orchestra and athletic teams, a night school is maintained during the winter months, and an honor system obtains.

Said Mr. Wanner: "When we get a man in the penitentiary our one idea is to send him out a good citizen if possible, and we frequently do it."

I found that the percentage of recommitments was only about 25. According to the State Prison Commission of Massachusetts, of the 23,303 prisoners for the year ending September 1, 1915, 13,437 were recommitments. There was a total of 87,500 commitments against the actual number for the year (23,303), an average of 6.31 terms for each prisoner!

An Insanity Comparison Reaching States Other Than South Dakota

The following table shows the number of insane for each 1,000 of population in a number of States of the Union taken from page 59 of the report of the Board of Control of North Dakota for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914:

State	1914 Population	Total Insane	Insane per 1,000	Insane Ratio
North Dakota	690,000	942	1.36	1 to 731
South Dakota	655,000	933	1.42	1 to 702
Montana	600,000	941	1.56	1 to 637
Minnesota	2,300,000	5,350	2.32	1 to 430
Wisconsin	2,450,000	6,611	2.65	1 to 370
Iowa	2,000,000	5,945	2.97	1 to 338
Illinois	5,750,000	15,254	2.65	1 to 370
Kansas	1,750,000	3,100	1.77	1 to 564
Indiana	2,800,000	5,060	1.87	1 to 553
Ohio	5,000,000	12,550	2.51	1 to 478
Pennsylvania	8,000,000	18,642	2.33	1 to 429
New York	10,000,000	35,483	3.52	1 to 283

Showing Relative Growth of Population and Crime in North Dakota

I append here a table showing penal figures of various periods in North Dakota:

Date	Population in North Dakota	Penitentiary population
June 30, 1900	320,000	140
June 30, 1905	440,000	187
June 30, 1910	575,000	209
June 30, 1914	690,000	206

A Crime Comparison Involving States Other than South Dakota

Below is a table (State figures) showing comparisons of various States in population and number of penitentiary inmates:

States	Population in 1914	Adult Penitentiary and Reformatory Population	Prisoners per 1,000	Population Ratio
North Dakota	690,000	206	.29	1 to 3,349
South Dakota	655,000	207	.31	1 to 3,164
Montana	600,000	629	1.04	1 to 953
Minnesota	2,300,000	1,450	.63	1 to 1,586
Wisconsin	2,450,000	965	.39	1 to 2,538
Iowa	2,000,000	1,282	.64	1 to 1,559
Kansas	1,750,000	1,300	.74	1 to 1,346
Illinois	5,750,000	3,000	.52	1 to 1,916
Indiana	2,800,000	2,600	.92	1 to 1,076
Ohio	5,000,000	3,500	.70	1 to 1,428
Pennsylvania	8,000,000	4,642	.58	1 to 1,723
New York	10,000,000	16,000	1.59	1 to 622

(H) *How Twenty-Five Years of Prohibition "Ruined North Dakota"*

The second biennial report of the North Dakota Tax Commission for the period ending June 30, 1914, is a very remarkable document in many ways. Below we give some of the information gathered therefrom, together with information given in person by Mr. F. E. Packard, one of the commissioners. The figures differ somewhat from the tax figures used above, because they confine themselves to State affairs, having nothing to do with county and muncipal statistics. The table given below shows the increase of population, valuation, tax levies, and bank deposits since Statehood, and is in every way a remarkable statement of development.

	1890	1913	Increase	Per Cent
State tax	$427,629	$1,365,918	$938,289	219
Population	190,985	661,740	470,755	246
Valuation	$88,896,291	$307,042,816	$218,146,525	245
Total tax	2,430,548	12,888,753	10,458,205	430
County tax	574,670	3,536,246	2,961,576	515
City tax	221,692	1,759,818	1,529,126	689
Common school	879,576	5,121,736	4,242,160	482
Bank deposits	4,022,356	92,072,106	88,049,750	2,188

It will be noted that while under prohibition for twenty-five years, the State tax levy increased 219 per cent, the population increased 246 per cent, the valuation 245 per cent, and bank deposits 2,188 per cent!

Showing Progressive Reduction of Taxation in North Dakota Under Prohibition

The table below segregates the State tax levy and gives it by years from 1890 to 1913. It shows an actual reduction in the per capita State tax levy, in State levy in mills, and in general fund levy in mills.

Year	Per Capita State Tax Levy	State Levy Mills	General Fund Levy Mills
1890	$2.30	4.5	4.
1891	2.34	4.7	4.
1892	1.78	4.	3.5
1893	2.03	4.5	4.
1894	1.66	4.6	4.
1895	1.91	4.5	4.
1896	1.50	4.3	3.8

	Per Capita State Tax Levy	State Levy Mills	General Fund Levy Mills
1897	1.40	4.4	3.8
1898	1.49	4.4	3.8
1899	1.67	4.5	3.8
1900	1.65	4.5	3.8
1901	2.53	7.	4.
1902	1.96	5.5	4.
1903	2.03	5.5	3.8
1904	2.02	5.5	3.6
1905	2.05	5.3	3.8
1906	2.19	5.3	3.8
1907	2.15	5.1	3.8
1908	2.23	5.2	3.8
1909	2.54	5.2	3.8
1910	2.18	4.4	3.
1911	2.17	4.4	3.
1912	2.10	4.4	3.
1913	2.06	4.5	2.875

A Remarkable Picture of Sober Growth

The table below gives the population, assessed value and total tax levies by years since Statehood in North Dakota. The rate of taxation is on $100. It is a remarkable picture of the State's development under the dry law.

A summary of the total and per capita expenditures since Statehood in North Dakota shows an increase of 80 per cent in legislative expenditure, 315 per cent in executive expenditure, 173 per cent in incidental expenditure, *3,203 per cent in support of educational institutions, and 840 per cent in State support of common schools!*

The proportion of educational expenditures to total expenditures has increased from 10.5 per cent in 1890 to 62.3 per cent in 1913. Below we give the table by years:

Education Thrives on Barleycorn's Sorrow

Year	All Other	Education	Ratio of School to Total Expenditure
1890	$351,590	$41,180	10.5%
1891	394,153	208,503	34.7
1892	331,237	190,759	36.5
1893	451,681	217,057	32.6
1894	193,297	234,705	54.9
1895	477,406	264,995	35.8
1896	385,467	215,434	35.8
1897-98	785,315	476,396	38.0
1899-1900	1,039,940	492,164	32.1
1901-2	1,214,670	731,016	37.5
1903	770,255	519,012	40.5
1904	756,450	606,541	44.5
1905	1,173,586	704,423	46.7
1906	762,206	989,256	56.4
1907	879,509	1,288,565	59.4
1908	868,857	1,221,075	58.4
1909	1,099,461	1,564,790	58.7
1910	1,041,603	2,263,717	68.4
1911	1,750,108	1,436,838	45.0
1912	1,280,426	2,008,332	60.9
1913 (eight months)	946,881	1,592,460	62.3

Here is a significant comparison in State expenditures: In South Dakota the governor and members of the supreme court receive $3,000 annually; in North Dakota, $5,000. In South Dakota the attorney-general gets $1,000; in North Dakota, $3,600. In South Dakota the railroad commissioners get $1,500; in North Dakota, $2,000. In South Dakota the treasurer, secretary of State, commissioner of insurance, and superintendent of public instruction get $1,800, while in North Dakota they get $3,000 each.

Comparative Actual Tax Burdens in Various States

Mr. Packard furnished me with the following table showing the tax on $1,000 of actual value, furnished by officials of the respective States. It will be noted that South Dakota is said to tax upon 100 per cent of actual value. The "World Almanac" for 1914 says 60 per cent. This taxation is for State purposes only.

	Ratio of Assessed to Actual Value	1913 State Levy Mills	Tax Per $1,000 of Actual Value
North Dakota	20%	4.5	$.90
South Dakota	100	1.0	1.00
Minnesota	40	5.30	2.12
Montana	40	3.00	1.20
Idaho	65	2.48	1.61
Washington	40	8.81	3.50
Arizona	100	6.50	6.50
Iowa	50	4.90	2.45
Nebraska	16	7.80	1.25
Colorado	100	1.30	1.30
Florida	30	7.50	2.25
Indiana	100	4.00	4.00
Kansas	80	1.20	1.20
Michigan	60	3.75	2.25
Mississippi	33 1/3	6.00	2.00
Oklahoma	80	3.50	2.80
Utah	40	7.50	4.00
Virginia	50	3.50	1.75
Wyoming	50	3.00	1.50

(I) Enforcement of Law in North Dakota

North Dakota has a wonderfully strict enforcement of law, stricter than in Kansas. It discriminates between bootleggers and blind pigs. For bootlegging a man can be sent to the penitentiary for six months. I was shown twenty-five such inmates in the State penitentiary when I went through it.

Sending them to the penitentiary involves the loss of franchise and the imposition of hard labor. A large majority of the bootleggers in the penitentiary came to the State with a suitcase full of liquor, expecting to make some easy money out of the harvest hands.

North Dakota has an injunction law under which a place which is used for the purpose of selling liquors may be padlocked and kept closed a year. This is the result of finding liquor on the place, unless it is a private residence. After the matter is threshed out in court the place may be permanently closed.

Judge Pollock, of the third judicial district of North Dakota, in a conversation at Fargo, told me: "When I was a young man we had about forty lawyers in this city. Practically all of them were drinkers, and many of them hard drinkers. Six of them I know are in their graves because of their drinking. At the present time, in Cass, my home county, with sixty-five lawyers, there is hardly a one of them who ever touches liquor." He also told of a saloon keeper who was driven out of business by the enactment of prohibition in North Dakota who has since accumulated half a million dollars in a legitimate business, and who now says that no man would fight the return of the license system more vigorously than he.

(J) Testimony of Business

The Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church, in an effort to arrive at the truth in regard to prohibition in North Dakota, wrote every banker, every wholesale merchant, every officer of the building and loan associations,

and similar representative citizens in that State. Of the replies received, only one man was of the opinion that prohibition does not pay.

"The benefits of prohibition can be seen on every hand," writes Mr. F. J. Grady, the chief clerk of the Board of Control of State institutions. Mr. Grady bases his opinion upon his daily opportunities of viewing the effect of prohibition in limiting crime, insanity, pauperism, and other State ills which are treated by the institutions under the management of the Board of Control.

Some of the leading bankers and others who replied to the queries of the Society expressed themselves as follows:

I have lived in saloon States; also have been a resident of North Dakota for the past fifteen years. I am in favor of the prohibition State.—*Mr. H. W. Hansch, Citizens' Bank of Kenmare.*

I have watched this State develop since 1883 and it is largely on account of the prohibition laws so early put in force that such wonderful development has been made. Bank deposits are fifteen times greater than they were in the State twenty years ago.—*Mr. W. I. Forbes, Bank of Gilby, North Dakota.*

Not under any conditions could I be induced to go back to a license community.—*Mr. W. H. McIntosh, Bottineau, North Dakota.*

Prohibition is undoubtedly the greatest reform that North Dakota has adopted since Statehood.—*Mr. L. B. Garnaas, president Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Sheyenne, North Dakota.*

I was engaged in business for several years in Minnesota in a high-license town, and I am convinced that prohibition is much to be preferred to high license.—*Mr. F. M. Rich, president First National Bank, Willow City, North Dakota.*

Any banker in North Dakota who is candid will say that the effects of prohibition upon the commercial conditions of the State have been in every way favorable and in many ways very striking. I am acquainted with many bankers and business men of the State who are not prohibitionists from principle, but are radical prohibitionists from policy.—*Mr. R. J. Adams, president First National Bank, Lisbon, North Dakota.*

There is nowhere near the quantity of alcohol used that there would be if we did not have State-wide prohibition. I am not biased in favor of prohibition, but the State is far better off under present conditions.—*Mr. E. A. Hoff, Farmers' State Bank, Ypsilanti, North Dakota.*

We would under no circumstances want a change. Temperance is playing no small part in our growth and development.—*Mr. E. G. Quamme, president State Bank of Findlay, North Dakota.*

The absence of saloons in any town is a blessing. The law here is quite vigorously enforced.—*Mr. R. A. Werner, president First State Bank, Alfred, North Dakota.*

On the dividing line of our State where licenses are issued the largest and best cities are built on the dry side, and it also seems to me that the higher class of citizens live in the dry towns. Prohibition stimulates legitimate business, banking included.—*Mr. N. H. Elvich, Michigan, North Dakota.*

Prohibition has had a very wholesome effect on busi-

ness. We need every dollar for the home, and prohibition helps solve the problem.—*Mr. James A. Cooper, Spring Brook.*

Under prohibition we have not the temptations thrown before decent people. As a result people are better off financially; they are able to pay their debts and maintain bank accounts. We make money on prohibition as well as everybody else.—*Mr. C. A. Jeglum, president Scandia-American Bank, Adams.*

The prohibition law is not violated more than other laws. The children are growing up without coming in contact with the saloon as a legitimate place of business.—*Mr. George F. Carpenter, secretary and treasurer, Dakota-Montana Mortgage Company, Williston, North Dakota.*

In 1866 both North Dakota and Minnesota were allowing liquor to be sold, but when our State was admitted as a prohibition State I noticed a great change. Here is hoping that Congress will indorse national prohibition.—*Mr. D. E. Bemis, Bank of Inkster, North Dakota.*

Prohibition is a benefit to all kinds of legitimate business.—*Mr. E. M. Upson, of Cummings, North Dakota, and Englewood, N. J.*

There can be no doubt whatever of the good moral effect of prohibition. It also prohibits the influx of a careless, idle class of people.—*Mr. A. Nystrom, cashier of the Scandinavian American Bank, Van Hook.*

By all means give us the present condition of prohibition in preference to license.—*Mr. J. H. Smith, president First National Bank of Crary, North Dakota.*

It is the general opinion of merchants and bankers thruout the State that the prohibition law is beneficial. When the crops come in the proceeds go to the banks and the stores instead of the saloons.—*Mr. C. W. Fielder, cashier Bottineau County Bank, Bottineau.*

Prohibition has been an advantage to our State in every way.—*Mr. W. L. Richards, president Merchants' National Bank, Dickinson.*

The benefits of prohibition are immeasurable from every standpoint. I speak from the standpoint of the employer and am not an absolutely temperance man personally.—*Mr. J. A. Power, executor Helendale Stock Farm and president Farmers' Bank, Leonard.*

I am in favor of keeping the State in the prohibition column.—*Mr. J. N. Fox, president Kenmare National Bank, Kenmare.*

Prohibition has been a blessing to North Dakota.—*Mr. W. L. Williamson, of the Williamson Mortgage Company, Lisbon.*

There is not as much liquor used as if we had open saloons. It does not appeal to the young man. There is very little blind-pigging done in this county, as there are too many who will not stand for it. I can see the difference between this State and Minnesota and Montana on either side of us.—*Mr. Jesse J. Taylor, cashier State Bank of Oriska.*

Prohibition has been an advantage to North Dakota.—*Mr. E. R. Gamble, Long Beach, California, and Wahpeton, North Dakota.*

The people enforce the laws and adhere to them. It would be easy to decide from my experience which is better, prohibition or license.—*Mr. W. A. Langerman,*

president State Bank of Morton County, Mandan, North Dakota.

North Dakota has developed much faster under prohibition than it possibly could have developed under license.—*Mr. O. O. Follett, vice-president Fargo Mercantile Company, wholesale grocers, Fargo.*

If resubmission were put to a vote now, I question if there would be fifteen per cent in favor of license.—*Mr. G. G. Thompson, of the Pioneer Express, Pembina, North Dakota.*

This town and Lemon, South Dakota, were started at the same time. Lemon is twenty-three miles east of us and received the first impetus of building. The country about us is very much the same, and identical conditions govern our prosperity, except that Lemon has always had saloons—a municipal one just now. Our bonded debt here is about $10,000, while Lemon has some $60,000. Our houses here are all occupied, while one third of the houses there are empty and almost half of the business houses are not in use. Their taxes are set at the limit allowed by law, but here only the school tax is high, the municipal tax being very low. Several murders and holdups have occurred there, but we have never had one here.—*Mr. Paul M. Brown, president Hettinger Bank, Hettinger, North Dakota.*

We have got alcohol in this State on a par with morphine and cocaine. Our State is prospering mightily under prohibition.—*Mr. S. H. Sleeper, Mohall State Bank, Mohall, North Dakota.*

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

NORWAY—"Of all the countries in Europe Norway is, next to Finland, the one with the least amount of intoxicating liquor used," says Arne Halgjen, Grand Chief Templar of Norway. The temperance movements of Norway and Sweden are close akin and both are trending straight toward national prohibition. The royal family, a number of members of the cabinet, the leader of the Radical Party, the union of Norwegian workmen, and other influential persons and bodies favor national prohibition. As far back as 1854, the country adopted local option. Since that time some experiments have been made with public ownership of liquor stores, but these have not been satisfactory. The French government forced Norway to permit the importation of wines against her will by the application of financial pressure.

More than a majority of the Norwegian Parliamentary body is pledged to total abstinence and considered favorable to immediate prohibition. Since the war the subject has become acute in political circles.

NUISANCE—See Injunction Laws.

NURSING—See Women.

NUTRITION—See Food Value.

OBJECTIONS TO PROHIBITION—The conflict of the ages between the church and saloon is just now coming on, and the intrenched liquor traffic has thrown out as defenses in the public thought certain skirmish lines which we will call objections to prohibition progress. Many of them are embodied in trite sayings which express

the whole line of resistance in a single proverb. I want to meet these skirmish lines one by one and see how many I can drive in, and then call up the reserves for the battle royal.

1. "Saloon Keeping is a Legitimate Business"

The first thing to make clear is that this liquor power is not a business, but a crime. All human activities are divided into three classes, business, charity, and crime. Business is commodity or service for profit. Charity is the same commodity or service without profit. Crime is the profit without the commodity or service.

"The average man spends his money anyway." But, if he spends it in the butcher shop, he has a beefsteak on the table to show for it. If he spends it at the grocery store, he has good provisions in the pantry. If he deposits it in the bank, he has a bank account laid up for a rainy day. If he spends it in the millinery store, his wife is a well-dressed woman, with a hat you can't see over. But one may spend his money every day for thirty years in the saloon, and he will have nothing but the color of his nose to show for his cash.

Some one may claim that the saloon helps to pay his taxes, but this is a great error. Can you squeeze water out of a sponge? If you think you can, go down to the drug store and buy one. I will squeeze it. How much do I get? The only way you can get water out of a sponge is to bring the water in a basin, drop in the sponge and let it absorb it. Then you can squeeze some of it back. If you want to get money out of a saloon, the only way is to put the saloon down in the community and for every $28,000 it takes from the pockets of the people you can squeeze one thousand of it back in the form of city license. The saloon must pick the pockets of the poor—to pour a thin golden stream of revenue.

Every business is founded on the principle of mutual advantage. So fundamental is this agreement that one cannot make a contract of legal validity in which the advantage is all on one side. You cannot make a legal note without recognizing this principle. You must write, "For value received, I promise to pay." Business is for the public good; but crime leaves one the victim and the other the victor. Charity is the ministration of mercy to the needy without profit to the donor. The sale of rum is therefore neither a business nor charity; it is a crime against the man, the home, the church, the state. Civilization that begot it must destroy it or go forever branded with the scarlet letter of its own shame.

2. "The Liquor Traffic Has a Natural Right to Exist!"

The Supreme Court has declared that no man has a natural, inherent, or constitutional right to engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors and that the only way he can acquire this right is to secure a license which is of the nature of a permission issued by the local authorities. The right of said local authorities to permit implies the right to prohibit. There is no such thing as a natural right to do wrong, nor can there be a legal right to injure society. The people themselves cannot confer such a right, much less their representatives. The court decision

of Samuel R. Artman, of Indiana, will one day be the law of Christendom. Law may pronounce what is right, but it cannot make rights, much less make them out of wrongs.

3. "Why Stir Everybody up on the Temperance Question?"

Because the license system by which we perpetuate the iniquitous liquor traffic is eternally wrong and can never be settled until it is settled right. Unsettled moral problems have no mercy on the peace of nations. And secondly, in church and state, agitation is better than stagnation.

Two different ministers go into the same community. One feels himself surrounded and surrenders; the other hits and kicks and agitates until he has churned indifference into public sentiment for moral decency to stand upon.

There are some passions that you had better not stir unless you want to get into trouble. The one is love of home and the other love of country. And the drink traffic has put its hand on both of these; and when the Anglo-Saxon realizes this, he will rise up in his wrath.

Those who constitute the vicious minority have always been active, while the righteous majority, like their churches, were found too often closed for the week. When not closed up they have often been asleep, dreaming that a giant wrong of the magnitude of the liquor power would abdicate for the crooked little compromise of our license system.

Of course no law can give good government automatically; but, given a prohibitory law, and the saloon is on the run and a dozen righteously aggressive men can bring in a reign of righteousness anywhere. Law enforcement is easy where you have the man. And every jointkeeper in Kansas found that one woman was too much for them.

4. "Temptations Must Needs Come!"

This is the Scripture selected by the liquor dealers and put on their placards in a recent campaign. As if we had to side with the devil in order to make the Lord a true prophet! They did not, however, quote the balance of the verse:

"But woe unto the man by whom the temptation cometh. It were better that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he be drowned in the midst of the sea than that he should cause one of the least of these that believe on me to stumble."

What a peculiar thing that some folks should try to quote the Scriptures when you think of the side they advocate! They argue: "Prohibition attempts to remove temptation from men, while God's plan is to permit temptation to exist in order to strengthen the moral power of man. Therefore prohibition is not in accord with God's methods."

The fallacy involved in this is due to the supposition that the object of prohibitory law is to make men moral. But the purpose of any criminal law, and this among others, is not to make men moral, but to stop a traffic that injures everyone in the community by disturbing

public order, by endangering personal safety, by increasing public taxes for the support of paupers and criminals, by demoralizing legitimate productive industries, and by cursing the homes on which in the last analysis a nation is built, and in which its future citizens receive their bent toward virtue. It is to prevent this injury, positive and enormous, to the community as a whole and to every individual in it, that prohibitory law is advocated.

Is it the State's duty to supply temptation so that men's moral nature will be tested and strengthened? That is what the objection involves, for no saloon can be legal unless the State protects it with its courts, its police, its militia, if necessary; nay, may even summon any citizen to take arms in its defense.

If the supplying of temptation is an important aid to the development of virtue, then why is not the keeping of a saloon as important and beneficial to the community as teaching a public school or preaching? If it is God's method of increasing man's virtue, then why should not you and your son keep a saloon, or conduct a gambling house or publish obscene literature? Would you not be aiding thereby in God's work?

But the objection involves such positive disrespect to Satan! It implies that he is not equal to the task of supplying the world with sufficient temptations, and the development of virtue requires that we go into active partnership with him. We believe in giving the devil his due, and there is little cause to call in question his activity or ability in our times.

Temptation is the devil's job, not ours. The average saloon as a character builder!—such a suggestion is enough to make a halfway decent demon blush up to the roots of his horns.

5. "You Can't Make Men Good by Law"

This is a bit of folly; we do not try. But you have made men bad by law. What we quarrel about is the latter attempt, whether the other can be done or not. The law is a great sentiment maker. Besides it fixes the environment of many absolutely.

But is it true that men cannot be made good by law? The supposition of criminal laws is that they do have some restraining influence among men. They not only serve to punish bad men, to protect good men, but to keep many individuals out of a life of crime which they would have entered if there had been no such laws. I apprehend that we are a great deal better under law, and by reason of law, than we would be without any law. No doubt there is a good deal less of crime in the State than if we had no criminal code. By so much are men made better by means of law. A good prohibitory law reasonably enforced would serve to improve the character and lives of many people. Saloon keepers would be forced to go into some decent business, which would make them, their wives and children better. Many a young man who has been subjected to temptation and has just started on the road to ruin would be saved by a law shutting up saloons.

Prohibition is not an attempt to make men moral. We recognize the fact that you cannot strengthen man's will nor weaken his appetite by statute law. But what is any criminal law for? Do we send any thief to jail in

order to make a moral man of him? Do we hang a murderer in order to make a moral man of him? Do we imprison a forger in order to make him good? No! Criminal law is not enacted to make men moral, but to protect the community against wrongdoing. The saloon breeds crime against the person, against public order, against life itself. Two thirds of the arrests made are for drunkenness—either "plain drunks" or "drunks and disorderlies," every one of which signifies at the very least a public nuisance, and in very many cases a menace to life. The community has a right—it has a positive duty—to protect itself from these forms of wrongdoing. The purpose of prohibitory law is not to make the drunkard moral and the saloon keeper virtuous, but to protect the public against wrongdoing. We ought to stop making men immoral by law. Men may get liquor if they hunt it, but we ought to stop the saloon from hunting men. We want a law that will shield and protect the young, the habit-bound and the helpless, and not become a snare to entrap the unwary.

6. "It is Unreasonable"

"Because one man out of ten makes a fool of himself is no reason why the other nine should be deprived of the pleasure of drink."

Yes; but it does not stop with one man's making a fool of himself. The trouble is that he makes, too often, a wild beast of himself, and in that condition he is liable to make a corpse of somebody else.

7. "It is a Bad Thing to Have Laws That Are not Enforced"

Yes, but a worse thing to have laws which decent people cannot respect; enactments which, instead of reflecting the sentiments of the best classes, only mark the level of morality among the lowest and vilest. Shall we go around among horse thieves, train robbers, safe breakers, and thugs, and ask them what kind of laws they are willing to obey? Shall we put on our statute books only the laws that can be enforced without difficulty? And if we find something particularly favored by these classes, something which will make a great deal of trouble if we try to enforce it, shall we legalize the thing and encourage it, no matter how much mischief it will work among men? If not, we ought not to do so with reference to the sale of liquor. Liquor-selling is more dangerous to society than gambling, more dangerous than making counterfeit money, more dangerous than any one thing now placed under the ban of the law. Why not be consistent and treat liquor-selling as we treat other dangerous things?

But the temperance reform is the only one which is reversed when it proves its case. We start out charging the brewer and saloon keeper with anarchy, saying they violate every restrictive law on the statute books. When we vote them out and they come back and violate the prohibitory law, instead of rebuking them, or the perjured scoundrel who is under oath and salary to enforce law, you go back on us and vote the law breakers a new lease on life. Whenever you have blind pigs you have blind

officers; and when you have a blind officer he is taking something to keep his eyes closed. Why, a puppy gets his eyes open in nine days; we might get our officers' eyes open sooner if we would go to electing pups. I don't mean any reflection on any respectable dog, remember. I only mean: If you want to get rid of blind tigers you must elect officers who have eyes.

But in passing let me inquire why we have named them "blind pigs" and "blind tigers"? I never saw the significance. If we must name an illicit rumshop for any animal, I propose to call it a skunk; that is the beast that dispenses strong liquor without a license!

8. "Prohibition Don't Prohibit"

The logic of this objection is as bad as its grammar. If prohibition doesn't prohibit, what will? If it doesn't prohibit, it isn't prohibition. If it is prohibition, it does prohibit. We have tried total abstinence, but it managed the private appetite and let the public traffic go unrestricted. We tried license, but license is permission, not prohibition. We raised the price, and high license intrenched the traffic. We tried restriction, but the legalized outlaw was stronger than any restrictive measures. It is easier to kill it than confine it. There is only one mode of dealing with intrinsic evils and with that which is evil in all its results; the divine method must become the human method: Prohibition. This has been tried with dueling, slavery, fighting; it will work as well on rum-selling. It does it now. All the States have tried it with success once a year—on election day. Most of them run prohibition quite successfully once a week—on Sunday. If prohibition can be made to prohibit one day a year and as easily one day each week, the same legal system and the same officers could make it prohibit on every other.

9. "Prohibition is Sumptuary Legislation"

See Sumptuary Laws.

10. "We Ought to Compensate Liquor Dealers for Their Losses"

See Compensation.

11. "Half a Loaf is Better Than No Bread"

That all depends on whether the half loaf is poisoned. It is better to work for a whole loaf and miss getting it through no fault of ours than compromise on a half loaf that has been poisoned and then stain our hands with the blood of our children and our neighbors' children who drink their degradation and death in the saloon our votes have intrenched. It is better to vote for what you want and not get it than to vote for what you don't want and succeed. Every compromise right makes with wrong is a new intrenchment for the wrong.

12. "Of Two Evils, Choose the Less"

Of two evils, there is no choice for me. You go into a refreshment store and call for an egg in your soda. The clerk informs you that he has but two eggs left, one is rotten; the other, spoiled. Which will you choose? You would say, "I will take the spoiled one," but I should say, "I will wait till the hens lay." Of those easy folks who

in every contest for better things allow the enemy to fix up a concoction for them as a substitute for prohibition, I have no uncharitable remarks. A great deal depends on the taste! As between low license and high license, there can be no choice, for our license system is not a restriction nor a prohibition, but a legal permission to do a wrong act detrimental to the public good for a price. The archway of triumph thru which the liquor traffic expects to march triumphantly into the future is supported by two pillars: respectability, to trap the youth; and revenue, to bribe the voter, both erected by our infamous license system, a sale of souls for revenue only.

C. T. W.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition and references.

OHIO—In 1914 Ohio cast a majority of 83,693 against State prohibition. In 1915, this majority was reduced to 55,408. In 1914 the State voted for the so-called "home rule" measure, destroying local option, by 12,592, but in 1915, it voted against the so-called "stability" measure, forbidding another prohibition election for six years, by a majority of 64,891. In 1914, 70 counties voted for and 18 against prohibition, 9 for and 79 against "home rule." In 1915, 73 counties voted for and 15 against prohibition, 7 for and 81 against the "stability" proposition.

OKLAHOMA—The State was admitted into the Union November 16, 1907, as "a Constitutional Prohibition" State. The code prohibits the advertising of intoxicating liquors in any manner whatever, and makes it unlawful to drink in public and upon railroad trains. It also prohibits druggists of the State from handling intoxicating liquors of any kind, including alcohol, for sale. A druggist may purchase pure grain alcohol from the State agent appointed by the governor, for compounding prescriptions or medicines the sale of which will not subject him to the payment of the special liquor dealers' tax to the United States government. The State has complete search and seizure and injunction laws, and a civil statute fixing the penalty from $100 up to $1,000 per day against the premises where the law is violated.

OPIUM—This drug is manufactured from the juice of the poppy. The use of opium was, until recently, common in China, but prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy by the Chinese government, together with the absolute prohibition of the use of opium, seems to be wiping out the evil in that country, although old treaties still prevent China from prohibiting the importation of opium from the outside.

The enactment of the antidrug law by the federal government taking effect March 1, 1915, seems to be at least the beginning of the end of the use of opium in America.

Refs.—See Drugs.

OREGON—Voted dry November 3, 1914, by majority of 36,340, law becoming effective January 1, 1916. On November 7, 1916, all counties voted against beer amendment which was defeated by 53,992 and bonedry amendment, absolutely forbidding importation of liquors for beverage purposes, carried by 5,255, all six counties voting for it. Enforcement measures are very drastic, with practically no bootlegging.

How City Prohibition Works

In the city of Portland, Ore., the theory that prohibition will not work in a big city has not a statistic to stand upon. During its first six months of active service the prohibition law cut drunkenness 75 per cent, vagrancy 60 per cent, and the total of arrests was almost exactly halved. Meanwhile bank clearings and other barometers of business registered fair and warmer.

During the first six months of 1915, the last wet year, there were 3,231 arrests for drunkenness in Portland, while the first six dry months rolled up a total of only 830. The county figures tell a similar story from January 1, 1915, to August 15, 1915. There were 1,417 committed to the county jail and for the corresponding period of 1916 there were only 914 commitments.

From January to August, 1915, there were 197 defendants held to the Grand Jury; in the similar months of 1916 there were but 85. During the first eight months of 1915, 1,339 were convicted in the Portland municipal court on State charges of misdemeanor and during the corresponding months of 1916 there were only 283 such convictions.

There is a smashing conclusiveness about the record of those opposing eight months. The total number of arrests for misdemeanor on State charges in the eight months of 1915 was 2,130; in 1916 it was 452.

Admissions to the Oregon penitentiary decreased 42 per cent. There were 44 fewer admissions to the Multnomah County poor farm. In Portland the number of fire alarms was cut in two. Thirty-five policemen of Portland were dropped, altho the city increased 25 per cent in area.

The Story of the Banks

During August, 1916, bank clearings in Portland totaled $51,409,171, an increase of $11,047,128 over the same month of 1915, and the gain in postal savings for that month was $46,924, forcing Portland to the rank of eighth city in this regard. On August 1, 1916, there were only 21 of the former 335 saloons vacant, and building permits called for increased work to the value of $34,870.

Mr. G. G. Roher, of the Portland Realty Board, says that the Portland Gas and Coke Company reported a decrease of 1,700 in the number of vacant properties ten months after prohibition had gone into effect. For the entire city the approximate vacancies for the fall of 1915 as reported by R. L. Polk & Co. was 10,000, while for the fall of 1916 the number was approximately 5,500, showing a net decrease in vacant properties of 45 per cent.

In spite of the fact that Portland and other northwestern cities have not benefited at all from war trade, the necessity for charitable relief during Christmas week of 1916 was found to be very much less urgent than for the same time in 1915. Only 67 prisoners spent Christmas in the county jail at Portland as against 215 in the previous year. Practically every relief agency in Portland testifies to the remarkable change in demand for charitable relief.

The record of shipments of liquor indicate that the per capita consumption of liquor was reduced during 1916 by 88 per cent, and this remaining 12 per cent has been

abolished by the bonedry law approved by the voters in 1916.

Oregon was founded by missionaries; its town sites were selected and schools located by the people, who as pioneers, came from the East to convert the Indians and to lay the foundation of a Christian commonwealth in the great Northwest. The State fell into evil hands during its third generation till about 1904. Thru the influence of Mr. W. S. Uren it adopted a system of popular government, first a registration law, then the Australian ballot system, then the direct primary, then a popular mode of selecting United States senators, ten years before the federal government passed the amendment to the constitution making that the legal mode. The initiative, referendum, and recall soon followed; then a county unit local option law was quickly adopted by the people in 1905. Under this measure 24 of the 32 counties went dry at the next election; then Portland and other cities adopted the commission form of government. Both the liquor men and the temperance forces have used the amendment to try to put their various laws on the statute books, and woman suffrage was on the ballot each year until adopted in 1914. In 1910 prohibition was defeated; and the promises of the liquor men to reform were accepted at their face value; and Oregon even adopted the home rule bill for its cities, thus exempting them from the provisions of the local option law. But as no promise was kept, or even sought to be, in 1914 the people adopted prohibition by 36,000 majority.

It will be seen that Oregon has been a distinct leader in her election laws, in popular government, in the various reform measures directed against the liquor traffic, and was one of the first States to go bonedry.

C. T. W.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES—This was a term used in federal legislation, prior to the Webb-Kenyon law, which was designed to protect the supposed right of any person in a prohibition State to receive liquors from another State without interference. The theory was that liquor in the original package would not pass thru the hands of any intermediary before reaching the ultimate consumer.

Refs.—See Webb-Kenyon Law.

PALESTINE—See Bible and Drink; and Communion Wine.

PARENTAGE—See Child Welfare; Heredity; and Women.

PARTIES—Miss Laura Church gives the following interesting study of party attitude in Congress on various dry measures:

"On the Webb-Kenyon Interstate Liquor Shipment Law we take the vote to pass the bill over the President's veto. In the Senate 36 Democrats and 27 Republicans voted to pass the bill over the President's veto and 8 Democrats and 13 Republicans against. In the House 153 Democrats and 93 Republicans voted to pass the law over the President's veto and 58 Democrats and 37 Republicans against.

"In the 63rd Congress on the House vote on the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition, 121 Democrats and 63 Republicans voted for the Resolution and 137 Democrats and 44 Republicans against.

"In the 64th Congress on the Bankhead-Randall Anti-Liquor Advertising Law with Bonedry amendment, the vote in the Senate discloses 21 Democrats and 24 Republicans in favor of the amendment and 8 Democrats and 3 Republicans against. In the House 169 Democrats and 150 Republicans voted for the amendment and 40 Democrats and 32 Republicans against.

"On the Sheppard-Barkley Prohibition Bill for the District of Columbia in the Senate 28 Democrats and 27 Republicans voted for it and 22 Democrats and 10 Republicans against. In the House 148 Democrats and 125 Republicans were for the bill and 69 Democrats and 68 Republicans against."

It is difficult to treat a question of this kind and not seem to favor one party or the other. As a matter of fact, there is but little difference between them. The following figures are given simply as interesting facts to be interpreted as the reader may wish. The situation is treated as of date January 1, 1917, when there were only 23 prohibition States. At that time the dry State representation in the United States Senate outnumbered the wet State representation by four.

Of the 255 electoral votes given to the Republicans in November, 1916, 209, or 82 per cent, were delivered by States east of the Mississippi and north of Mason and Dixon's line, which section contains two dry and 12 wet States. Of these 255 votes, 203 were from wet States; of the 276 Democratic electoral votes, 248 were from the Southern and Western States; 160 were from dry States and 116 from wet. A union of the northern dry States and the solid South would elect a President at any time with many votes to spare.

The significance of these facts is to be found in the need for the Democrats to solidify the Western and Southern political alliance by espousing the cause of prohibition and the vital necessity to the Republicans of preventing any such consummation by beating the Democrats to the issue.

Refs.—See Congress; Democratic Party; and Republican Party.

PAUPERISM—The Committee of Fifty found that 37 per cent of all pauperism and a much larger per cent of "poverty" is due to drink.

A question so shifting in its phases and one affected by such various legislation in the States is difficult of exact analysis, but it is certain that a very large per cent of extreme poverty is due to the use of liquor, and it is still more certain that such poverty is seldom found among abstainers. Wherever the probe is pushed into the body social this fact is touched. For instance, a straw vote of nearly 20,000 destitute and homeless men, taken by the Charity Organization on the streets of New York city, showed that 60 per cent of these men ascribed their destitution to intemperance, only 17 per cent to sickness and injury, and 23 per cent to old age and slack work. Naturally, they would shield themselves as much as possible by saying "sickness," unless the evidences of their intemper-

ance were apparent to the casual investigator. An investigation by a superintendent of a municipal lodging house in the same city which covered 2,000 cases revealed that 30 per cent of these people were vagrants solely because of addiction to intoxicating liquors, and that in 50 per cent of the cases there was a very excessive consumption of alcohol. The number of abstainers among these 2,000 is not reported.

The results of such investigations are nearly uniform. An agent of the Associated Charities of Toledo found 120 needy families in his ward. In his report he says that in all cases except two these families became dependent thru drink on the part of husband or father.

Effect of Prohibition Upon Pauperism

It is hard to make a comparison between States in regard to pauperism which will be just, but in almost all cases the injustice will be done to the prohibition States. For instance, the liquor people are accustomed to saying that Kansas shows fewer paupers because its counties do not maintain poorhouses, but the census of 1910 shows that 74 of the 105 counties of Kansas do maintain poor farms or poorhouses, while in Nebraska only 51 counties out of 92 had such houses.

If all the prohibition States and all the license States are taken, however, we can reach some satisfactory results, because the prohibition States are so well scattered that they are typical of the entire country, and the same is true of the license States. Upon this basis we find that the following is true:

Census of 1910

Rate for the Continental United States	88,319
If the rate in the license States prevailed thruout the country	108,808
If the rate in the prohibition States prevailed thruout the country	27,309
If the Kansas rate had prevailed thruout the country	22,819

If we divide the rate of commitments to poorhouses in all of the States by the population of the respective States, we get the following rate per 100,000 of population:

Alabama	22.4
Arizona	497.5
Arkansas	31.0
California	404.4
Colorado	87.2
Connecticut	244.9
Delaware	212.8
District of Columbia	51.6
Florida	124.0
Georgia	19.7
Idaho	54.4
Illinois	99.1
Indiana	64.4
Iowa	37.0
Kansas	24.9
Kentucky	49.4
Louisiana	6.7
Maine	115.9
Maryland	150.5
Massachusetts	282.8
Michigan	99.0
Minnesota	39.2
Mississippi	13.6
Missouri	34.9
Montana	266.2
Nebraska	92.3
Nevada	562.9

New Hampshire	188.8
New Jersey	68.4
New York	139.6
North Carolina	33.0
North Dakota	19.7
Ohio	121.9
Oklahoma	3.6
Oregon	75.0
Pennsylvania	123.6
Rhode Island	97.0
South Carolina	18.8
South Dakota	27.4
Tennessee	56.1
Texas	27.7
Utah	48.4
Vermont	75.7
Virginia	116.6
Washington	109.2
West Virginia	43.4
Wisconsin	50.4
Wyoming	37.0

New Mexico is not included because it had no poor-houses and was not reported in the census.

If we segregate the prohibition States and the license States in this group, we get the following rates of admissions:

License States	110.0
United States	96.3
Prohibition States	29.8

If the reader will contrast for himself the rate in the various prohibition States with the States near them in geographical position, he will find that the result is highly favorable to the prohibition policy.

These comparisons can be made by selecting States from the table above and segregating them in groups. For instance, if we compare North Dakota with nearby States, we find the following:

North Dakota	19.7
Minnesota	39.2
South Dakota	27.4
Montana	266.2

The showing of Kansas with its neighbors, excluding the prohibition State of Oklahoma, where the rate is abnormal, is as follows:

Kansas	24.9
Missouri	34.9
Iowa	37.0
Nebraska	92.3
Colorado	87.2

Refs.—For effect of prohibition on Pauperism see various prohibition States by name.

PENALTIES—Laws and juries are becoming constantly more severe in their treatment of violators of prohibitory statutes. In Kansas, the law provides for a penalty of $100 to $500 and thirty to ninety days in jail for each offense in selling liquors. Where fifteen or twenty cases are proven against the man, obviously the penalty becomes heavy. If the offense is in maintaining a place where liquors are sold, the minimum jail sentence in Kansas is six months.

However, the most significant feature of the Kansas penalty is the provision that a man may be sent to the penitentiary for one year to be spent in hard labor if he offends the second time. The State will permit no contempt for its prohibition law. Practically all of the other prohibition States are adopting penalties as heavy,

especially those which have recently passed prohibition laws.

PENNSYLVANIA—Has high license law, with granting of licenses in power of county judges. Under this law Pennsylvania has 11 dry counties and 40 other counties have dry territory by special legislative enactment or by order of court. This dry territory, outside of the 11 dry counties, has a population of nearly 1,000,000. The contention of the drys is for a county local option law.

PERSONAL LIBERTY—The personal liberty argument against prohibition is a *reductio ad absurdam*. Those who quote with unction, "Better England free than England sober," might just as well say, "Better England free than England honest," or "Better England free than England virtuous."

The folly of the contention has been recognized by courts and authorities time and again. In the Supreme Court decision in the case of Crowley vs. Christensen the following may be found:

"Even liberty itself, the greatest of all rights, is not unrestricted license to act according to one's own will. It is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the same enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then liberty regulated by law."

John Stuart Mill in answering the question, "Has a free man a right to sell himself into slavery?" touches upon this same principle when he says:

"By selling himself he abdicates his liberty. He therefore defeats, in his own case, the very purpose which is the justification for allowing him to dispose of himself. The principle of freedom cannot require that he should be free not to be free. It is not freedom to be allowed to alienate his freedom"; and Mill adds: "These reasons, the force of which is so conspicuous in this particular case, are evidently of far wider application."

What Cooley, one of the greatest constitutional authorities, thought about the application of the principle to the matter of prohibition is to be found in his work "Constitutional Limitations" (sixth edition, page 742), where he says:

"The State has also a right to determine what employments shall be permitted and to forbid those which are deemed prejudicial to the public good. Under this right it forbids . . . in some States, the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage."

Every civilized man is born, like the bee, subject to the law of the hive. Even the present drink laws are just as much a violation of personal liberty as total prohibition would be. All the restrictions upon the use of whisky are arbitrary and artificial, and thruout the whole fabric of our social system runs the principle of prohibition and restraint, preventing the extension of the personal liberty principle to cover injuries to society. Says Dr. H. W. Wiley:

"The principle of free speech is well established, but free speech which incites riot and bloodshed is not permitted even in this free country.

"If one insists on eating poisoned food and giving it to his family, he threatens the existence of the State. If one should choose to walk the streets naked, he would

offend the rights of other people, and thus threaten society. Doctor Mary Walker found that woman's clothes hampered her activities as a war nurse. She had, however, to get an act of Congress to permit her to wear a man's garb undisturbed.

"In so far as I can see, a woman does not threaten society in any way by wearing a man's garb. She only threatens convention, and yet the law regulates wearing apparel in the interests of decency, propriety, and good morals. The drinking of intoxicating beverages is a threat not only to the man who drinks, but to society at large, and thus, without interfering with the fundamental rights of the individual or restricting a proper personal liberty, the State may say, 'Thou shalt not drink.'"

Control Even of the Body not Absolute

The principle goes even further. Your body is certainly yours, but if you try to kill it, you will go to jail, and yet the United States government can send it to the trenches to be killed in the interest of the national safety.

Sanitary legislation, regulating the length of sheets in hotels, regarding public roller towels, public drinking cups, and spitting on sidewalks is merely a recognition of the right of the people to public safety and protection from careless or evil-disposed people who imagine it to be their personal privilege to spread filth and disease in places frequented by the public.

When a man engages in a business which lessens the value of the property of others in the vicinity, which increases the burden of taxation which others must pay, which promotes crime, disease, disorder, and inefficiency in the community, other interests become affected. The personal rights of others become invaded, which rights it is the duty of the State to protect.

For instance, if your tax rate is doubled by the necessity of caring for drink, vice, and crime, your personal liberty is certainly invaded by the drink custom and the drink traffic.

It is a striking fact that the very persons who plead personal liberty and argue against prohibition are frequently those who know the least of it. For instance, the German-American Alliance, whose members left their native country to escape the ever-present sign *"Verboten,"* has never ceased to compare the social system of Germany with that of America to the latter's disadvantage, and talk long and loudly against prohibition as an invasion of personal liberty. Principally all of this clamor in regard to the personal "right" to drink proceeds from the men and corporations that desire the liberty to sell intoxicating beverages, not from those who desire to drink them. And these very drink corporations sometimes admit the absurdity of their contentions.

The *American Brewers' Review,* March, 1914, said editorially:

"With the increase of population, the gathering of the people closer together in cities, the greater division of labor and specialization of effort, have come a closer dependence of man upon man, a more constant, intimate, and vital contact, and hence, a greater restriction in the freedom of individual movement. We submit to-day to restrictions which, a hundred years ago, would have been

considered monstrous. Regulations for the public safety, the general health, the facilitating of traffic and industry, minute prescriptions for the conduct of elections, are established and acquiesced in from the conviction that without them there would be chaos."

And at another time it admitted:

"The so-called personal liberty argument in behalf of alcoholic drink loses more and more of its force. Consideration of the public welfare continues to grow and overshadow the rights of the individual. The drink question must be fought out upon the ultimate foundation of morals, hygiene, and social order—in other words, the public welfare. If the public welfare requires the suppression of the alcoholic drink traffic, it should be suppressed."

Refs.—See Courts.

PHARMACOPŒIA—By a vote of the National Association of Retail Druggists whisky and brandy have been omitted from the 9th revision of the Pharmacopœia, thus depriving those poisoned beverages of the name of medicine.

Refs.—See Medical Practice and references.

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY—Quensel, one of the most distinguished of European scientists, says: "Work and alcohol do not belong together, especially when work demands wideawakeness, attention, exactness, and endurance."

This has been proven true by a thousand demonstrations and twice that many laboratory experiments. If we were to recite these in detail, we would simply be piling evidence upon evidence. But perhaps the following report of a typical experiment by the late Dr. J. J. Ridge, of England, will be interesting:

"Some years ago I constructed instruments to test the effect of small doses of alcohol on the sense of touch and muscular sense. The instrument for testing consisted of two fixed upright points, about half an inch apart, and between these a third point, which could be moved so as to approximate to one or the other. The individual tested was unable to see the points, but placed one finger upon them, and then moved the center point until he considered that it was midway between the two. The movement of the point was registered on a dial, also invisible. I adopted this plan in preference to the ordinary æsthesiometer, because it is more easy to deceive oneself with the æsthesiometer and to imagine that one feels two points before one actually does so. The degrees on the dial were arbitrary, but fourteen experiments on five persons showed that, whereas the average divergence from the actual center, before taking alcohol, was represented by 115 degrees on the dial, after taking alcohol there were 189.8 degrees, and in no case was there any improvement. Hence the sensitiveness of the touch is clearly deteriorated by small doses of alcohol, altho the persons experimented on were quite unconscious of any alteration. The nature of the experiment is also to some extent a test of the judgment or power of perception, and it does not show which link or links in the chain of sensation were chiefly affected."

A particularly well-known demonstration of the effect of alcohol upon physical endeavor occurred at Kiel, Ger-

many, in 1908, on the occasion of a sixty-two-mile walking match.

This match was held to decide the championship in long distance walking among German athletes. It was open to all, irrespective of their habits in regard to alcohol, but each contestant was asked to give the committee full information beforehand on the point.

No alcoholic liquors were used on the march, the drinks being milk, and water either pure or mixed with lemon juice.

Of the 83 contestants only 24 were abstainers, yet they won 40 per cent of the prizes, while two of the four prize-winners classed as "non-abstainers" had used no alcohol for months while in training for the match.

Among the first 25 men to reach the goal 60 per cent were abstainers, while of the last 26 only 27 per cent were abstainers.

Of the 24 abstainers, only 2 failed to reach the goal, while of the 59 drinkers, 30 failed to reach the goal.

Another Test

In 1903 Lieutenant Bengt Boy, of the Carlskrona Grenadiers in the Swedish Army, and others, wishing to know exactly what effect the use of small amounts of alcohol would have on firing, planned a series of practical tests in marksmanship which were held on the regular army maneuver grounds near Stockholm.

The experiments, carried out by six men, all excellent marksmen, and all used to alcohol, were divided into three series each lasting several days. During the first and third series the men were entirely abstinent. During the second series, lasting five days, the men took a small definite amount of alcohol daily. Each experiment consisted of three kinds of tests with the target 200 yards away.

In the first and second tests the men took about two thirds of a wineglass of brandy (containing a little more than an ounce of alcohol) from 20 to 30 minutes before the firing and an equal amount of alcohol in punch on the evening before.

In the *precision test* of five shots, every man showed less precision and made fewer points when influenced by alcohol. In the quick-firing test each man fired a round of 30 shots in 30 seconds. On the first series of abstinent days they hit the target, on the average, 23 out of 30 times. But the alcohol days told a different story. The wind, the weather, and the light were better than on the abstinent days, yet the effect of so little alcohol as that in about *two glasses of beer* twice a day cut down the average to only 3 hits in 30. Again, on the abstinent days the firing improved and the men averaged 26 hits out of the 30 shots.

Third, were the *endurance tests*, two trials of 200 shots each. Here the amount of alcohol used was the least of all, less than two glasses of beer (four fifths of an ounce of alcohol), taken half an hour before the test; yet the result was the same. Altho without alcohol the men made 359.5 points, on the alcohol days they made only 277.5 points, nearly a third less.

The men *thought* they were doing better on the alcohol days. One of the corporals said after laying down his

gun, "I am sure a man can shoot better when he has had a little brandy"; but the results prove how mistaken he was.

These illustrations might be multiplied many times.

Refs.—See Abstinence; and Efficiency.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—See Athletics.

PLEDGES—The pledge has been one of the most effective weapons in the war against intemperance. Practically every temperance organization has pushed its work by the circulation of total abstinence pledges. But the pledge method is not by any means confined to temperance organizations. Religious, social, and all juvenile delinquent societies have made extensive use of it. The pledge method is used widely by police judges to effect the reformation of men accused of habitual drunkenness, non-support of family, etc.

The various stages of development in the temperance reform are accurately registered in pledges. For instance, the pledges up to 1826 promoted "moderation" in the use of intoxicants; the pledges in use from 1826 to 1836 emphasize abstinence from the use of "distilled" liquors; after 1836 all pledges were for total abstinence; beginning with 1842 practically all pledges stressed the idea of fighting the traffic in intoxicants as well as inculcating sobriety in the individual, while after 1869 most new forms taught fighting the traffic by political methods. This shows a distinct advance, step by step, to the present position held by most prohibition workers.

This is discussed at length under the head "History of the Temperance Reform."

Within the last ten years there has been a revival of interest in the pledge-signing method. Many organizations have again begun to stress the importance of this work. Most of the large denominations in America have Temperance Boards which push pledge-signing crusades. The Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church has secured the signatures of about a million boys and girls in the past three years.

Refs.—See History of the Temperance Reform.

POISONS—There are quick-acting poisons, slow-acting poisons, and racial poisons. Alcohol is a slow-acting, racial poison, and is becoming recognized as such because of the fact that in any quantity it has a deleterious effect upon the physical system, and in sufficient quantity it is capable of producing death.

At its annual meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska, December, 1914, the Board of Managers of the Methodist Board of Temperance, at that time called "The Temperance Society," authorized the introduction in Congress of a bill requiring all alcoholic beverages to bear this label: "This bottle contains alcohol, a habit-forming, irritant, narcotic drug."

POLITICAL ACTION—Sooner or later, no doubt, prohibition will enter into partisan politics between the dominant parties, unless Congress submits a constitutional amendment putting the matter up to the States. It is generally believed by the friends of prohibition that it would be a misfortune for it to become a subject of controversy between great parties.

Refs.—See Parties and references.

POLITICAL EVILS—See Brewers; and Lawlessness.

POLYGAMY—The Bible, being a book of human life, has a great many things in it that are not of it, many things given by inspiration that are not of inspiration. It relates the drunkenness of Noah, but does not recommend it as a model for modern sea captains. It tells the faults of its good men and the sins of its bad ones, and as a faithful history, of course, tells of slavery and polygamy, but in no instance does it sanction either.

Lamech, the fifth from Adam, was the first to practice polygamy, and he acknowledged it to be a violation of the divine order, for when his wives, Ada and Zillah, warned him of the divine displeasure, he quieted their fears by citing the case of Cain and said, "If Cain shall be avenged sevenfold, truly Lamech seventy and sevenfold" (see Gen. 4. 19-24). No instance can be found where God sanctioned more than one woman for one man, not even in the case of Abraham, the father of all the faithful. True, Abraham had taken Hagar, by whom he raised Ishmael, and Keturah, by whom he had six sons, yet is Isaac called his "only son." "Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest" (Gen. 22. 2); and Paul calls Isaac Abraham's only begotten son (Heb. 11. 17); and our law taken from the Bible recognizes the same principle. All children born outside of one lawful wife in law have no existence; and with Moses and Paul Abraham had but one son. So Jacob, when dying, but filled with inspiration of God, recognized but one wife, and, fearing that thru parental affection, Joseph might bury him beside his own mother, who thru his whole life had held first place in his natural affection, was compelled to give specific directions otherwise.

When Joseph was made to swear that he would bury his aged father by the side of his wife Leah, the wife God gave him while he was Jacob, the Supplanter, and in a state of alienation for a gross deception practiced on his blind father, he recognized the doctrine of monogamy. Altho history relates that Rachael, Joseph's mother, was Jacob's favorite, the only wife God then or since recognized was Leah. Hence, in the moment of supreme inspiration Jacob said to Joseph, "There they buried Abraham and Sarah his wife [but one]; there they buried Isaac and Rebekah his wife; and there I buried Leah." Not a trace of polygamy was allowed by the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob to invade that holy resting place, and the cave of Macpelah still preaches the primitive home of man in Eden, which God made for one man and one woman. The precedent for polygamy is found in the history of the Bible, where idolatry and other evils are recorded, but never sanctioned.

How different the inspiration of these men from that of the Mormon prophets! Joseph Smith, before the United States Committee on Privileges and Elections, supports his practice of polygamy from the example of the Hebrew people, to whom were committed the oracles of God, and refuses to abandon his plural families forbidden by laws he admits he caused to be passed. But, the patriarchs, when shown a wrong and told to abandon it immediately obeyed: "Cast out this bondwoman and her son" (Gen. 21. 10). This command Abraham obeyed, altho it was very "grievous" (Gen. 21. 12). This Mr.

Smith refused to do, and not imitating Abraham's obedience, he could hardly justify his own conduct by quoting Abraham's error. The history of events shows the wisdom of the patriach's choice. A hundred nations have arisen and perished from the earth, but the descendants of these patriarchs preserved are the living witnesses of inspiration and the truth of their doctrine. Abraham's descendants, thru Sarah, are seen, to-day, scattered over the whole world with vigor unabated and no mark of decay. For two thousand years sun and climate have changed their skin, while birth and education have warped their tongues to speak all of the languages of the babbling earth. Of his polygamous marriages the Bedouin Arab, descended from Hagar, predicted to be the wild man whose hand is against every man's and every man's hand against him, is the legitimate fruit of an illegitimate offspring, while from Leah, Jacob's providential, but less-loved wife, have descended Judah, Moses, Aaron, David, and Christ. Surely, polygamy gains nothing by appealing to the patriachs. C. T. W.

POOR MAN'S CLUB—A term applied to the saloon by those who wish to magnify the harmless social features of that institution and minimize its evils. It is true that the saloon at the present time fills a certain social place that no other institution has successfully occupied, but it is also true that the dues of money and character demanded are far too high. The poor man's club has always been responsible for many a poor man's miserable home.

Refs.—See Substitutes.

POPULAR FALLACIES—See Objections to Prohibition.

PORT—A heavy wine usually containing more than 20 per cent of alcohol.

PORTLAND—See Oregon.

PORTUGAL—There is practically no temperance movement in Portugal. The evils of drinking are very extensive. More settled political conditions will undoubtedly give birth to reforms.

POSTERS—The use of posters to warn the people against the effects of alcohol has been much more common in Europe than in America. In France the government alone is permitted to display posters printed in black and white, and at various times the French government has seen fit to warn the people against "alcoholism, which is the chronic poisoning resulting from the habitual use of alcohol, *even when the latter would not produce drunkenness.*" The Italian government has also advised governors of various provinces to warn the people in a similar way. In England a large use is made of the poster method. Very frequently they are displayed under the authority of medical officers of health, mayors, sanitary committees, temperance organizations, and distinguished medical practitioners. Upon the outbreak of war anti-alcohol posters became especially common in England. One of the most famous of these posters is given here:

Effects of Alcohol on Naval and Military Work

"To all men serving the empire: It has been proved by the most careful scientific experiments and completely

confirmed by actual experience in athletics and war as attested by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., K.G., K.P.; Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B.; and many other army leaders that alcohol or drink (1) slows the power to see signals, (2) confuses prompt judgment, (3) spoils accurate shooting, (4) hastens fatigue, (5) lessens resistance to diseases and exposure, and (6) increases shock from wounds.

"We, therefore, most strongly urge you for your own health and efficiency that at least as long as the war lasts you should become total abstainers. (Signed): Thomas Barlow, M.D., F.R.S., K.C.V.O., Pres. Coll. Phys., Physician to H.M. the King; Frederick Treves, F.R.C.S., G.C.V.O., Hon. Col. R.A.M.C., T.F., Sergeant-Surgeon to H.M. the King; G. J. H. Evatt, M.D., C.B., Surgeon-General R.A.M.C.; Victor Horsley, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Captain R.A.M.C., T.F.; and G. Sims Woodhead, M.D., F.R.S., Lt-Col. R.A.M.C., T.F."

POVERTY—See Pauperism.

PREACHERS—Whenever some clergyman "goes wrong," the liquor interests parade the fact over the country as if clergymen were a particularly criminal class. The census of 1900 shows us that in that year there were in the United States 111,628 clergymen. In the same year there were 20,962 brewers and malsters and 3,144 distillers and rectifiers. The United States criminal statistics published in 1904 show that, during that year, 47 clergymen were committed to prison and 48 brewers, distillers, and rectifiers, classed together. In other words, for every 10,000 clergymen 4.3 went to prison and for every 10,000 brewers, distillers, and rectifiers 20 went to prison.

PRINCIPLES OF PROHIBITION—See Prohibition, General Principles of.

PROFITS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC—*Barrels and Bottles*, of Indianapolis, is responsible for the statement that "the cost of pure whisky with corn around fifty cents a bushel is about seven cents a gallon. In view of these facts, let us see what becomes of the averment that the people of our country spend some two billions of dollars annually for strong drink. Nine tenths of the outlay is for licenses, excises, imposts, taxes, and the enormous cost of espionage and collection, together with the various species of graft, tribute, and excessive profit involved in the traffic. Drinkers pay it, doubtless, but not for drink. Most of those two billions are blackmail."

There is undoubtedly a startling difference between the cost of producing whisky and the cost of drinking it. The Rugby Distillery Company of Louisville, Ky., recently said that, at the current price of corn, whisky can be produced in Louisville for twenty-seven cents per gallon. The average price to the consumer who buys by the gallon is $4.00, and over the saloon bar that same gallon of whisky will sell for $8.53.

According to the testimony of L. F. Padberg, a brewer of Saint Louis, in a proceeding in which the Mutual Brewing Company was involved, it costs only $2.52 to manufacture a thirty-one gallon barrel of beer, which will sell over the bar for $26.90.

The profits of the saloon are being constantly brought out in the "Want Ad" columns of daily newspapers. A recent ad in the New York *World* states that an investment of $1,400 will yield $7,500 profit during the year. An ad in the Chicago *Tribune* promises $350 a month in return for an investment of $1,400, and another ad in the same paper says, "This saloon has made two men rich; will sell cheap for a quick deal."

The federal government's tax on a gallon of whisky is $1.10, and on a barrel of beer $1.50.

After bleeding the public with such prices as these for scores of years, have the liquor interests a right now to cry for compensation?

PROGRESS—See History of the Temperance Movement. Also, Prohibition Situation up to May 1, 1917, in front of book.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY—Always friendly toward the policy of prohibition, the Progressive Party is now squarely committed to immediate nation-wide prohibition. A union with the Prohibition Party has been practically effected.

PROHIBITION, BENEFITS OF—See Benefits of Prohibition; also, Kansas; West Virginia, etc.

PROHIBITION, GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF—"The legal prohibition of an act is solely upon the grounds of its evil effect upon society, and not at all upon the grounds of the inherent evil of the act itself."

The evil effect of the liquor traffic upon society is indisputable.

The very presence of the saloon lessens the value of surrounding property and raises the fire insurance rates.

When a man engages in a traffic which lessens the value of property in his vicinity, which increases the burdens of taxation, which promotes crime, disease, and social disorder in the community, then the interests of the people become affected. The personal rights of others become invaded, which rights it is the duty of the State to protect.

Prohibition is justified as a remedy for these evils because the evils do not result from the abuse of a good thing, but the use of a bad thing.

It is not reasonable to prohibit any good thing because its use is abused.

It is reasonable to prohibit a thing which is evil in itself —always and everywhere evil.

It is not a question of the man that gets drunk. It is a question of an institution that exists for the purpose of making men drink.

Mr. C. A. Windle, prize spieler for the poison venders, says: "A man gets sick. You send for a doctor. You give the sick man medicine, but do not compel every man in town to take medicine because one man is sick." Neither do you license shops to retail typhoid fever germs, tuberculosis germs, etc. Prohibition says, "Give the sick man medicine and clean up the cesspool that made him sick."

If the saloon can be run without harm to the community,

why isn't it? If the "abuses" of the liquor traffic can be separated from the sale of liquors, why is it not done?

The principle of prohibition is not now applied in the hope that it will act directly upon the morals of the individual. As Bishop Matt S. Hughes has said:

"Paris green does not add to the edible qualities of potatoes any more than legislation directly acts upon the moral character of men. But when the potato bugs are getting in their work on the crop, a dose of paris green protects the plant, insures the crop and gives us potatoes to eat which otherwise would be destroyed. Thus law may not make men moral, but it can do much to keep them from immorality. It can lay hands upon the parasites who commercialize the weakness and ruin of their fellows and thus give the weak members of the community a chance of survival. At any rate, it can forever put a stop to the legalized encouragement of drunkenness with all its evils and the artificial stimulation of all kinds of vice for the sake of the dollar."

Efficiency of the Method

The efficacy of the prohibition policy in dealing with the evil has been proven both by experience and logic.

The saloon advocates say, "Prohibit the saloon and there will be more drinking than ever."

Go to any business house in town and say: "Close your doors and take down your signs. The people will hunt you up and give you more patronage than ever before."

Doesn't it sound silly?

The majority of men and boys drink because of the accessibility of the saloon, because of its bright signs and its bright windows, because of its flamboyant temptation. Remove these features and you remove their inclination to drink.

The average self-respecting young man will shudder with disgust at the mere thought of hunting up a sneaking bootlegger.

The policy has been applied to other evils. For instance, in 1908, 5,623 serious accidents were reported as the result of the use of fireworks in the celebration of Independence Day. In 1913 the number had been decreased to 1,163.

This reform was accomplished by the enactment of prohibitory laws and ordinances. It is a clear case of prohibition accomplishing a great task in spite of the personal liberty of American citizens to shoot firecrackers, etc.

It is noticeable that these laws did not entirely wipe out the evil at which they were aimed, still very few people call them failures.

In the words of the Chicago *Tribune,* which was editorially advocating this reform, "the way to prevent is to prohibit." (For the practical effects of prohibition see Kansas; West Virginia; Local Prohibition, etc.)

In *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* of January 10, 1914, Mr. Lee Bernheim, of the Bernheim Distilling Company, one of the largest whisky distilleries of the United States, said, in reviewing the year 1913: "Business has been bad in Ohio, Texas, and Arkansas. Adverse legislation cut down the business very heavily." And yet these people would be the last ones in any other connection to admit that adverse legislation had any effect at all upon the consumption of liquor.

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular of June 10 offers a striking illustration of the insincerity of the attacks upon the prohibition principle:

"Let anyone visit the homes and the clubs of Maine, Kansas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, or any other so-called prohibitory State and he is impressed with the sentiment in favor of prohibition and the belief that prohibition is working wonders for society."

This is from page 78. On page 98 the following appears:

"There is not a State in the Union to-day living under dry laws in which a large proportion of the population is not disgusted with existing conditions."

Refs.—See Amendment, Constitutional and references; and Prohibition, Theory of.

PROHIBITION, LOCAL—Local prohibition operates under the handicap of a hostile State and federal policy. It has very appropriately been called "prohibition with half a chance." And yet, even with half a chance, local prohibition very frequently shows amazing results. The amount of available data in this connection is so large that we confine ourselves to a report of a careful survey of the State of Illinois made by the Board of Temperance itself in January, 1915. In the spring of 1914, 1,100 saloons were voted out of Illinois. The Board conducted an investigation reaching every town which voted dry at that time. According to representative bankers, lawyers, ministers, merchants, and city officials in these contented towns, the 1,100 saloons have small chance of a welcome back.

Some of the towns reached were Rockford, Herrin, Mount Sterling, Woodstock, Plano, Carmi, Warren, Geneseo, Ava, Canton, Dwight, Hinckley, Taylorville, Stockton, Somonauk, Grant Park, Ashkum, Harrisburg, Fairbury, Sandwich, Manteno, Libertyville, Grafton, Genoa, and Freeport. The business men were taken "as they come," and were urged to express their opinions, whether favorable or unfavorable to the dry law.

"License Mayor" is Now a Dry

Mr. Chandler Starr, once known as the "license mayor" of Rockford, the largest dry city in Illinois, says that the actual operation of the dry law in that city has changed his opinion.

"Speaking as a business man and not as a politician," said Mr. Starr, "I believe that prohibition has been very beneficial to this city of 50,000 to 60,000 people. When it was first voted upon in Rockford I was opposed to it, believing it would be a failure, as was the case under the old dramshop act. But after prohibition had been tried under this new law for a period of six months I became satisfied that it was a great success. Blind pigs are few and far between, and are very generally suppressed after a short run.

"Our merchants have claimed that under this present law they sell more for cash and less on credit accounts. There are more savings accounts thruout the city, and the working people are much better off. Under the old law nearly 90 per cent of the pay checks from the fac-

tories came into the banks with saloon accounts. Now, as a general thing, the wives come in and get these checks cashed, or they are used to pay bills at grocery stores, drygoods stores, etc."

Mr. Starr is now the cashier of the Winnebago National Bank of Rockford, a half-million dollar institution.

His opinion in regard to the law is shared by the president of the bank, Mr. W. T. Robertson.

Mr. J. D. Waterman, president of the Forest City National Bank of Rockford, and Mr. G. C. Spafford, president of the Third National Bank, also believe that Rockford is better off without saloons. "Manufacturers in general are pleased with the effects of the law," says Mr. Spafford. And Mr. F. F. Wormwood, president of the People's Trust Company, says this satisfaction extends to all employers of labor as well as the manufacturers.

What Prohibition Did for Herrin

A shining example for the prohibitionists is afforded by the little town of Herrin, where an investigation was conducted for the society by Mr. Manly J. Mumford. Herrin Township, including the city of Herrin, closed its saloons May 7, 1914. The arrests for intoxication for the last seven months under saloons numbered 92, but for the first seven months after saloons were banished, such arrests numbered only 12, as is shown by the following table:

Arrests for Intoxication

With Saloons		Without Saloons	
Oct., 1913	24	June, 1914	1
Nov., 1913	28	July, 1914	0
Dec., 1913	13	Aug., 1914	0
Jan., 1914	7	Sept., 1914	1
Feb., 1914	8	Oct., 1914	5
Mar., 1914	8	Nov., 1914	2
Apr., 1914	4	Dec., 1914	3
Total	92	Total	12

There was very nearly as wide a discrepancy in the matter of arrests for disturbing the peace, assault and battery, etc. Some places were discovered which still sell liquor, but it was found that the number of such places was not greater than the number in addition to the saloons under license. It was Mr. Mumford's opinion that the consumption of liquor in Herrin is not now more than one fifth as great as it was before the saloons were voted out. It should also be understood that the officers of the law in Herrin are not supposed to be overly friendly to the prohibition law, and the splendid showing outlined is not due to entirely favorable conditions.

Representative opinions secured from other Illinois towns are almost uniformly favorable.

PROHIBITION PARTY—The national headquarters of the Prohibition Party at the present time are located at 106 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Virgil Hinshaw is chairman of the national committee.

The Prohibition Party was organized by a convention meeting in Chicago on September 1, 1869, with five hundred delegates in attendance. Its first nominating convention was convened in Columbus, O., February 22, 1872.

The presidential candidates with the vote polled by each are given in the table that follows:

Year	Place	Nominees	Vote
1872	Columbus	James Black, Pennsylvania John Russell, Michigan	5,607
1876	Cleveland	Green Clay Smith, Kentucky Gideon T. Stewart, Ohio	9,737
1880	Cleveland	Neal Dow, Maine H. A. Thompson, Ohio	10,366
1884	Pittsburgh	John P. St. John, Kansas William Daniel, Maryland	150,626
1888	Indianapolis	Clinton B. Fisk, New Jersey J. A. Brooks, Missouri	249,945
1892	Cincinnati	John Bidwell, California J. B. Cranfill, Texas	270,710
1896	Pittsburgh	Joshua Levering, Maryland Hale Johnson, Illinois	130,753
1900	Chicago	John G. Woolley, Illinois H. B. Metcalf, Rhode Island	209,469
1904	Indianapolis	S. C. Swallow, Pennsylvania George B. Carroll, Texas	258,205
1908	Columbus	Eugene W. Chafin, Illinois Aaron S. Watkins, Ohio	263,231
1912	Atlantic City	Eugene W. Chafin, Arizona Aaron S. Watkins, Ohio	208,923
1916	Indianapolis	J. Frank Hanly, Indiana Ira C. Landrith, Tennessee	225,101

The party suffered from a split in 1896, the dividing issues being free silver and woman suffrage.

The principle upon which the Prohibition Party is founded is that this is a government of political parties, and that the executive, judicial, and legislative branches as well as the State and federal government cannot be united in opposition to the liquor traffic except by the victory of a political party pledged to the prohibition policy.

The influence of the Prohibition Party upon the movement in America has been much larger than its vote. In 1884 it prevented the election of James G. Blaine to the presidency, and ever since it has been considered by other parties as a menace. Frequently, a slight increase in the vote for the Prohibition Party State candidates has resulted in substantial concessions by the old parties to prohibition sentiment.

The Prohibition Party has the distinct honor of having been the first political party to advocate in its platform a great number of measures commonly called "progressive." These measures include such propositions as universal suffrage, civil service reform, direct election, reduction of letter postage, international arbitration, prohibition of polygamy, uniformity in marriage and divorce laws, a permanent tariff commission, income tax, federal prohibition of child labor, conservation of resources, etc.

PROHIBITION STATES—The number of States which had passed prohibition laws up to May 1, 1917, was 26. These States are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and New Hampshire.

PROHIBITION, THEORY OF—A liquor trade paper says, "The trouble with this so-called prohibition is that it destroys the existing machinery of the trade."

That is exactly what prohibition is intended to do.

Alcoholic drink contains an appetite-creating drug which "produces in the human body a morbid condition against which the human will is as powerless as it is against disease germs." Prohibition protests against the conferring of the sanction of law upon the trade which profits by the creation of such a morbid condition in its patrons. While education has its place, no education on moral suasion can prevent the creation of that morbid condition in a large number of men and women so long as there is a legalized traffic, the dividends of which depend upon the promotion of the drink appetite.

PROPERTY INTERESTS—Prohibition deprives no man of property. It deprives him only of license to do a thing which is contrary to the general welfare. Every brewery and distillery is adapted to useful purposes, or can be so adapted with slight trouble. In prohibition States these establishments have been converted to better uses, employing more men and using more raw material, with only slight delay. A recent joint investigation of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church and the Board of Temperance of the Presbyterian Church, under Dr. Woodfin, disclosed much interesting information in regard to the adaptation of property to legitimate uses after States have gone dry:

"A great many of the breweries have been converted into plants turning out soft drinks. Knowing that people will drink something, they substitute nonalcoholic for alcoholic drinks with profit to themselves as well as their patrons. A notable instance is that of the Olympia Brewing Company, in Washington, which is turning out apple juice that is gaining recognition thruout the country. It is reported that this plant will handle 250 cars of apples of twenty tons each per year.

"The Salem Brewing Association of Oregon, is manufacturing loganberry juice. The Ph. Zang Brewing Company, of Denver, Colo.; the H. Weinhard Brewing Company, of Portland, Ore.; the Julius Roesch Brewing Company, of LaGrande, Ore., and numerous other breweries are making popular soft drinks. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, of Saint Louis, has spent two and a half million dollars on buildings and equipment to take care of their soft-drink trade, and it has been suggested that the brewery will be converted to this business when Missouri prohibits the manufacture of beer.

"Perhaps more breweries have been converted into ice plants than any other line of business. The brewery at Knoxville, Tenn., which once supplied all that territory with beer, now supplies the demand for ice. The Kanawha Brewing Company, at Charlestown, W. Va., has been converted into cold storage by the Biogi Fruit & Produce Company. The Roseburg Brewing Company, of Oregon, is turning out ice exclusively.

Packing Plants

"Other breweries are finding profitable employment as packing houses. On the site of the old Acme Brewing Company, in Macon, Ga., there is being placed a million-dollar packing plant, which will have a capacity of 1,000 hogs a day and will be one of the largest in the South. The Huntington (W. Va.) Brewery is engaged in packing

meat. The Spokane Brewery has been turned into a canning factory. The Reymann Brewing Company, of Wheeling, which formerly employed 75 men, has been changed into a packing plant employing many more than the brewery every employed.

Milk Products

"Many of the breweries have been turned into creameries. The Astoria Brewery, Oregon, has been converted into a condensed milk plant; the Fairmont (W. Va.) Brewery into an ice cream factory. The Uneeda Brewery, W. Va., and the Iowa City Brewery have been turned into creameries. The Adolph Coors Brewery of Golden, Colo., one of the largest breweries in Colorado, is now turning out malted milk instead of malted beer. The Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Brewery has been changed into a yeast factory.

Many Uses

"The breweries seem capable of being transformed into very good purposes. The Flint (Mich.) Brewery has been converted into a Methodist church. The Lansing (Mich.) Brewery is now used in the manufacture of auto parts. The Benwood (W. Va.) Brewery has been transformed into a chemical and soap plant. The Portland, (Ore.) Brewery has been changed into a furniture factory employing 600 men where it employed 100 as a brewery. The Pacific Coast Brewery, Portland, Ore., has been converted into a shoe factory employing 2,500 men against the 125 employed in the brewery.

"A great number of the former breweries are now turning out denatured alcohol. The prohibition movement is solving the riddle of Samson, 'For out of the eater came forth meat.' From these factories of death are now pouring forth streams of life to nourish and uphold the life of the nation."

Refs.—See Business and references.

PROSTITUTION—Prostitution is not a necessary evil, and its continued existence is a solemn challenge to Christian civilization.

The toleration of public prostitution is indefensible. It corrupts the administration of the law and the officers of the law. It allies itself with graft and crime. It spreads abroad the most loathsome diseases. It degrades manhood and consigns womanhood to unspeakable shame. It poisons the life of the race at its source. Government should make with it no compromise.

Segregation is not a remedy. It protects and fosters the evil it is supposed to cure, and spreads contamination about the dwellings of the weakest and the poorest.

Punishment by fines is a vain and hurtful policy. It sends lewd women into the street to increased offense and delivers them helpless into the hands of the traders in shame.

The work of reform is not complete when the community officially expels and disperses vice. The State should provide for the care and reform of prostitutes, preparing for an honest place in society those who mentally are capable, placing in confinement those who are incorrigible, and establishing industrial settlements for the kindly restraint of those who are mentally deficient.

The force of publicity should be used freely and fearlessly.

Parents and others charged with the care of the young ought to give careful consideration to the proper education of your youth, to the end that there may be health of body, purity of mind, and righteousness of life.

All good citizens must be vigilant and active in the enforcement of the laws against vice and must hold public officers to the faithful performance of their duties.

We call upon our people and upon our churches to give themselves and to give of their means to every wise effort which aims by means of education, legislation, or administration to cure the social evil.—*Written by Abram W. Harris and unanimously adopted May 27, 1916,* by the *General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.*

PSYCHOLOGY OF INTEMPERANCE—In the field of psychological investigation emphasis is laid on the manner in which alcohol intoxicates and thus causes the many and varied results which we so long have observed. Its action on nerve tissue and brain cells has been studied with a view to showing how it affects mental states and physical action. The method of arriving at these results has been the modern laboratory method—actual investigation and classification of the phenomena concerned. The actual results of this work can best be summarized under the following heads:

1. The whole fallacy of the so-called "stimulating" power of alcohol has been exploded.

2. It has shown us that the alcohol habit is largely mental rather than physical. The old belief was that a man's stomach cried out for alcohol. The new knowledge shows us that it is a man's mind that points back to the lethal pleasures of the bowl and tells him that his nerves tingle for the intoxicating effects of alcohol. The effect of this drug is to give a person a temporary "surcease of sorrow" thru the narcotization of the higher brain centers, which releases the cruder, more primitive impulses and emotions and turns a man into a care-free animal. This is unquestionably a pleasant sensation and is soon developed into a mental habit.

From a practical standpoint this is a source of great hope. It is easier to make a man's mind think than to control the appetites of his stomach. If the motive consists in the knowledge that alcohol "makes him feel good," then the remedy consists in putting a motive for sobriety into his mind that will outweigh the motive toward intoxication. We have this ready to hand. It is absolutely certain that the benefit derived from intoxication is very temporary and that there are evil results that far outweigh the supposed benefits. Make a man know this and his personal problem is largely solved.

The notion has long prevailed that to take liquor away from people intensifies their desire and determination to get it. The natural supposition is that if the habit is a mental one, the knowledge that alcohol can no longer be obtained would be a help to sobriety rather than an inducement toward intemperance. The investigations of workers in the psychological field show this to be entirely true. For instance, G. E. Partridge, Ph.D., made many studies among men detained in hospitals and prisons

for drunkenness. He found that almost invariably, even in the most confirmed cases, the appetite wholly ceased as soon as the subject realized absolutely that alcohol could no longer be obtained. Thus, the facts, instead of presenting an argument against prohibition, are urgent in their insistence upon the advisability of that principle. It further follows that the more complete we make prohibition the more thorough will be the suppression of the alcohol habit.

3. Another important result of this work is the light that it has thrown upon the relation of intemperance to crime. For a long time we knew very little about "how" alcohol increases a man's tendency toward criminality. The common thought was that a drunken man commits crime, "because he doesn't know what he's doing." Psychological research has proven that to say a man commits crime "because he doesn't *care* what he's doing" is a much truer statement. The results of "a million years of evolution" are temporarily swept away by a drunken debauch. Brain centers and thought association circuits are broken up so that he becomes actually "de-civilized." Those higher ideals of social and ethical conduct which make a man different from an animal are for the time being surrendered. Is it any wonder that a man in such condition is more apt to commit crime?

4. The knowledge that the alcohol habit is not handed down from father to son is another result of the psychological study of intemperance. True, a drinker's children are apt to inherit weakened bodies and nervous systems which are highly susceptible to alcohol or other drugs; but that the actual craving for such is handed down to them is thoroly disproven.

5. Perhaps the most important result of this line of study, from a practical standpoint, is the emphasis placed upon the knowledge that drinking customs are almost entirely social. This, in addition to the fact that the habit is mental rather than physical, is bound to be productive of large results in working out methods of handling the situation after we achieve prohibition—in helping the social temperance forces to provide "substitutes" (not competitors) for saloons.

The drink custom is a dominating error. The universality and continuity of it do not indicate any natural drink impulse.

It is true that primitive tribes used alcohol in endless variety of connections. About it gathered myths and superstitions. State ceremonials, worship, birth, marriage, death, festivals, dances, and epochs were marked red in alcohol and blood.

What of it? Human flesh has served a similar purpose with millions of people. Epilepsy, chorea, and other neurotic conditions have been induced and have been thought to usher man into the presence of his gods.

Are we to judge alcohol by the standards of the stone age? Are we to fight pain and fatigue and need with corrective effort or repress these symptoms with drugs and, in repressing them, push their roots deep into the soil of our racial life? If the law and philosophy of the savage—the man who fed on blood and entrails—is to govern, then there is nothing to be said against the use of alcohol.

(See "The Psychology of Intemperance," by Partridge, and "The Psychology of Alcoholism," by Cutten.)

Refs.—See Drinking Customs and references.

PUBLICITY—The agents commonly used by both parties to the prohibition fight in America are addresses in churches and city halls, street speaking, the circulation of literature, the securing of space in publications, and the use of posters.

In the use of leaflets, the securing of space in publications and the reaching of men on the streets, the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has spent its utmost efforts.

The peculiar situation of the Board as a church benevolence has given it access to the columns of hundreds of newspapers which accept its bulletins as reliable and important.

Newspapers Do Not Always Know

The importance of this work is tremendous not only because it affords an opportunity of getting accurate prohibition news and information before the people, but because of its educational influence upon editorial opinion. Perhaps the editors of the country constitute one of the most intelligent classes, yet the best of them sometimes show a woeful lack of information on the prohibition issue. A great Pennsylvania daily several years ago assailed the prohibitionists for asserting that the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United States was, at that time, twenty-one gallons. "The statement is absurd. It is not one tenth of that." The statement seemed absurd to that writer, but, as a matter of fact, it was based upon United States returns and was unassailable. On November 5, 1914, the Trenton (N. J.) *Times,* in an editorial upon the death of some men in Bristol, Vt., said: "Vermont is a dry State, but some of the residents have a thirst," etc. The Trenton *Times* is a splendid paper, well edited, and yet this editorial writer did not know that Vermont was at that time a license, not a prohibition State. This instance is an illustration of how frequently newspapers which depend solely upon the general news agencies for information in regard to the temperance and prohibition question fall down. The Chicago *Tribune,* one of the greatest newspapers in the world, immediately after the election of November 3, 1914, said that "thirteen States now have prohibition." The number was at that time fourteen, not thirteen. It further said, "That part of Oklahoma that was Indian Territory is under prohibition." In reality, all of Oklahoma is under constitutional prohibition. Because of the fact that the large news agencies only handle temperance news of unusual importance, and therefore even the best newspapers seldom have available any temperance or prohibition news except that which arises locally or is of sufficient importance to be handled by the news agencies, the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Church is supplying a weekly review of news and argument covering the entire field. This bulletin has been wonderfully well received by the press.

The Importance of Opinion

The value of issuing bulletins that can command respect

not only to secure space for matter, but to influence editorial opinion, is recognized by the liquor interests and other interests as well. During the Colorado coal troubles the operators issued a bulletin that went not only to newspapers, but to prominent men in all parts of the country. They had no hope of securing space for what they said, but they desired to shape influential opinion.

The liquor interests do not secure one tenth the free space secured by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, but they pay large salaries, station leading newspaper men in big cities, buy advertising space and, the whisky people especially, issue a vast quantity of bureau matter. The brewers are also taking up this work.

"During the past year," said Edward A. Schmidt, president of the Brewers' Association, in his address to that convention in New Orleans, "a department of publicity has been organized in a modest way, the wisdom of which has already shown itself. I am firmly convinced that the work of this department will have to expand and grow to very large proportions during the ensuing year, as it is clearly indicated that only thru educational and publicity channels can we look for permanent success in winning the good will of the people of this country."

Mida's Criterion, the standard liquor magazine, under date of December 16, 1914, summed up the whole necessity from the standpoint of both parties to the war when it said:

"The education of the public by means of literature ready for distribution broadcast, as well as a steady fire kept up in the press, even if space has to be paid for, must be a part of our work."

There is particular need at this time to reach Americans speaking foreign languages with literature and speakers of their own tongues.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BIBLE IN—The Bible should be studied in our public schools as the life, laws, and literature of an ancient people, as we study the life, laws, and literature of Greece and Rome. Why not? Where shall we find more inspiring ideals than in the Old Testament from which our own political ideals have been largely derived? Where a commonwealth better worthy of our study than the Hebraic Commonwealth, which forbade all caste and class distinctions, required that all people should be equal before the law, provided against an ecclesiastical aristocracy by making the priesthood dependent for their subsistence upon the contributions of the people; surrounded the monarchy with carefully framed constitutional safeguards; organized the government in three departments, legislative, executive, and judicial; provided two representative assemblies corresponding to our House of Representatives and our Senate; made provision simple, but not ineffective, both for public charity and for public education; surrounded both slavery and polygamy with such restrictions that both had disappeared among the Jewish people before the time of Christ?

Where shall we find a simpler and more compact statement of the spirit which should animate and the principles which should control organized society than will be found in the Ten Commandments: Reverence for God, respect for parents, a little time systematically saved from drudg-

ery for rest and spiritual development, and regard for the four fundamental rights of man, the rights of person, property, the family, and reputation? Where shall we find nobler spiritual ideals—a God of righteousness to be worshiped by reverence, not a God of mere power to be worshiped by fear? Where characters, thoroly human in their complexity, more worthy of discriminating study than Moses, Joshua, David, Isaiah in the Old Testament, and Paul in the New Testament? Where an idyll purer than that of Ruth, or an epic worthier of study than that of Job, or a love drama furnishing a better interpretation of the conflict between love and ambition than the Song of Songs, or an oratory dealing in nobler forms with nobler themes than the orations of Isaiah?

It is contended that we may not study this literature because it is religious. We may study Zeus of the Greeks, Jupiter of the Romans, Thor of the Scandinavians, but not Jehovah of the Jews. We may study the religions which have worshiped power and are founded on fear, but we must not study the religion which worships righteousness and is founded on love. We may study the lives of other great men, but we may not study the life of Him, whom those who are not his disciples call the greatest of the sons of men.

In China, which we call a pagan land, the book which tells the story of the life of this incomparable Man is studied in certain of the public schools; in America, which we call a Christian land, it cannot be studied. I hope that my children, or at least, my grandchildren, will live to see the ecclesiastical prejudices on the one side and the skeptical prejudices on the other give way, and the Bible, the most inspiring book of all literature, ancient or modern, taught in our public schools as the life literature and laws of a great people to whom and thru whom has come the great moral and spiritual message of the world's redemption.—*Lyman Abbott.*

PUBLIC SENTIMENT—The relation of prohibition to public sentiment is twofold. It must register the conviction of a sufficient proportion of the people to make it effective, and it must contribute toward the education of the remainder of the population. Its importance as an educational factor must not be minimized. Few people could be found in the United States to-day who would deny the good fortune of the establishment of American independence; but if Washington had been defeated, it is probable that the entire population would say, "Washington was a good man and meant well, but see what a great nation we have now and what a calamity it would have been if the Revolution had succeeded and the political power of the Anglo-Saxon race had been divided!"

Existing conditions exert a powerful influence upon existing beliefs, and, therefore, it is highly important that the conditions should be in accord with right principles.

Refs.—See Majority Rule.

RACE SUICIDE—The use of alcohol does not decrease the birth rate, but it does increase infant and adult mortality. According to T. Alexander MacNicholl, the eminent surgeon of New York, the birth rate in the United States has fallen off 33 per cent within the past few years.

The necessity, therefore, of conserving life and conserving the racial good qualities is apparent.

Refs.—See Heredity and references.

RAILROADS—Practically every railroad in the United States operates under this rule:

"The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal."

This rule has very generally been extended now to prohibit the use of intoxicants on or off duty, and observation by the Pennsylvania Railroad and others shows that the rule is rarely violated. Railroads are also beginning to manifest their hostility by discontinuing the sale of liquor in their stations and on dining cars.

Applications for positions very frequently must bear a pledge against the use of liquors, and almost all agreements, general regulations, etc., embody a prohibition clause.

Refs.—See Industry.

RECHABITES—The Rechabites of Bible times were descended from Jonadab, the son of Rechab. As a clan and religious order they wholly abstained from wine. They were finally admitted into the tribe of Levi. The Independent Order of Rechabites is a modern fraternity, especially strong in England. The English branch was founded in August, 1835, and the order was established in America August 2, 1842. The Rechabites of England constitutes the oldest of the modern secret temperance societies.

RECTIFICATION—Rectification consists of repeating the process of distillation for the purpose of concentrating alcoholic spirits. The number of rectifiers paying the federal tax in the year ending June 30, 1914, was 2,369.

REPUBLICAN PARTY—This party has been more inclined to favor temperance and prohibition measures in the North than the Democratic Party. In the South the contrary is true, altho there is hardly enough of the Republican Party in the South to bear the opprobrium. (For the vote of the Republican congressmen on the national prohibition bill see Hobson-Sheppard Bill.)

Refs.—See Parties and references.

REVENUE—The total collections on distilled spirits for the benefit of the federal government during the year ended June 30, 1916, was $158,682,439.53. The total collections on fermented liquors amounted to $88,771,103.99, making a total of $247,453,543.52.

In a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau on Wealth, Debt, and Taxation, the statistics for the year 1913 show that the liquor revenue received by State, county, and municipal governments amounted to only $79,516,989, or a per capita of eighty-two cents. This includes all incorporated places of 2,500 people and over. This liquor revenue constituted only 4.3 per cent of the total State, county, and municipal revenues, $1,845,901,128. To put it simply, the States, counties, and cities got a total revenue of $19 per capita and a liquor revenue of only eighty-two cents.

If prohibition wiped out the liquor revenue entirely, and there were no compensating features to decrease the

total of revenue needed, the general property tax alone, if increased 7.3 per cent, would take care of the loss.

Inasmuch as the per capita drink bill of the American people is in excess of $23, it is apparent that we spend about $1.00 for every three and one half cents returned to the States, counties, and cities by the liquor traffic.

A consideration of the federal figures will also tend to allay the alarm of anyone who is agitated by the problem, "What can we do when the government loses the liquor revenue?" The volume on Wealth, Debt, and Taxation referred to above showed the wealth of the American people in 1912 to be $175,425,551,588, with wealth exempted from taxation to the amount of $12,000,000,000 and more. A tax rate of one and one half mills, or an average tax payment of $1.50 upon every thousand dollars of taxable property of the American people, would replace the liquor revenue in the federal treasury. The amount could be easily secured by the imposition of inheritance and increased income rates.

Thru a long period of America's history, with infinitely less of resources to draw upon, our federal affairs were administered without a cent of revenue from the liquor traffic.

Two additional facts should be borne in mind in the consideration of this question: There is no proof whatever that prohibition would result in permanently increased taxation. There is not on record a case where the loss of revenue from State or local prohibition has resulted in an increase in the tax rate. In the second place, the consumer pays the tax. We may quote the *National Liquor Dealers' Journal* to this effect. It says:

"The consumers pay all of it without complaints. The consumers pay the more than $300,000,000 of taxes, the consumers pay the profits made by the manufacturers, the jobbers, and retailers. You say the taxes are only $300,000,000 and the poor consumers have to pay to these retailers, to the saloon men about seven times as much. (They don't have to if they don't want to; nobody is compelled to pay one cent for liquors.)"

The liquor traffic is a *channel* of revenue and not a source. Only the producer of wealth can be a source of revenue, and the liquor traffic is not a producer of wealth. One may not lift himself by his boot-straps nor squeeze blood from a turnip, but it is quite possible to squeeze blood from a sponge if it is allowed first to absorb the blood. When a man shoves a dollar across the bar, one spending of that dollar has not registered the production or transfer of value.

These Cannot Help

The gambler cannot help support the burden of the government; he is a part of it. Prostitutes, thieves, and saloon keepers cannot help. We may put loads upon their shoulders, but they themselves are fastened securely on the shoulders of the producer and the producer must carry their burden and them also.

The liquor traffic is a tax-farmer, a publican, whereas the history of prohibition in the various States which have tried it demonstrates that it is a tax-reducer.

According to the latest volume on Wealth, Debt, and Taxation, issued by the federal government, there are

only two States having a lower rate for State purposes than Kansas, and one of these is the prohibition State of West Virginia.

According to federal figures, only 8 license cities between 45,000 and 60,000 in population have a less tax rate than Wichita, Kan., and only 5 have a less rate than Topeka.

A census bulletin, for 1913, showed $10.12 per capita of general taxes collected in the prohibition States; $11.08 per capita in the near-prohibition States; $14.32 per capita in the partially license States, and $16.98 per capita in the wet States.

A Revenue Hog

The proposition is simple: The liquor traffic hogs revenue from the Treasury and produces no revenue at all. Liquor-bred crime, insanity, pauperism, and inefficiency consume the taxes drawn from the product of honest labor.

A striking illustration of this is afforded by comparing the cost of maintaining penal, charitable, and similar public institutions in Spokane, Wash., during five months of the license year, 1915, and five months of the prohibition year, 1916. The figures are:

	(1915)	(1916)
Auditor	$12,396	$13,041
Prosecuting attorney	7,690	6,906
Sheriff	8,645	7,541
Jail	6,082	4,814
Superior court	36,763	27,551
Poor farm	13,779	9,680
Aiding county poor	20,943	18,363
Charitable institutions	2,020	2,025
Mothers' pensions	7,270	2,080
Lazy husbands	136	7
Honor camp	2,634	1,500

The vast cost of the license system to any community is clearly revealed by this table.

Another very enlightening table deals with the cost of the liquor traffic to Philadelphia and the revenue receipts therefrom. It is as follows:

1915	Total Exp.	Percent to Alcohol	Exp. Due to Alcohol
Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Police	$4,640,111	48	$2,227,253
Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Correction	244,081	23	56,138
Department of Health and Charities, Bureau of Charities	1,686,107	50	843,053
Eastern Penitentiary, care of Philadelphia prisoners	36,625	80	29,300
Philadelphia County prisoners	274,696	80	219,756
District Attorney's Office	107,954	80	86,363
Clerk of Quarter Sessions	117,437	80	93,949
Philadelphia County courts	436,817	11	48,049
Salaries of Philadelphia judges (paid by State)	165,000	11	18,150
Coroner	69,297	12	8,315
State asylums	173,927	10	17,392
Dependent children, through Juvenile Court	291,820	50	145,910
Social Departments, Municipal Court	210,000	45	94,500
House of Detention	27,283	50	13,641
Total			$3,901,769
CR.			
Receipts from retail liquor licenses.	$1,918,489		
Wholesale	408		
Brewers' licenses	51		
Bottlers' licenses	217		
Total			$1,919,165
Balance due city			$1,982,604

The New York *Times* well says: "Nobody has any more patience with talk about the loss of public revenue that goes with the decreased manufacture and sale of intoxicants. Such talk is too stupid and too vicious for present tolerance."

Refs.—See Federal Government; History of the Temperance Reform; and Taxes as Affected by Prohibition.

REVIEW OF 1916—See Prohibition Situation up to May 1, 1917, in front of book.

RHODE ISLAND—Information for this State is incomplete, but as it stands shows 7 dry and 31 wet towns. The drys are gaining slowly.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—See Catholic Temperance Societies.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE—Mr. Roosevelt has never claimed to be a total abstainer nor a prohibitionist, but when the State-wide prohibition campaign was on in Ohio in the fall of 1914 he declared, "If I were a voter in this State, I would vote for prohibition." Mr. Roosevelt declared further, "It is now a question of whether the liquor interests are to dominate your parties, dominate your public life, and dominate your government." In Kansas City, just previous to his Ohio declaration, he said, "It is strange that we always find whisky and crooked politics hand in hand."

During the State-wide prohibition campaign in 1914 in the West the liquor people attempted to use Mr. Roosevelt's name in opposing prohibition. Mr. Roosevelt took notice of this in a letter to Mr. W. E. Johnson, dated October 2, 1914, in which he said:

"I am informed that my name is being used by certain saloon leagues and other organizations against the cause of temperance, and that statements purporting to come from me are quoted to give the impression that I have declared against State-wide prohibition in various States where the issue is up this fall.

"I have made no statements of any kind or sort to warrant such use of my name. Where I have spoken at all on the subject it has been with reference to the special needs of the State in which I have spoken, and the utterances which I have made are public and accessible to everyone."

In a letter to Mr. Charles Stelzle, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"There is nothing more absurd than the belief that the closing of the saloon will cause working men to lose their jobs. There are few things more important to our social advancement than the loosening of the grip of the liquor interests upon the labor movement. The saloon represents economic loss."

In 1917, he advocated prohibition to conserve the nation's raw food materials.

ROUMANIA—See Balkan Countries.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE—The purpose of the Royal Templars of Temperance was to form a league of members who belonged to the Good Templars, Sons of Templars, and Templars of Honor. It was organized in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1869, to do a purely educational work along total abstinence lines. It was

never intended to be more than a local organization, no attempt being made to organize it in other places. In 1877 it was reorganized as a beneficiary society, and contains two classes of members—beneficiary and honorary.

RUM—This drink is distilled from the juice of the sugar cane, from molasses, or other sugar cane products. The name is derived from "rumbullion," provincial English for "a great tumult."

RUSH, BENJAMIN, M.D.—1745-1813, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, is generally recognized as the father of the antiliquor movement in the United States. Dr. Rush was one of the most prominent physicians of his time and a professor in the Philadelphia Medical College, which was consolidated with the University of Pennsylvania in 1791. He was also prominent in social and political circles. In 1799 he was chosen Treasurer of the United States mint, which position he held to his death in 1813.

Dr. Rush's essay on "The Effects of Ardent Spirits on the Human Body and Mind," published in 1785, marks the beginning of the public discussion of the problem of intemperance, at least in English-speaking countries. It was read widely, having run thru many editions besides appearing in several prominent newspapers and magazines. This article uncompromisingly condemned all beverage use of distilled liquors, but, in accordance with the popular belief of the time, allowed the use of malt liquors, Dr. Rush even supposing them to contain valuable food qualities. It is especially interesting to notice that Dr. Rush recommended substitutes for the help of the man suddenly breaking off the liquor habit. Among these the one most prominently mentioned is opium. Other opiates were also fully recommended. This shows most strikingly the ignorance of the time on this whole question. Dr. Rush did not create an organized following.

Refs.—See History of the Temperance Reform.

RUSSIA—"The prosperity of the national treasury must not be made dependent upon the moral and material ruin of my people," said Nicholas II, the late Czar of Russia.

The policy of national prohibition adopted by the Russian government upon the outbreak of war undoubtedly saved Russia, saved Europe, and possibly saved the world from the German Kaiser's assault. The Russian armies were mobilized weeks before the German staff expected to have to meet them.

The following story is told by the Paris correspondent of the *Standard:* A German general, taken prisoner, related at Petrograd the following remarks of the Kaiser: "I was certain of crushing the Russians when they were freely given to drink, but now that they are sober the task is much more difficult!" And he added in a melancholy tone, "Who on earth could have foreseen the antialcoholic *coup d'état* perpetrated by Nicholas II?"

By this action the Russian government wiped out a revenue of $403,019,945, at a time when revenues were more needed than ever before, but in so doing they, according to the London *Times,* "vanquished a greater foe than Germany."

The success of prohibition in Russia is beyond doubt. The Associated Press says, "Russia may be said to have successfully abolished the liquor traffic," and the correspondents of the United Press, the London *Times*, and other great news agencies and papers have repeatedly testified to prohibition's good results.

"Prohibition in Russia means that not a drop of vodka, whisky, brandy, gin, or any other strong liquor is obtainable from one end to the other in a territory populated by 150,000,000 people and covering one sixth of the habitable globe," says the Associated Press.

Prohibition was afterward extended to cover all drinks containing more than one and one half per cent of alcohol, but is reported to have been modified by the provisional government so as to permit the sale of light wines in cities.

A Russian Scientist on Russian Prohibition

Dr. Alexander Mendelson, of Petrograd, a distinguished neurologist and member of the Petrograd Town Council, has investigated the whole matter of Russian prohibition, with the result that his investigation is published in the *British Journal of Inebriety* for January, 1916.

In the area of medical statistics Dr. Mendelson found a higher death rate in the hospitals, due to the use of denatured spirits, by a very much smaller number of patients. The sale of denatured spirits is now, however, under very strict control.

The results of the prohibition of vodka in Petrograd were immediately seen in a very sharp decline in the number of arrests for drunkenness. These are best indicated by contrasting periods of a half-year, thus:

NUMBER OF ARRESTS OF MEN FOR DRUNKENNESS IN PETROGRAD

1913	
First Half-Year	Second Half-Year
30,510	33,830
1914	
First Half-Year	Second Half-Year
29,461	12,242

If we take a single district in the city during 1914, and watch the arrests by the month, the following descending scale is obtained:

May	June	July	Aug.
917	666	474	123
Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
100	71	56	31

Dr. Mendelson has further included statistics dealing with other aspects of the question than those that are purely medical. The reduction in the number of small loans (one to five rubles)—mostly on clothing—made by the pawnshops in Petrograd is shown by these figures for the second half-year in either case: 1913, 177,585; and 1914, 113,306.

The increases in the deposits in the savings banks were as follows for all Russia, in millions of rubles: For July, 1914, the figure was 41.1 less than in the previous year, but for the succeeding months to the end of the year the figures show these progressive increases: August, 10.1; September, 25.8; October, 21.7; November, 24.8; December, 29.1. In the case of the imperial savings banks, the

figures of difference in millions of rubles are as follows for the first three months in each case:

1913	1914	1915
+6.7	+1.2	+149.6

For Petrograd alone the corresponding figures are:

1913	1914	1915
+2.1	+0.8	+12.3

and for Moscow:

1913	1914	1915
+1.8	+1.7	+8.0

All these figures are official. For the first five months of 1915 the total savings represent a gain of 200,000,000 rubles. These are savings from drink and the allowances payable to the wives of soldiers, and they do not represent the absolute savings, because these are partly expressed in better clothing and better feeding. But when we consider that some 840,000,000 rubles were spent on vodka in 1914, and that the government was counting on the figure rising to 900,000,000 in 1915, we can realize what an economic transformation must have taken place in the country.

Testimony of a Medical Society

The Pirogoff Society is the leading medical society of Russia. In the 29th number of the *Russian Physician* (1915) may be found the report which this society passed concerning alcohol and prohibition. This report (in part) is about to be published in "Russian Prohibition," by Ernest Gordon, and to him we are indebted for the following extracts:

Prohibition.—A mass of facts allow us to believe that the cessation of the drink traffic in Russia has contributed to a diminution of sickness (especially venereal and mental), accidents (especially railway), fires, suicides, crimes; and to an increase of industry and material wealth.

Beer.—To the question, Shall we eliminate vodka, but allow the return of beers? the answer is that the use of wine and beer cannot be a remedy for alcoholism, because they lead to alcoholism. Beer and wine, on the contrary, are dangerous, because, being weaker and pleasanter to the taste, they attract women and children.

The society regards it as necessary that not only internal manufacture but also importation from abroad be forbidden.

To take part in the fight against alcohol is the duty of every citizen, especially of physicians.

Alcohol as a Medicine.—From the statements of many chemists and investigators we may infer that the internal use of alcohol is no help to the sick, and in their treatment can be well abandoned. At the same time the society believes that there should be a thoro investigation of the whole question of alcohol as a medicine, and that universities should acquaint their students with all the facts.

The Use of Poisonous Substitutes.—Data concerning the internal use of various injurious substitutes for vodka indicate that the evils of these substitutes are negligible compared with those which vodka and other liquors caused to the general health. The exaggerated importance which is still given to these substitutes can be explained partly

by the obviously serious results of certain cases of poisoning, partly by the circumstance that persons interested in the alcohol industry purposely overestimated the results of these substitutes in order to prove that among the people there exists an irresistible need of alcohol. In order to get at the real facts about substitutes, the society recommends an investigation.

NOTE. A survey made in Russia, Province of Penza, showed that only 14 per cent of former drinkers had used substitutes, and most of these were comparatively harmless drinks.

Effect on Russian Industry

Miss Cora Frances Stoddard reports the good effect of prohibition upon Russian industries as follows:

"An effort to ascertain statistically what Russia is gaining in industrial productivity with the abolition of vodka has been made by an inquiry among 172 factories in Moscow employing 214,700 workers, comparing the months, August to October, in the years 1913 and 1914.

"Complete replies were received covering the records of 189,250 employees who were mostly cotton and linen spinners, metal workers, or engaged in the manufacture of food stuffs. There were 106,379 men, 23 per cent of all employed in 1913; 69,328 women, 21.6 per cent of all women employed; 13,293 youths, 15.7 per cent of those at work, and 1,250 children who constituted 93 per cent of the children employed in 1913.

"Among the subjects investigated was the comparative loss of time from work, because drunkenness is generally believed to contribute to it. No account was taken of the losses of labor due to army mobilization, strikes, or temporary interruption of employment. The inquiry considered only the hours lost from work because of drunkenness, sickness, personal business, etc.

"The information obtained showed a reduction in 1914 of 31 per cent in the amount of time lost. Not all of this improvement in steadiness at work can be attributed to prohibition, however, for many factories had to reduce their production on account of the war. In such cases the workers lost relatively less time, as, realizing the shortage of work, they attended to it more strictly. When, however, the time losses were recorded by sex and age, it appeared that the improvement in 1914 was much greater among the men than among the women and young people. They lost 46.8 per cent less time than in 1913. Women, youths, and children showed very little change, as perhaps was to be expected, since, in general, they are not drinkers.

"In the factories where full-time employment was offered in both 1913 and 1914, the effect of prohibition can be more definitely seen. The time loss of women and youths again showed very little change in 1914. But with the men employees there was an average improvement of 0.9 per cent. This may seem small, but is not the only indication of increased production, as the Moscow report remarks, and as will appear later. But a progress of this amount (0.9 per cent) is noteworthy, says *L'Abstinence,* because in the textile industries of Russia the average production of a worker increased between 1900 and 1910 some 5.5 per cent, that is, an average

annual increase of 0.5 per cent, while in this one matter of time loss in 1914 productivity was increased 0.9 per cent.

"Further, the loss of days following Sundays or holidays was studied. In 1913, August-October, such days constituted 23.5 per cent of all working days. The women lost on the average 18.6 of their working days; but the men lost 27 per cent. In 1914 during the same period, work days following Sundays and holidays were 19 per cent of the total number of work days. Men lost 19 per cent; women 18 per cent.

"Thus, in 1913, when the men had access to drink their loss of time was 3.5 per cent above the average; with women who are sober, the loss was below the average. In 1914, during the prohibition period, the men worked after Sundays and holidays as much as on other work days.

"Pay days too had a story to tell.

"The report gives the following figures:

	Aug.-Oct., 1913	1914
Number of employees.....	63,314	62,968
Total number of days after pay days	234	195
Loss of time after pay days per thousand hours	133.2	51.4

"Thus in 1914 there was a loss of time considerably smaller both absolutely and relatively than in 1913.

"Another investigation in Moscow was more detailed and complex. An effort was made to determine whether the employee, when actually at work, accomplished more under prohibition—that is, whether his achieving efficiency was increased. To ascertain this, wages were chosen as the most convenient measure of production that could be expressed in figures. Only employees were considered who, in the two periods under consideration, had done piece work; who, moreover, had done the same kind of work on the same kind of machines, and with the same wage scale. This made the number available for study relatively small, yet it included 3,358 employees.

"The comparison of work in the two periods gave the following results:

	Aug.-Oct., 1913	1914
Average loss of time in hours.....	32.7	14.6
Average loss of time per 100 hours of normal work	4.88	2.4
Average wages per hour (kopecks)..	13.5	14.1

"Thus there was a gross diminution of time loss (55 per cent), which is equivalent to a better utilization of working time of 2.4 per cent, and increased earnings of 4.4 per cent.

"The figures for men only are still more favorable: the reduction in lost time signified an increase in productivity of 3.3 per cent, and earnings were 4.7 per cent larger.

"For certain classes of employees the gain was even more considerable. For example, those employed in metal working establishments showed a productivity increase of at least 3.5 per cent and a gain in earnings of 8.9 per cent."

Refs.—See War.

SALOONS—The charge is made that saloons are not as bad as painted by the opponents. Let us introduce

evidence from their friends and supporters. The *Wholesalers' and Retailers' Reveiew,* of California, is a periodical devoted to the interests of the liquor business. Here is what it says of the saloon:

"With comparatively few exceptions our saloons are houses of drunken men, profanity, and obscenity of the vilest possible type. It is no wonder that even in the better towns of the Wild West, as well as the effete East and the conservative South, the stranger who visits a saloon is at once invoiced, labeled, and damned."

Try another witness. *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular,* of New York, is one of the best-known liquor journals of the country. Here is its evidence:

"The modern saloon has been getting worse instead of better. It has been dragged in the gutter; it has been made the cat's-paw for other forms of vice; it has succumbed to the viciousness of gambling; and it has allowed itself to become allied with the social evil."

And here is what W. H. Austin, secretary of the Wisconsin Brewers' Association, said about the retailers in an address before the legislative committee of his State:

"The retail liquor dealers are not worthy of consideration. They are bums and beggars, and are not fit to associate with yellow dogs. They go on a drunk and blow in their money every time they get a few hundred dollars, and then complain about the high price of beer."

SAVINGS—By handpicking States, the liquor trade tries to make it appear that the average of savings is much less in prohibition States than in license territory. Frequently, in their selected lists, they include States as prohibition which were not under prohibition at the time the figures were compiled. This fact is given just to illustrate their methods.

There is no fair basis of comparison between States on the matter of savings. The savings statistics of the United States government do not credit Illinois with any savings banks at all. Neither Alabama, nor Arkansas, Nebraska, nor Oklahoma has any reported for 1914, while Missouri, Texas, and South Dakota are not listed among States having savings banks. This shows the absurdity of comparing States upon the basis of such reports.

A great many of the States are largely agricultural, and the people turn their savings into farms, homes, farm mortgages, building and loan associations, and municipal bonds of thriving little towns.

If we were to follow the policy of the liquor traffic and handpick States for comparison, it would be easily possible to construct tables greatly to the advantage of our cause, but we refrain. The true way to arrive at a just conclusion is to consider whether or not prohibition when adopted by the State has favorably affected the matter of savings accounts, and in every single instance these have been favorably affected.

SCHOOLS—The following statement is compiled from the Nebraska Educational Directory of 1914-15, which is issued by the State Department of Education. It should convince every sane person that saloons keep at least one half of our boys and girls from getting a high school education. This statement gives the school population,

the enrollment, and the average attendance of the high schools in every town of Nebraska having between 1,500 and 4,000 population. We, also, append a statement giving these same totals for all high schools of the State accredited to the university:

City	Sch. Pop.	En.	Av. Att.
Aurora (dry)	808	214	181
Alliance (wet)	1,402	168	140
Blair (dry)	954	189	161
Benson (wet)	1,150	105	88
Broken Bow (dry)	666	197	173
Chadron (wet)	855	83	64
Central City (dry)	675	175	143
Crete (wet)	833	148	134
David City (dry)	647	165	148
Florence (wet)	608	73	50
Holdrege (dry)	633	161	138
Havelock (wet)	1,000	174	72
Minden (dry)	487	174	153
Madison (wet)	647	97	90
Pawnee City (dry)	562	253	232
Neligh (wet)	600	110	97
Scottsbluff (dry)	922	114	92
O'Neill (wet)	563	87	84
Tecumseh (dry)	620	165	149
Schuyler (wet)	929	138	108
Tekamah (dry)	515	144	128
Seward (wet)	693	131	101
University Place (dry)	995	243	223
McCook (wet)	1,147	191	154
Wayne (dry)	612	112	93
Sutton (wet)	480	85	74
West Point (wet)	683	104	91
Dry towns, total	9,126	2,306	2,014
Wet towns, total	11,590	1,694	1,347
Dry towns, ave. per	1,000	252.7	220.7
Wet towns, ave. per	1,000	146.1	116.2

If further proof were needed to show that schools in wet towns are blighted instead of helped by saloons, it is found that in the dry towns listed above there is one high school graduate for every 21 of school population, while in the wet towns there is one graduate for every 39—an advantage for the dry towns of almost 100 per cent. These figures are taken from the official reports for last spring commencements, filed with the State university.

In the 205 accredited high schools of the State, those in the dry towns enroll an average of 262.6 per 1,000 of school population, and the average attendance is 228.8 per 1,000.

In the wet towns the enrollment is 122.3 per 1,000 school population, and the average attendance is only 102.6 per 1,000. Again, an advantage for the dry towns of more than 100 per cent.

No person can raise the cry of "picking" the towns, for these official figures include every one of the high schools in Nebraska.

It is not surprising that in view of these facts, Nebraska voted dry by such an overwhelming majority in 1916.

Under the direction of Mr. William L. Bodine, superintendent of compulsory education in Chicago, a painstaking investigation was made of the conditions in and around the public schools of that city.

There are 159,517 boys and 153,148 girls enrolled in the public elementary schools of Chicago. There are 15,647 girls and 15,635 boys enrolled in the high schools.

"The school districts are honeycombed with saloons in

close proximity to school buildings and playgrounds," says Mr. Bodine, in his report of the investigation.

Conditions Surrounding Schools

Says Mr. Bodine in his report:

"A few saloons are within 20 feet of schools; one next to the lot line of a school yard; some within 100 feet, and many within 250 feet. One school—the Dante—has 8 saloons around it. The Jenner has 7 saloons within a block of it—3 very close to the premises. The Wells has 1 next door. The Jones has 28 saloons and music halls (most of them on the State Street Levee) within a radius of 1 block. Some saloons are opposite the school buildings. The Wendell Phillips High School district has within an area of 11 square blocks 85 furnished room signs and 11 saloons. The Lucy Flower High School for Girls is in the heart of a 'furnished room' and cheap hotel district, frequently visited by the police. There are saloons in the immediate vicinity of 120 of 274 elementary public schools, and the same conditions exist near some of the private schools. In 17 of 22 high school districts saloons are near school property.

"Some of these saloons have been there for years. Truant officers keep them under surveillance during school hours to see that children do not frequent them. But the children pass them on their way to and from school."

SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR TEMPERANCE—See Alcohol, Effects of.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE FEDERATION—This body was organized in 1906 as a bureau of information on the alcohol question. Its offices are in Boston, Mass. Miss Cora Frances Stoddard is at the head of the work. Its work has been especially notable for many valuable translations and much original investigation.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION—See Educational Laws.

SCOTLAND—See Great Britain.

SEATTLE—See Washington.

SHERRY—A strong, amber-colored wine. It derives its name from Xeres, Spain.

SIZE OF THE PROBLEM—The London *Times* remarked a great many years ago that if the liquor trade is doing harm its magnitude is the greatest argument against it.

It is important not to underestimate or overestimate the economic magnitude of the question. Even if there were no compensating features, the entire liquor traffic could be wiped out without any possibility of disaster. But as is shown under the head, "Cost of the Liquor Traffic," it is of sufficient size to outweigh greatly any other public question now before the American people.

Refs.—See Comparisons; Consumption of Liquor; Cost of the Liquor Traffic; etc.

SOCIAL PURITY—See Prostitution; also Vice.

SOFT DRINKS—Undoubtedly, prohibition increases the use of harmless soft drinks. In prohibition communities frequently the drug stores and confectionery shops

take on many appearances of social centers. Because of their usual cleanliness, the constant presence of respectable women, etc., they offer much of the legitimate appeal now offered in part by the saloon.

Within five blocks on Kansas Avenue, the principal street of Topeka, Kan., are fifteen places which sell buttermilk, and some of these stores average from sixty to ninety gallons a day during the hot season. A speculative "soda-jerker" hazarded the opinion that Kansas Avenue dispenses a thousand gallons of buttermilk daily to citizens of this little town during the hot season.

Police court records fail to reveal any fights due to buttermilk. A recent survey of the city made no charge that buttermilk causes a large percentage of the poverty in the city, or that it has sent any to the insane asylums and it is said that not a doctor in Topeka has found a single case of cirrhosis of the liver due to the buttermilk habit.

A Similar Tale from Virginia

When Virginia voted on State-wide prohibition the saloons were closed for several days, and the soft drink places were overwhelmed with thirsty crowds.

"Believe me, I am going to quit this job right flat on its syrup when Virginia goes dry," said one jaded dispenser of soft drinks on a day when saloons were closed.

"Why? Because I am not equal to standing the strain like we have been thru since the bars closed Saturday night. Why, I have served more of this soft stuff the past three days than I did the whole of the hottest week we have had this summer. Men who have not been regular customers have been frequent visitors since Monday morning. Buttermilk has almost poured over the counter. You would laugh to see how the old left foot begins to paw for the rail the minute they line up at the counter. When it fails to find its usual resting place there comes stealing a most surprised look over their faces—the customers' not the feet's faces—and it is all they can do to keep from setting 'em up by the round system.

"No soda fountain job for mine if this State goes dry. There's too much work about it," and he took the orders of two men whose noses did not look as if soda water had been their regular drink.

SONS OF JONADAB—On September 13, 1867, seven gentlemen met in the city of Washington, D. C., and organized the order of the "Sons of Jonadab." Only two of them remained firm and true to their vows, therefore the order has perpetuated the names of James Croggon and Samuel G. Mills with honor.

In the organization of the sovereign council of the Sons of Jonadab two fundamental and unchangeable principles were laid down: (1) Membership shall be confined to white male individuals over sixteen years of age; (2) persons becoming members of the order must subscribe to a pledge and oath to abstain from the use, manufacture, and sale of all intoxicating drinks for life. It is a secret order and has a beneficial society known as the Jonadab Beneficial Society. Its work is strictly fraternal and educational. Its present headquarters are located in Washington, D. C.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE—When the order of Sons of Temperance was formed in the city of New York on the twenty-ninth of September, 1842, its objects were declared to be threefold: (1) To shield its members from the evils of intemperance; (2) to furnish mutual assistance in case of sickness; (3) to elevate them as men. A total abstinence pledge was adopted at that time which has never since been changed.

Prior to 1866 membership in the order was confined to men, but that year at the twenty-second session, held at Montreal, the door was opened wide to women and the words, "as a man," were eliminated from the pledge.

The order has ever taken great interest in enrolling boys and girls in the total abstinence army, and numerous plans for effective work in this direction have from time to time been put into effect. In 1890 at Ocean Grove, N. J., the national division called into existence "The Loyal Crusader" for boys and girls up to thirteen years of age. Various other juvenile branches of the work have been formed under such names as Bands of Hope, etc.

In 1910 an effort was made to consolidate all the different juvenile divisions of the order into one society to be known as "Crusaders of Temperance," and a system of rules and regulations governing the new organization was adopted. The pledge is fourfold in terms and provides (1) that no member shall make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage any intoxicating liquors; (2) to abstain from the use of profane or vulgar language; (3) to abstain from the use of cigarettes; (4) to abstain from tobacco in every form.

The total membership in North America of all classes at the last report was over twenty thousand. It is a nonpartisan, total abstinence society for all and its work is confined to an educational propaganda.

SOUTH AMERICA—There is a small but active temperance movement in various countries of South America, especially in the Argentine. In British Guiana the sale of liquor to the Indians is prohibited, and in Chile some steps have been taken by the government to curb the consumption of liquors. In Colombia the United States Brewing Company has a large brewery at Colombia, but in the Canal Zone the policy is hostile to the sale and consumption of liquors. In various parts of South America the United States liquor interests are pushing their traffic. This is especially true in Ecuador.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Voted for prohibition on September 14, 1915, by 41,735 for to 16,809 against, law becoming effective December 31, 1915.

Charleston, S. C., used to receive $53,000 license revenue from fifty saloons. It closed them July 1, 1914, and has been dry ever since. Mayor G. E. Bruce of that city writes:

"Now as to the financial condition. The city has forged ahead and has built in the last two years forty miles of streets and kept pace with all improvements, kept the streets clean and the city in good, sanitary condition. This was done without increasing the taxes, but instead we have been able to reduce the levy from seventy-nine cents to fifty-five cents for the running expenses of the

city; or, in other words, we have reduced the levy twenty-four cents and have ample cash on hand to pay all obligations. This comes about by a large reduction in the police department, a large reduction in the court expenses, and a large reduction in the poor fund. These reductions greatly exceed the $53,000 we received from the fifty-three saloons in the city. Real estate is much more valuable, and the closing of the saloon has increased the merchandise and food consumption."

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

SOUTH DAKOTA—State prohibition adopted November 7, 1916, by about 12,000 majority, law becoming effective July 1, 1917. Now has 30 dry counties, 14 with one saloon town each. Four hundred and fifty dry towns and cities, 70 wet.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

SPECIAL TAXPAYERS—See Revenue; also Liquor Dealers.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS—A term usually applied to liquors produced by distillation. See Alcoholic Beverages; also Distillation.

Refs.—See Psychology of Intemperance; and Stimulation Impulse.

SPOKANE—See Washington.

STATE PROHIBITION—See Statutory Prohibition for list of States enacting prohibition by statute. See History of the Temperance Reform.

STATES RIGHTS—The rights of the State are those rights not specifically delegated in the constitution to the federal government. It is absurd to say that national prohibition will violate States rights.

Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, said, "The right to follow any of the common occupations of life is an inalienable right"; but neither men nor States have inalienable rights to legalize occupations which are inherently unlawful because inimical to the welfare of society. At one time the United States Supreme Court said, "There is no inherent right thus to sell intoxicating liquors." As the Supreme Court of Maryland said, "Any person is at liberty without governmental grant to pursue any lawful calling"; but it is also true that no government has a right to license any man to disregard the natural prohibition of wrong.

George Washington said that the foundation of the liberties of the American people was the right to make and alter the constitutions of government, and certainly there can be no legitimate objection to allowing the States, by processes which they themselves fixed upon, to alter the federal constitution.

Refs.—See Amendment, Constitutional and references; and Federal Government.

STATUS OF STATES—See each State by name.

STIMULANTS—See Stimulation Impulse; Psychology of Intemperance, etc.

STIMULATION—When a person takes alcohol he feels stronger. Certain physical processes are temporarily

quickened. This has, until quite recently, been interpreted to mean that alcohol is a stimulant. It was thought to have a real food value. But in view of the many recent careful experiments this view is no longer tenable.

Alcohol is an irritant, narcotic poison. (There are bills pending before State Legislatures at the present time to require such a label to be put on every bottle containing alcoholic liquors.) It narcotizes nerve centers which control mental and physical activities. Thus the process may be summarized; alcohol is taken into the stomach. It is carried to the brain and at once has a stupefying effect upon nerve centers. These nerve centers are the dispatchers that control the movements of the muscles. When they are stupefied they are, of course, forced to release their control over muscular activity. This allows muscular force to run wild. Thus, the first apparent effect is one of stimulation, but, as a matter of fact, no real power has been gained. It is as if the governor on a steam engine should become disabled. The first probable effect would be a speeding up. But anyone who knows A B C about a steam engine realizes that the engine's power would not be increased. The only way to do that would be to put more wood in the furnace. So it is; alcohol does not put wood into the human furnace—it only smashes the governor.

Refs.—See Psychology of Intemperance.

STIMULATION IMPULSE—This is often spoken of as the "intoxication impulse," but the term should be avoided on account of the false impression it creates. Many people have come to understand the term, "intoxication impulse," as meaning that there is in human nature an inherent desire for intoxicants. Nothing is farther from the truth. A close examination will show that very few psychologists use the term in that sense, altho a few do seem to do so. At least three reasons may be given as proving conclusively that there is no such thing as an "inherent intoxication impulse":

1. Alcohol is an artificial product not found normally in nature. It is true that processes of decay sometimes give rise to alcohol without man's aid, but rarely indeed. Few, if any, would deny that in all probability it was long ages after man appeared on the earth that he discovered the process of making alcohol. It does not seem reasonable to suppose that he came with an "inherent" inclination to use something which did not, for him, exist. Furthermore, in the times when he knew little or nothing of controlling the forces of nature, man was shaped to his environment rather than shaping his environment to himself.

2. Another proof of this contention is that every drinker is forced to learn to like alcohol, and often against a terrific resistance of this very nature which is said to have an inherent drift toward the process of intoxication. Jack London in "John Barleycorn" tells what stubborn persistence was required in his case to acquire the taste for alcohol. A careful study of the experiences of drinking people will convince anyone that Jack London's is not an exaggerated case. Human nature rebels against this poison. Surely, there is little comfort here for those who prate about the human body's need of alcohol.

3. A third fact and one that strongly substantiates the proof just given is that the liquor appetite is not inherited. If it were natural or inherent, it would be. It is only "acquired characteristics" that are not passed down from generation to generation.

The root of this whole matter lies just here: human nature demands recreation; we want something, at times, to cause us to forget the cares and duties of life. Our very nature cries out for relaxation. In other words, there *is* a "stimulation impulse." Somehow primitive man discovered alcohol and found that it has a seeming power to fill this need; he knew nothing whatever about it except that it made him "feel good." He used it and it has been used ever since. Its use has been handed down by social custom and deepened by commercialized greed. Thus we have the liquor problem of to-day. But be not deceived; when the liquor traffic is destroyed man will be deprived of nothing that his nature demands.

Refs.—See Psychology of Intemperance.

STREET MEETINGS—Carrying the message to the people on the street has of late become quite popular as it has always been effective. The history of street preaching and campaigning is one full of incidents and thrilling adventure. There is hardly a more romantic story than "Seven Years of Street Preaching," by William Taylor, of San Francisco. In the rough mining days on the coast between '51 and '58 he would open his meetings every afternoon or night by singing, "Hear the Royal Proclamation," and all kinds of men—gamblers, sports, cutthroats from every part of the world, men fresh from the mining camps or ships—would gather around him; and he would preach the gospel of Christ, and soon have all hats off and the men engaged in prayer; and California Methodism owes its start to this effective work of William Taylor, who, in California, Australia, India, South America, and South Africa, led evangelistic movements that made a complete history on four continents.

Then came the days of the abandonment of this work and giving the vast masses on the streets to the irresponsibles, who were either talking for a collection or giving out their wild, weird, socialistic or religious fanaticism, until street work was universally discredited. Not only did the men of ability shun it as preachers of the gospel, but for a long period the temperance agitation was limited to conventions, platforms, or to pulpits on Sunday mornings to raise finances for the various organizations.

The reinauguration and popularizing of the street method has been done by the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, its general secretary, has averaged a thousand addresses per year since June, 1910, and with his helpers has conducted campaigns from automobiles in Oregon, for three different years, in California, in Washington, in Montana, in Nebraska, and has spoken on the streets in thirty-nine of the forty-eight States.

At one time the organization had fifty-five speakers out in the eight States that had State-wide fights on, and they were all speaking day and night to the men on the street, and were given a few don'ts to observe as rules:

Don't ring bells, blow horns, or beat drums. The human voice in earnest conversation will draw better than any other attraction.

Don't be noisy on the street. Talk so low that the people will have to come to you to hear, and so kindly that they will want to come.

Don't try to lead them away to a church to hear your best, for you lose the very men who need your message most. When you have a great throng on the street give them your best message then and there.

Don't denounce the saloon keeper or even his saloon. The men who are listening to you know ten times as much about that as you, and will resent your exaggeration of the evils of either.

Don't go out with a group of singers unless it be a male quartet or a man leader. Have no responsibility for taking women on the street, for street work is not women's work. If there are any who wish to hear them, they can all go to the Salvation Army meeting. Don't compete with that organization.

Nine tenths of all the meetings held by the Board have been as orderly as tho held in church.

In 1914 the Board of Temperance purchased an automobile and manned it with Clarence True Wilson, General Secretary, and M. C. Reed. The car was driven for about five thousand miles by Dr. Wilson's daughter Virginia, a little girl of fifteen. More than four hundred and sixty addresses were delivered from this platform on wheels; and the auto is known in all stories of how Oregon went dry as the "Oregon Water Wagon." It became famous, and all the towns of the State were on the outlook for it to appear in their community with its three speakers and its load of free literature. After two or three addresses volunteers would be secured to divide up the town and immediately go down the streets leaving literature in every house.

In the 1916 campaign Mr. J. C. McDowell, of Pittsburgh, donated a "Reo Six," which was used in the streets of Portland and right down the State of Oregon to inaugurate the bonedry campaign. A series of meetings was held in all the cities of California on the Coast Road and back by the Valley Road, and when the two months' trip was over, the machine had gone nearly five thousand miles, and two States had been practically covered. This mode of campaigning is coming into vogue, for automobiles were used more extensively than ever before in Nebraska and Michigan. It secures the greatest number of hearers under the freest and most auspicious circumstances at the least possible cost, and utilizes the speaker's time by giving him five times as many meetings as they could schedule in the old way of conducting their meetings in churches and halls. It saves all the hall rent and advertising bills, and above all it obviates the folly of expecting to win prohibition victories simply by making sentiment among the good men and women at the church services, all of whom are committed to the no-license policy.

There are thousands of preachers who could more than double their efficiency and multiply the number of people reached by their ministry if they would spend one or two nights a week on the crowded streets addressing man-

fashion the throngs of men who are always willing to listen to sensible talk from manly men and who have been too long given over to the irresponsibles who talk anarchy and teach disrespect for every institution in that five-ply fabric of American civilization, the home, the church, the school, the press, and the voting booth.

Some Striking Incidents

Crowds are queer, as anyone must admit. And the experiences of a prohibition campaigner who forsakes the churches for the street corners are often as queer as the crowds.

Some of the very queerest experiences have fallen to the lot of Dr. Wilson, who does the hefty part of the campaigning for the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, and speaks on an average of ten times a day, whenever a big campaign is on, and practically all of his speaking is from the "deck" of an automobile. Section hands, factory workmen, and miscellaneous street gatherings constitute his audiences. Often they are more than hostile—at the beginning. And not everyone—indeed, hardly anyone—can handle them.

The Ripping of "The Cloth"

On one occasion, Dr. Wilson arrived to speak at a certain street corner and found a preacher trying to get the attention of a hooting mob. "Gentlemen," he protested, "I am a minister; have you no respect for the cloth?" They had none and showed it with great glee. Finally the preacher's religion evaporated as his temper rose to white heat, and turning, he shouted, "Aw, *shut up*, you d— fools." They wouldn't shut. This is a good illustration of how not to do it.

At Cudahy's packing plant, in Omaha, Nebraska, during the 1916 campaign, a similar crowd greeted Dr. Wilson while talking to laboring men. One fellow shouted, "You white-livered dude, you never did any work in your life!" "If that is so," the Doctor shouted back, "how did I get these great callouses on my hands?" The man shrank back abashed, convinced that he was listening to a veteran beef killer.

The Power of the Bible

A very striking illustration of the reverence which all men have for the Old Book was afforded at one meeting, which was suddenly interrupted by a liquor man planted for that purpose, who shouted, "That ain't what the Bible says, that ain't what the Bible says!" He kept it up at the top of his voice until Dr. Wilson shouted back, "My friend, do you want me to tell you what the Bible says?" "Yes," yelled the crowd. The Doctor began and quoted verse after verse, while an awed hush fell upon the crowd which a few moments before had been yelling derisively.

No Danger from Laboring Men

In San Francisco, the Board of Temperance automobile drew up before the employees' entrance of a big industrial plant and was immediately approached by a policeman. "If you try to speak on prohibition to these men," he said, "you will be torn to bits. I cannot be responsible

for your safety." At this several local enthusiasts decided that they would prefer to hear the speech from across the street. But the Doctor declared that he was not afraid of any workingmen on earth, that only the idle poor and the idle rich were cowardly enough to harm a man for expressing his convictions, and he stayed. Six thousand workmen gave up their entire lunch hour, listening in rapt attention, and the next day repeated their exemplary conduct.

Here Is Where You Laugh

At one indoor meeting a number of distinguished speakers were scheduled to speak and were to be introduced by a local official of a somewhat bookish turn of mind. His introduction of the first speaker consumed thirty minutes, a large part of which was used in reading a chapter from a book on sociology.

When he had finished, Dr. Sheridan, the general secretary of the Epworth League, tiptoeing and pantomiming his appreciation, stepped up and said, "Brother, will you sell me that book for a dollar?" The astonished chairman assented, whereupon Dr. Sheridan pretentiously fished up his dollar, stalked back to his seat, and carefully sat down on the book, as much as to say, "I am to be the second speaker, and you will not spring anything like that on me!" The audience roared.

A Pathetic Incident

At Melcomb, Neb., Dr. Wilson was addressing a street crowd, when a drunken man approached and placed his arm over the Doctor's shoulder. There he remained, looking intently into the speaker's face, for nearly thirty minutes. Then he withdrew his arm and began to walk slowly away. "Better stay, Ben," called one young man. "You need this!" The old man seemed to be sobered by the words, for he walked, in a most dignified manner, to the speaker's side and said, "Yes, Old Ben needs it. Twenty-six years ago, this prohibition question was up. Nobody called me 'Old Ben' then. I had a fine farm. My boys respected me. To-day my farm is gone and my boys will not speak to me when they meet me on the streets. I voted dry then, and if your fathers had voted as I did, I would not stand here to-day as the town drunkard and the town joke."

The incident was indescribably pathetic. Numbers of the young fellows had their hands over their faces and the tears were dropping from between their fingers. There was a moment's awkward silence and then the temperance speaker turned away. There was nothing more to be said.

Dr. Wilson has put a hundred such incidents, occurring in his seven years of Street Campaigning, into a popular lecture, "Adventures of a Street Campaigner." It has human interest and thrills enough to spice a dozen discourses.

E. H. ANDERSON.

STRONG DRINKS—A term often applied to distilled liquors.

SUBSTITUTES—It is undoubtedly true that the saloon performs some social services, but it is also true that the social service features of the saloons are entirely foreign

to its essential nature. Upon the one hand, it is pointed out that the saloon affords cheer and warmth to the workingman, but the workingman's saloon is usually more sordid than his home, while the patrons of the bright and cheerful saloon are usually well able to afford homes quite as light and cheerful. The harmless features of the saloon are the outgrowth of demand which would be by no means destroyed by prohibition, and which would create substitutes as surely as a stream dammed at one place will find an outlet at another. For the retail liquor trade as such, no substitute is needed, any more than we need a substitute for the itch, for typhoid fever, or for any other wholly evil thing.

The Other Side

In prohibition territory institutions spring up which attain by the processes of adaptation to demand all of the useful features of the saloon; drug stores enlarge their soda fountains, provide chairs and tables, add light lunch counters, install phonographic machines, and offer telephone facilities and convenient toilet arrangements. They become neighborhood centers just as truly as the saloon ever was. There is just as much democracy, with the added advantage that women are as much at home in them as men.

Refs.—See Motion Pictures.

SUICIDES—A pathetic evidence of the social value of prohibition is to be found in the fact that during the first six months after the Washington law went into effect, there were only 27 suicides in Seattle as compared with 54 in the corresponding months of the previous year.

SUMPTUARY LAW—No law prohibiting the liquor traffic is sumptuary legislation. The term "sumptuary law" became odious because it described a historic disposition on the part of governments to interfere with matters which were entirely personal to the individual. In Rome during the Republic and after the wars with Hannibal, women were not allowed to wear a dress of different colors or to ride in a carriage within the city except on certain occasions. Italy, France, and England were guilty of much legislation of this character. Charles V of France forbade the wearing of long-pointed shoes. That was manifestly sumptuary legislation; but if the United States were to forbid the manufacture or wearing of shoes of excessive height and pass such legislation because of the scarcity of leather, it would not be sumptuary law in the same sense at all.

To compare modern laws in behalf of the social welfare and designed solely to protect the health, prosperity, and peace of the people, with laws regulating the use of pies, baked meats, the wearing of "sumptuous" clothing, and similar matters, such laws as obtained under Edward II, Edward IV, and James I, is insulting to the intelligence.

SUNDAY CLOSING—See Cities.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS—The Sunday school army is the reserve force from which the prohibition battle line must draw its future material. This publication cannot give sufficient space to a discussion of temperance in the Sunday school to do justice to the subject.

Suggestions and Demonstrations for Practical Use

"What is sauce for the goose" may be "sauce for the gander," but what is good for the adult Bible classes doesn't do at all for the little tots. In these days of efficiency, grading is vitally important in the Sunday school. Considered broadly, the temperance lesson should be adapted to three different ages:

First, those between six and twelve should be taught the simpler properties of alcohol and its effect on the body.

Second, those between twelve and twenty should hear more as to the effect of alcohol upon the physical and mental being, with a special stress made upon athletics, scientific conclusions, etc.

Third, the classes for young men and classes for young women, as well as adult Bible classes, should consider the effect of alcohol upon the race, the vital social aspects of the problem, such as the relation of the liquor traffic to business, to social delinquency and to the work of the church, and the duty of fighting it in the name of patriotism.

The Board of Temperance frequently gets requests for simple outlines for talks to children, Sunday schools, and young people's meetings, with demonstrations that will appeal to the eye. We give below a suggested lesson for use before the entire Sunday school, in the classroom, or among any group of young people:

Scope of Lesson:

(1) To teach some of the simpler properties of alcohol.
(2) To contrast water and alcohol showing that water is beneficial and that alcohol is injurious.
(3) To show how water helps the work of the body.

Apparatus:

Glass cylinders or test tubes, salt, sugar, an egg, alcohol, aniline, wood alcohol, specimens preserved in alcohol.

Notes of Lesson:

Elicit from the children some of the uses of water as follows:

(a) To quench thirst.
(b) To sustain life.
(c) To remove waste material from the body.
(d) To soften food.
(e) To keep the body moist and cool.
(f) To cleanse the body outside.

Teach the following facts:

(1) That we cannot live without water.
(2) That water forms a part of all the tissues of the body.
(3) That water is an important food.
(4) That so necessary is it, that from three and one fourth to five pints are required by an adult every day.
(5) That water is present in nearly every kind of food.

Next point out:

(1) That we can live without alcohol. Millions of abstainers, if we may judge from insurance statistics, are living longer and healthier lives without it, than those who use it. All the animal world lives without it.

(2) That alcohol does not form any part of the tissues of the body. It cannot build up bone, or brain, or blood, or muscle.
(3) That alcohol is not a food.
(4) That it is never needed by the healthy body.
(5) That it is not present in any natural and wholesome food.
(6) That it is no substitute for water.

Water dissolves certain foods and helps in the solution of all foods, and in this respect it is our friend. Illustrate the differences between water and alcohol in the following way:

Experiment—Into two tubes, place pieces of salt, and into two others some white of egg. Add to one of each of the sets of tubes water, and shake. Add to the remaining tubes of each set alcohol, and shake.

In every case the water will break down the substance, and in every case the alcohol will harden it.

Another experiment may be shown as follows:

Attach two pieces of sugar to pieces of string and suspend them in two glasses. Saturate each piece of sugar with a little aniline dye; this will penetrate the sugar thru and thru. To one glass add alcohol, to the other glass add water, and let both stand for five or six minutes. In each case the liquid will become colored by the aniline, but with this difference: whereas in the first glass the sugar remains intact and is simply washed cleaner by the alcohol, the sugar in the glass with the water will disappear. The water has not only washed out the aniline, but it has also done its natural work of dissolving the sugar. It must be remembered that the alcohol not only came into contact with the outer surface of the sugar, but penetrated it thoroly and surrounded every tiny crystal and yet had no solvent effect. This is a striking illustration of the difference between water and alcohol.

A further experiment shows that alcohol not only prevents food substances from dissolving in water, but it has the power of throwing substances out of their solutions. Make a saturated solution of salt and water. A solution is saturated when it cannot further dissolve any particular substances. To make a saturated solution of salt, put two or three lumps of salt in a boiling tube. Add water and boil. If all the salt dissolves, add more until it is found that some remains at the bottom of the glass undissolved, no matter how much it is stirred; cool the liquid. The clear water above is a saturated solution of salt in water. Pour some of this clear solution off into a test tube and add alcohol. As the alcohol is added the salt will be thrown out of solution and precipitated to the bottom of the tube. The same kind of experiment can be shown with a solution of lime, thus showing that altho the water had done its work of solution, that work is undone by the addition of alcohol.

Then show specimens of substances preserved in alcohol, such as meat, bread, fish, etc.

It has been remarked that alcohol can preserve a dead body, but it can also kill a living one.

As water is both good and necessary, and we see that the properties of alcohol are just the opposite of water, it follows that it cannot be good and necessary too.

Our lesson shows the valuable properties of water and teaches us that it is not only itself a food, but that it helps us to get value from other foods, and in many ways it helps the body to live and to grow. Alcohol acts in the opposite way and we are justified therefore in speaking of water as our friend, and alcohol as our foe.

End with a Blackboard Summary.

Refs.—See Abstinence and references; and Alcohol, Effects of.

SWEDEN—Sweden was the birthplace of the Gothenburg movement for public ownership of the liquor traffic. The system has completely broken down in the country of its origin and the movement for national prohibition is gaining great headway. The crown prince of Sweden has declared:

"I do not hesitate to say that the people which first frees itself from the influence of alcohol will in this way acquire a distinct advantage over other nations in the peaceful yet intense struggle. I hope it will be our own people who will be the first to win this start over the others."

This statement is all the more significant in view of the fact that prior to the year 1800 the Swedish royal family were granted a monopoly of the native spirit, branvin. Later this monopoly was abolished and private citizens allowed to manufacture on payment of a small fee. By 1827 there were 173,124 domestic spirit stills; the country was consuming 46 liters per capita, and Sweden was on the brink of a disaster. In 1835 the Riksdag abolished the domestic spirit stills, and within ten years the consumption fell to 22 liters per head.

An eminent commission was appointed some years ago to study the liquor problem and provide for reduction in the consumption of liquors and for final prohibition. There is no doubt whatever that prohibition has the support of a vast majority of the people and is inevitable. In 1914 the total consumption of spirituous liquors was only 2,979,682 liters, compared with 5,004,642 liters for the year before. The decrease in 1915 has been even more marked.

The present movement toward prohibition cannot be credited to the Gothenburg system; it has been brought about by twenty years of temperance instruction in the schools, by a general propaganda of temperance education, by the rural and local success of prohibition, and by the failure of the Gothenburg system.

SWITZERLAND—Switzerland prohibited absinthe in 1908 by a vote of 241,078 to 138,669. The membership of total abstinence organizations has increased from about 6,000 in 1891 to more than 100,000 at the present time. The probability is that the country will adopt a system of local option in the very near future.

TAX—The federal tax on liquors is discussed under the head "Revenue."

TAXES AS AFFECTED BY PROHIBITION—There is not a case upon record where State or local prohibition, enforced by honest officials, has increased the tax rate even slightly, while in innumerable cases it has resulted in a decreased levy.

According to the latest volume on Wealth, Debt and

Taxation issued by the federal government, there are only two States having a lower tax rate for State purposes than Kansas, and one of these is the prohibition State of West Virginia. The tax rate for each State as given by that volume is as follows:

Geographic Division and State	Average Tax Rate per $100 of Assessed Valuation 1912
Total	$1.94
New England	1.69
Maine	2.16
New Hampshire	1.59
Vermont	1.81
Massachusetts	1.72
Rhode Island	1.32
Connecticut	1.58
Middle Atlantic	1.95
New York	1.99
New Jersey	1.98
Pennsylvania	1.84
East North Central	1.88
Ohio	1.18
Indiana	2.40
Illinois	3.62
Michigan	2.07
Wisconsin	1.49
West North Central	2.23
Minnesota	2.58
Iowa	4.05
Missouri	1.91
North Dakota	4.05
South Dakota	3.03
Nebraska	4.27
Kansas	1.20
South Atlantic	1.57
Delaware	1.91
Maryland	1.32
District of Columbia	1.50
Virginia	1.60
West Virginia	.86
North Carolina	1.34
South Carolina	2.37
Georgia	2.19
Florida	3.96
East South Central	1.96
Kentucky	1.71
Tennessee	2.26
Alabama	1.76
Mississippi	2.41
West South Central	1.65
Arkansas	2.48
Louisiana	2.62
Oklahoma	1.65
Texas	1.30
Mountain	3.33
Montana	3.24
Idaho	4.15
Wyoming	1.44
Colorado	4.01
New Mexico	4.73
Arizona	3.11
Utah	3.26
Nevada	2.25
Pacific	2.30
Washington	3.10
Oregon	1.89
California	2.15

The following figures are taken from a census bulletin and show the tax rate in cities between 45,000 and 60,000 population:

Cities	Pop.	Tax Rate Per 1,000 on Val. Assd.
Wichita, Kan.	59,222	15.50
Allentown, Pa.	57,090	11.40
Springfield, Ill.	54,979	35.10

Cities	Pop.	Tax Rate Per 1,000 on Val. Assd.
Covington, Ky.	54,648	17.50
Altoona, Pa.	54,451	20.00
Pawtucket, R. I.	54,391	14.98
Canton, Ohio	54,000	9.30
Mobile, Ala.	53,647	11.00
Sacramento, Cal.	53,340	16.49
Saginaw, Mich.	52,334	24.60
Sioux City, Iowa	51,118	63.70
Binghamton, N. Y.	50,409	17.25
Atlantic City, N. J.	50,244	14.16
Little Rock, Ark.	48,710	12.00
Springfield, Ohio	48,568	10.50
Lancaster, Pa.	48,517	13.00
Pueblo, Colo.	47,975	33.86
New Britain, Conn.	47,430	13.69
York, Pa.	47,206	15.00
Malden, Mass.	46,805	16.47
Berkeley, Cal.	46,558	13.40
Bay City, Mich.	46,153	24.44
Haverhill, Mass.	45,665	16.46
Topeka, Kan.	45,478	13.10
Average of cities in license States:		19.28

The average tax rate in 376 incorporated towns of Kansas—including county, State, and city—is only 9.97 on the $1,000 of assessed valuation. It further emphasizes the truth conveyed by the fact that the average for the dry cities in the above table is so far below the wet city average of 19.28.

The people of Arizona were preparing to vote on November 3, 1914, and during the campaign Mr. G. F. Rinehart of Phœnix called attention to a specific case, showing how the liquor traffic increases taxes. Mr. James McKisson, now a resident of Peoria, Ariz., showed Mr. Rinehart a tax receipt for $20.90 on land in Kansas. This land had been traded for land at Peoria, Ariz., even exchange of value. The tax receipt for the assessment on the Peoria land was $105.73, or five times as much in wet Arizona as in dry Kansas.

Mr. Ora R. Weed also traded 140 acres of Kansas land for 120 acres near Peoria, Ariz., the two lots being of practically the same valuation. The tax on the Kansas land was $17.42, and on the Arizona land $136.55.

Arizona voted dry on November 3, 1914.

Cities Show the Same Thing

The same thing is true in regard to cities. In Portland, Ore., in 1913-14, the city tax rate was 7.7, but in the very face of the "disastrous action" of the voters in favor of prohibition at the polls on November 3, 1914, the rate was lowered for the following year to 7.5, and the entire rate in Multnomah County, which contains Portland, was reduced from 27 mills to 22.5 mills.

As the public debt is so closely connected with the tax rate, the following figures are interesting:

HIGHEST PER CAPITA DEBT IN TEN WET STATES

Massachusetts	$22.78
Arizona	13.28
Virginia	10.46
New York	9.05
Rhode Island	9.02
Louisiana	7.89
Nevada	7.67
Connecticut	6.12
Alabama	5.95
Idaho	5.92

Every one of these States in the year mentioned, 1913, was wet.

The liquor trade is an habitual tax-dodger. Seventy per cent of Baltimore's saloons pay no city taxes, according to a dry advertisement in the Baltimore *News*. Only 357 of 1,196 of the city saloons were assessed on one cent's worth of merchandise. Especially bad conditions were found among the saloons owned by the brewers.

According to the law, saloons of Baltimore should pay taxes on their stocks of wine, beer, and liquors, just as a householder pays taxes on his furniture, but they seem to be no more law-abiding in this respect than in others.

Refs.—See Revenue.

TEMPERANCE—The true definition of temperance would be "moderation in the use of everything good, abstinence from the use of everything bad."

TEMPERANCE COMMISSION OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Represents thirty denominations with 17,000,000 communicants.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Prior to the General Conference of 1916 this was the name of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

TEMPLARS OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE—This was organized December 5, 1845, by members of the Sons of Temperance as a subsidiary society. It separated from that order in 1849, becoming a secret fraternal order. It was the first such to admit women into its membership, which it began to do on its separation from the Sons of Temperance. It also has the distinction of being the first temperance organization to form a boys' department, which it did in 1880. Its work is wholly educational.

TEMPTATION—See Objections to Prohibition.

TENNESSEE—Legislature enacted prohibition effective July 1, 1909. The law was practically ignored in Nashville, Memphis, and Chattanooga until passage of nuisance act in 1913. This legislation was reenforced in 1915 by "Ouster" bill for removal of faithless officials and soft-drink stand act, resulting in enforcement in cities. Under Ouster law, more than a score of officials have been forced out of office.

The 1917 Legislature further strengthened the law in many ways, including the absolute prohibition of importation of liquor to be used as a beverage.

Much that is misleading has been circulated in regard to Tennessee by the liquor interests. It is said, for instance, that this State has been ruined financially by its dry policy, but the State's total debt decreased from $12,467,901 in 1908, the year before the prohibitory law was enacted, to $11,811,726 in 1912, the date of the latest federal figures. This is a decrease from $5.78 per capita to $5.32. Since 1912 the debt has been still further reduced. On the other hand, the total increase of expenditure for government in Tennessee during 1902-1913

was from a little less than $11,000,000 to more than $24,000,000. The State has been making wonderful improvements. The Bureau of the Census calls attention to the immense increase in expenditures for "the building of roads, the construction of free bridges, schoolhouses, courthouses, etc." Between 1909 and 1915 the State increased its expenditures for school purposes from one fourth of the net receipts to more than one third and doubled the sum annually appropriated for pensions to Confederate soldiers.

At the present time prohibition has been accepted as a permanent policy by both cities and rural districts, and it would be reaffirmed by the people of the State, if permitted to vote, by an enormous majority.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

TESTIMONY—The following testimonies of great men as to the evils of drink are useful for quotation:

The liquor trade has done more injury to England than war, pestilence, and famine, all combined.—*William E. Gladstone.*

England must put a stop to the liquor traffic or it will put a stop to England.—*John Morley.*

If sifted, nine tenths of the crime of England and Wales could be traced to drink.—*The late Lord Chief Justice Alverstone of England.*

The liquor traffic is a cancer in society, eating out the vitals and threatening destruction. Attempts to regulate it will not only prove futile, but will aggravate the evil.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

The liquor traffic is the most degrading and ruinous of all human pursuits. By legalizing this traffic we agree to share with the liquor seller the responsibilities and evils of his business. Every man who votes for license becomes of necessity a partner to the liquor traffic and all its consequences.—*William McKinley.*

The liquor traffic tends to produce criminality in the population at large and lawbreaking among the saloon keepers themselves.—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

Had I ten million tongues and a throat for each tongue, I would say to every man, woman, and child here to-night, throw strong drink aside as you would an ounce of liquid hell.—*Terence V. Powderly, former General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor.*

I believe that liquor has contributed more to the moral, intellectual, and material deterioration of the people and has brought more misery to defenseless women and children than any other agency in the history of mankind.—*John Mitchell.*

The encouragement of drunkenness for the sake of the profit on the sale of drink is certainly one of the most criminal methods of assassination for money hitherto adopted by the bravos of any age or country—*Ruskin.*

I verily believe that if strong drink could be wiped out of the earth to-night, humanity would wake in the morning with more than half its sins and sorrows gone.—*Hall Caine.*

I am a surgeon. My success depends upon my brain being clear, my muscles firm, and nerves steady. No one can take alcoholic liquor without blunting these physical

powers which I must keep on edge. As a surgeon I must not drink.—*Dr. Lorenz, famous Austrian Surgeon.*

The destruction of the poor is their poverty, and the present licensing system is the chief cause of the present-time poverty, debasement, and weakness of the poor.—*John Burns, M.P., English Labor Leader.*

So far as my observation goes, drunkenness was at the bottom of all misery in workingmen's homes. Every dollar received in revenue from the liquor traffic costs the government $21.00.—*Ex-U. S. Commissioner of Labor C. D. Wright.*

The habit of using ardent spirits by men in office has occasioned more injury to the public and more trouble to me than all other sources. And were I to commence my administration again, the first question I would ask respecting a candidate for office would be: "Does he use ardent spirits?"—*Thomas Jefferson.*

Let there be an entire absence from intoxicating drinks thruout this country during the period of a single generation, and a mob would be as impossible as combustion without oxygen.—*Horace Mann.*

I have found that if the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the riots and tumults, the adulteries, fornications, rapes, and other enormities that have happened in that time [twenty years] were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issue and product of excessive drinking.—*Sir Mathew Hale, Chief Justice of England, 1670.*

In our criminal courts we can trace four fifths of the crimes that are committed to the influence of rum.—*Judge Allison, Philadelphia.*

It is the sum of villainies, the father of all crimes, the mother of abominations, the devil's best friend.—*Robert G. Ingersoll.*

The deriving of vast sums for the revenue from the bitter sufferings and grinding pauperism of the people is a terrible offense. If Judas had received one thousand dollars instead of thirty pieces of silver, would that have justified his conduct?—*Canon Wilberforce.*

The temperance cause is the foundation of all social and political reform.—*Richard Cobden.*

To sell rum for a living is bad enough, but for a whole community to share the responsibility and guilt of such a traffic seems a worse bargain than that of Eve or Judas. —*Horace Greeley.*

Every year I live increases my conviction that the use of intoxicating drinks is a greater destroying force to life and virtue than all other physical evils combined.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

The so-called ideal saloon does not exist; it is merely an imagination. The decent, respectable saloon is as impossible as a virgin prostitute.—*Judge Artman, of Indiana.*

I am weary of saloon domination. I am weary of a condition of things where the man whose business it is to make the laws must hold his office by consent of the man whose business it is to break the laws.—*Senator Carmack, of Tennessee.*

Germany has more to fear from her beer than from all the armies of France.—*Count von Moltke, Germany's Great Field Marshal.*

The fiery serpent of drink is destroying our people, and

now they are waiting with longing eyes the uplifting of the remedy.—*Joseph Chamberlain.*

You are more likely to fail in your career from acquiring the habit of drinking liquor than from any of the other temptations likely to assail you. I have known of but few exceptions to the rule.—*Andrew Carnegie.*

The great cause of social crime is drink. The great cause of poverty is drink. I go to the gallows and ask its victim the cause—drink. Then I ask myself in perfect wonderment, "Why do not men put a stop to this thing?"—*Archbishop Ireland.*

Nine tenths of our poverty, squalor, vice, and crime spring from this poisonous tap root. Society, by its habits, customs, and laws, has greased the slope down which these poor creatures slide to perdition.—*General Booth.*

As a Christian minister I oppose drink because it opposes me. The work I try to do, it undoes.—*Bishop Foss.*

Leave drink alone, absolutely! He who drinks is deliberately disqualifying himself for advancement. Personally, I refuse to take such risk. I do not drink.—*William H. Taft.*

The average saloon is the most disreputable place in the community; it is a bureau of information on vice; it is the first place one would enter to inquire of a gambling hell or for a disorderly house. It is likewise the first place visited by the officers of the law when they are looking for a criminal, and the first place closed in case of riot and disturbance.—*W. J. Bryan.*

If I could, by offering my body as a sacrifice, free this country from this cancer, the demon drink, I'd thank the Almighty for the great privilege of doing it. Tell the young men that General Grant does not drink a drop of liquor—has not for eighteen years, because he is afraid to drink it. Drink is the greatest curse, because practically all the crime and all disaster are the result of it.—*General Fred D. Grant.*

After making what I believe was a thoro, disinterested study of the question, being perfectly willing to be convinced that alcohol is a benefit, or, within limits, is a benefit, or, at any rate, not an injury, I came personally very strongly to the conclusion, on the basis of statistics as well as on the basis of physiology, that alcohol, so far as we can observe its effects, is an evil and not a benefit. As soon as the effects manifest themselves they are injurious and not beneficial. It is not what we could properly call a stimulant; it is a depressant.—*Irving Fisher, of Yale.*

Our revenue may derive some unholy benefit from the sale of alcohol, but the entire trade is nevertheless a covenant with sin and death.—*Lord Bacon.*

Let there be no mistake about the voice of medical practitioners or authorities on this matter. It is on the side of temperance—of extreme temperance—anything else is risky.—*Sir B. W. Richardson, M.D.*

I never saw a city or village yet whose miseries were not in proportion to the number of its public houses.—*Oliver Goldsmith.*

Intemperance is the mightiest of all the forces that clog the progress of good.—*Buxton.*

It is absolutely impossible to have a permanent decent

municipal government where the saloon dominates municipal politics. The elimination of the saloon will help municipal politics everywhere.—*Governor Hoke Smith, Georgia.*

While I am not a teetotaler, I am a Prohibitionist. I am firmly convinced that the evils produced by alcohol so far outweigh any of its supposed advantages as to leave but one logical conclusion, namely, the prohibition of the manufacture of alcohol for any but industrial purposes.—*Harvey W. Wiley, former chief of United States Bureau of Chemistry.*

A partial list of governors, ex-governors, and mayors who testify to the success of prohibition is: James Withycombe, governor of Oregon; Locke Craig, governor of North Carolina; George A. Carlson, governor of Colorado; Arthur Capper, governor of Kansas; Tom C. Rye, governor of Tennessee; Henry D. Hatfield, governor of West Virginia; L. B. Hanna, governor of North Dakota; Earl Brewer, governor of Mississippi; Lee Cruce, governor of Oklahoma; Hoke Smith, governor of Georgia; W. W. Bennett, mayor of Rockford, Ill.; A. D. Newell, mayor of New Castle, Pa.; W. J. Pierpont, mayor of Savannah, Ga.; George B. Ward, mayor of Birmingham, Ala.; A. W. Fawcett, mayor of Tacoma, Wash.; C. A. Fleming, mayor of Spokane, Wash.; Hanna, mayor of Des Moines, Ia.; Wendell D. Rockwood, mayor of Cambridge, Mass.; Ed. Overholzer, mayor of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Z. E. Cliff, mayor of Somerville, Mass.; H. C. Gill, mayor of Seattle, Wash.; H. L. Albee, mayor of Portland, Ore.; T. L. Kirkpatrick, mayor of Charlotte, N. C.

Recent memorials for national prohibition have been signed by almost all of the leaders of thought and activity in America, including among hundreds of others such men as Luther Burbank; Elbert Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company; John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; F. A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York; Frederick Frelinghuysen, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; George W. Cable, author; David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank of Chicago; Orville Wright and Simon Lake, the inventors; Dr. W. J. Mayo, the famous surgeon; W. J. Harahan, president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company; Howard Elliott, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; John Wanamaker, the merchant; Ray Stannard Baker, author; P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education; Herreshoff, famous yacht builder; Dr. Haven Emerson, health commissioner of New York; Roger Babson, the financial authority; Albert J. Stone, vice-president of the Erie Railroad; J. M. Gruber, vice-president of the Great Northern Railroad; Dr. H. W. Wiley, the pure food expert; Dr. Howard Kelly, the famous surgeon; Miss Jane Addams; A. W. Harris, president of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago; Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of Economics, Yale University; Booth Tarkington, the novelist; Dr. George Blumer, dean of the Medical Department, Yale University; William Jennings Bryan; Professor Winfield Scott Hall, department of Physiology, Northwestern University, Chicago; Chancellor David Starr Jordan, of Leland

Stanford University; Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich.; John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill., treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, former chief of the United States bureau of chemistry; Dr. W. A. Evans, health editor, Chicago *Tribune;* former governor Eugene N. Foss, Massachusetts; Professor E. C. Hayes, University of Illinois; Professor Jacques Loeb, New York, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Professor M. V. O'Shea, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Harvard University, director Normal School of Physical Training; the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Topeka, Kan.; Dr. W. F. Sheridan, Chicago; Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Cleveland; former governor Samuel R. Van Sant, Minnesota, and William Allen White, Emporia, Kan.

Refs.—See Doctors on Drink.

TEXAS—Of the 252 counties in Texas, 187 are dry, a gain during the year of 9. Twelve counties have only 1 wet place, nine only 2, four only 3, and five only 4. In the Democratic primary, July 25, 1916, the people instructed the Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment for prohibition.

As, however, a two-thirds majority was required the liquor interests were able to whip the Legislature into line and defy the mandate of the people. An election was refused.

In 1911 the State voted dry if only the honest ballots had been counted. However, prohibition was defeated by a count of 6,000. In 1887 it had lost by 90,000. The history of the liquor traffic in Texas is a story of almost unbelievable corruption. Recently the State fined one group of brewers more than a quarter of a million dollars because of their corrupt practices.

TOPEKA—See Kansas.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE—See Abstinence, and Pledges.

TRAVELING MEN—"In the old days," says John D. Rockefeller, Jr., "when a salesman applied for a job he was often asked to take a drink of whisky, and, incidentally, he was tested to see how much he could drink and hold his wits. Usually the man who could drink most got the job. Now all that is changed. Great corporations will not employ men who drink, and their emphasis is on total abstinence."

The United Commercial Travelers of Kansas and Oklahoma, in session at Salina, Kan., gave indorsement to the Webb-Sheppard prohibition amendment bill now before Congress.

TREATING—This is peculiarly an American custom, and undoubtedly augments the total consumption of liquors greatly. Measures have been proposed in various Legislatures and city councils to prohibit treating, but they are impracticable and have made no headway.

TUBERCULOSIS—A report of the Phipps Institute for 1907-08, regarding tuberculosis patients, showed that of those patients who had been obviously harmed by alcohol, 29.5 per cent improved under treatment. Of patients who were abstainers or light drinkers, 49.2 per cent improved.

Of patients whom alcohol had obviously harmed, 21.8 per cent died. Of patients who were abstainers or light drinkers, 9.9 per cent died.

In view of this the popular superstition that whisky is a great aid to the consumptive appears in its true character as a falsehood.

M. Henri Schmidt, deputy for the Vosges, in France, is responsible for a recent statement coming from that country that in the more sober districts of France the number of deaths from tuberculosis is 1.95 per 1,000. On the other hand, in Western France, where the consumption of alcohol is large, the proportion of deaths due to tuberculosis is 2.61 per 1,000; the maximum of death from tuberculosis—4.54 per 1,000—is attained by the area around Paris, where the influence of alcohol is joined to that of bad housing and exhausting conditions of life. Tuberculosis tends to increase in the country, particularly in the districts where the right of private distilling exists. Mr. Schmidt quotes Dr. Brunon as saying that alcohol is in some cases put into babies' bottles, especially in Normandy, where the largest number of mothers addicted to alcohol is found.

Indeed, this is so well understood in Europe at the present time that at the International Convention on Tuberculosis, at Paris in 1905, the following resolution was passed:

"In view of the close connection between alcoholism and tuberculosis, this congress strongly emphasizes the importance of combining the fight against tuberculosis with the struggle against alcoholism.

Refs.—See Doctors on Drink; and Medical Practice.

TURKEY—See Koran.

UNEMPLOYMENT—See Labor and Unions.

UNFERMENTED WINES—See Bible and Drink; and Communion Wines.

UNIONS—The Committee of Fifty, in their exhaustive study of the liquor traffic, found that out of the unions investigated one out of every five is, by its constitution, directly opposed to the saloon, one out of every three is at least generally opposed to it, while only about 25 per cent of all unions seem to have no definite policy in relation to the liquor traffic.

To inquiries, answers were received as follows:

Order of Railway Conductors—We are absolutely opposed to the saloon, and it is incorporated in our laws that a man cannot engage in the liquor traffic and remain a member of this organization.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen—We oppose the saloon to the extent that the Brotherhood will not tolerate a member being connected with the sale of liquor.

United Garment Workers—Our organization is decidedly opposed to the saloon.

International Seamen's Union—We continually enjoin sobriety upon our members by refusing to publish advertisements of the saloon, etc., in the official organ of the union.

The Journeymen Tailors—The officers of our organization are decidedly opposed to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage and its general secretary adds: "I

have not failed whenever the opportunity has presented itself, to declare myself upon this question."

The United Mine Workers of America—The officers of the United Mine Workers of America discourage in every respect saloon business.

The constitution of the Telegraphers reads—The use of alcoholic liquor as a beverage shall be a sufficient cause for rejecting any petition for membership.

And to crown it all, and to prove that the fight against the saloon is not of recent origin, in 1894 the International Typographical Union in its convention called for "the State and national destruction of the liquor traffic."

Thos. L. Lewis, president United Mine Workers—If you want to know where the miners of America stand upon the temperance question, I'll tell you. In our constitution we have a clause which forbids any member to sell intoxicants even at a picnic. That's what we think of the liquor traffic. Some people say that the saloon is a necessary evil. I don't believe in that kind of doctrine. Because the liquor traffic tends to enslave the people, to make them satisfied with improper conditions, and keeps them ignorant, the leaders of the trades unions are called on to fight the saloon.

But the Committee of Fifty did its work many years ago, and since that time the sentiment against booze among union men has grown tremendously.

Mr. W. S. Stone, of Cleveland, Ohio, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in a recent letter used some plain and forceful language from which we quote the following: "The position of the organization is well known. We fight the liquor evil perhaps as hard as any of the churches, at least."

"The greatest curse to the labor movement has been the saloon, and it is high time that the labor leaders get together and forever divorce the trades union movement and the saloon influence," says the *Blacksmith's Journal.*

The following miscellaneous statements indicate clearly what most of labor's leaders and representatives think:

If a brewery is closed down, in its place springs up a factory. If a saloon is closed, in its place comes a store. It is simply a process well known to union men, the same process as follows the introduction of machinery. It is a readjustment, a changed condition of society. Almost every disturbance in the ranks of organized labor can be traced back to some connection with the saloon.—*John Mitchell, Vice-President A. F. L.*

If the workers could solve the problem of the drink traffic, they could put an end to all the social troubles behind it.—*Mr. Verran, Prime Minister (Labor Party), South Australia.*

Every friend of the workingman will vote against the saloon every time he gets a chance, and to close it up, not only on Sunday, but upon every day of the week.—*P. M. Arthur, former President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.*

The tavern thruout the centuries has been the antechamber of the workhouse, the chapel of ease to the asylum, the recruiting station for the hospital, the rendezvous of the gambler, the gathering ground for the jail. Alcohol pollutes whatever it touches. It enervates where it does not enslave. It destroys slowly what it does not

degrade quickly. For the individual it is a malignant disease, for the community it is a murrain, for the nation it becomes a self-inflicted obstacle to all phases of their progress.—*John Burns, M.P., L.C.C., in his Lees and Raper Memorial Lecture, Labor and Drink.*

I have been criticized for my fight against the saloon, but I give notice here and now that I will fight the traffic as long as the saloon opposes the interests of the people. Too many men and women are going downstream to degradation for me to keep silent. To the trades unionist there is no redeeming feature in the saloon. Go anywhere where its influence is felt and you see the demoralization it brings. We are fighting for social well-being, civic benefits, and moral uplift. Never a foul plot is organized to injure public rights and social well-being but the saloon is used for the job.—*John B. Lennon, Treasurer, American Federation of Labor.*

Because the liquor traffic tends to enslave the people, to make them satisfied with improper conditions, and keeps them ignorant, the leaders of the trades-union movement are called on to fight the saloon.—*Tom L. Lewis, President United Mine Workers' Union.*

I know that I am right; I know that in refusing to even touch a drop of strong drink I was, and am, right. In refusing to treat another to that which I do not believe to be good for myself to drink, I know I am right. In refusing to associate with men who get drunk, I know I am right. In not allowing a rum-seller to gain admittance into the Order of the Knights of Labor, I know that I was right. In advising our assemblies not to rent halls or meeting rooms over drinking places, I know that I was right. I have done this from the day my voice was first heard in the council halls of our order.—*Terence V. Powderly, former General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor.*

In various ways on many occasions the evil influence of the saloon has been recognized and pointed out by the labor unions of the United States. While the liquor interests have sought to convey the impression that there was some common interest between trade unionism and the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, this suggestion is repelled on every occasion when the matter is presented to the labor men in its true light and when the malign purpose of the liquor interests is exposed to view. I have no sympathy with the statement, so often made, that the manufacture and sale of liquor has contributed to the industrial development of the nation. On the contrary I believe that liquor has contributed more to the moral, intellectual, and material deterioration of the people and has brought more misery to defenseless women and children than has any other agency in the history of mankind. —*John Mitchell, Vice-President American Federation of Labor, in a letter to the Very Rev. James E. Cassiday, Fall River, Mass., dated December 8, 1909.*

The Effect of Prohibition

Especially emphatic in their support of prohibition are union labor men in prohibition territory, for they have had an opportunity to judge the effect of banishing the saloon:

Union labor men of Denver, Colorado, are satisfied with prohibition. Prohibition went into effect in that State January 1, 1916, and the organized labor movement has had a tremendous growth since that time.

Clint C. Houston, editor of the Denver *Labor News,* official organ of union labor in Colorado, wrote that "If the trade unionists of Detroit and of Michigan want to better their condition morally and financially from 50 to 75 per cent, they will vote dry at the coming election."

Chester J. Common, president of the Building Trades Council of Denver, in a letter dated Oct. 23, says: "I am frank to say I voted against the prohibition movement, thinking it would hurt business in a general way. Organized labor in Colorado is in better shape than it has been for years. Our members are better fed, better clothed, and have more money in the banks than at any time since I have been in Colorado—fourteen years."

William C. Thornton, president of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, also states that he voted against prohibition. "I venture to assert," says Mr. Thornton, "outside of the old saloon interests, you couldn't muster a corporal's guard in the labor movement of Denver to-day, who would assert that they were in favor of the return of the saloon."

The strongest indorsement of the prohibition law in Colorado comes from Otto F. Thum, the first president of the Colorado Federation of Labor and nationally known in trade union circles. Mr. Thum says that prohibition has strengthened organized labor in that State, and that it is in better condition to-day than ever before.

"Brewers and malsters," writes Mr. Thum, "have suffered loss in their trade, but the other departments of the brewery workers are still intact—bottlers, drivers, enginemen, and stablemen. These are all thriving.

"But, to the surprise of all, the cigarmakers have more members at work in Denver now than at any other time. Barbers have more members employed than ever before.

"The movies are the greatest beneficiaries, and we have one of the strongest movie operators' unions in the whole country. The musicians feared they would suffer the loss of the cabaret. But they are more than compensated by the gain in the movies, where they are much more numerously employed under vastly better conditions than in the saloons. The milk business has grown beyond comprehension, and we expect to organize these in the near future.

"In Denver we have been for many years trying to get the boys to build a labor temple, but were always thrown down by a sinister influence—the saloons. We have 108 unions in Denver and they meet in 28 different buildings. The saloons saw to it that we were not bunched in a labor temple. But now that we are well rid of the saloons we are able to get together, and in a very short time we will have a labor temple to cost about $125,000."

Mr. Thum's high standing in the American labor movement stamps the above testimony as absolutely reliable.

J. W. Sanford, Colorado organizer for the Cigarmakers' Union, reporting for his trade to the Denver *Labor Bulletin,* says: "Reports from East and West are to the effect that there are very few cigarmakers out of work; however, the readjustment of bills of prices in some localities,

especially in the Eastern country, has made it necessary for our members to keep close watch on the situation."

The Denver *Labor Bulletin,* in a recent issue, says that the musicians in that city have secured a wage increase of $5 per week. In view of the wets' claim that "musicians in Denver are walking the streets seeking employment," this is significant. Certainly there cannot be a surplus of labor among musicians when it is possible for them to force an increase of $5 per week.

The correspondent of the Machinists' Union reports that "Machinists' Union No. 47 moved next door in the Florence building into larger and more convenient quarters." Evidently, the Machinists' Union is not suffering loss of members on account of prohibition in Colorado.

Since prohibition went into effect Denver bricklayers have increased their wages from $6 to $7 per day.

Wages Going Up

Carpenters in Denver have succeeded in securing the first wage agreement with the contractors in that city for a number of years. It provides for an increase of five cents per hour—40 cents a day—the eight-hour day, and Saturday half holiday.

The Building Trades' correspondent boasts that a new quarter-million-dollar mill is to be erected at Brighton, in which union labor will be employed in every branch of the work. It is the first sugar plant in Colorado to be erected exclusively by union labor.

The lathers have increased their wages from $4 to $5 per day—eight hours at that—since Denver went dry.

In July of this year Mr. E. R. Hoage, organizer for the American Federation of Labor in Colorado, sent in to headquarters his official report of conditions in his State. Here is what Mr. Hoage said: "Organized labor is in better condition than it has been for years."

Experience in Louisiana

Tom J. Greer, president of the Louisiana Federation of Labor, says, "Since the influence of the liquor traffic has been removed from union politics we have been able to organize successfully in Shreveport."

The following facts show what Shreveport labor has done since the town went dry in 1908:

Membership in trade unions has increased from 1,800 to 3,700.

Home owners among union men have increased 40 per cent since Shreveport went dry.

Carpenters receive 55 cents per hour, and are able to work 12 months in the year. In that town of 20,000 white people the Carpenters' Union has increased its membership from 65 to 375 since the town went dry.

Painters, when Shreveport was wet, had 35 members, 10-hour day, and the scale was $2.75 per day. To-day the Painters' Union has 145 members, an 8-hour day, and 55 cents an hour, or $4.40 per day.

Barbers have shortened their hours of labor, raised wages continuously, and have a 100 per cent organization since Shreveport went dry.

A brewery under the wet regime employed six nonunion brewery workers. In dry Shreveport this brewery has

been turned into an ice factory, which employs 40 union icemakers.

The wage scale in Shreveport compares favorably with any city in the country. New Orleans, south of Shreveport, has 2,700 saloons and the lowest wage scale in the country. If saloons help organized labor why isn't New Orleans an organized town?

Still, labor's wet friends try to tell us that a dry town is detrimental to union labor, and that it throws men out of jobs.

There's just one thing wrong with that "argument": it isn't true.

The Central Labor Council of Seattle, Washington, in a series of jocose resolutions, burlesqued the claim of the liquor interests that prohibition would throw laboring men out of employment. The resolution, after the usual "whereases," reads:

Resolved, therefore, that we, the delegates to the Central Labor Council of Seattle, are opposed to any move that has as its purpose the bringing about of universal peace until such time as the Congress of the United States provides some means for steady employment of the thousands of persons who would be thrown out of their jobs if universal peace were established, and we hereby condemn any individual, organization, newspaper or magazine which advocates universal peace.

The resolution was offered while the Council was considering an effort of the wets to secure their indorsement.

An investigation in Washington, D. C., revealed the fact that out of 280 retail and 94 wholesale liquor shops in that city, only 53 of them employed union bartenders.

Refs.—See Labor.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE—The organization in England which corresponds to the Anti-Saloon League in America.

Refs.—See Great Britain.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—See Federal Government and the Liquor Traffic.

UNITED STATES TEMPERANCE UNION—See American Temperance Society.

UNWRITTEN LAW—Lord Coke once said, "The reason of the law is the life of the law; and, if a man know law and know not the reason thereof, he will soon forget his superficial knowledge." This means that a knowledge of the fundamental principle and purpose of law is a safer guide than the committing of specific enactments. This harmonizes with Paul's great statement that "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." The purpose of law is to preserve order and protect human rights of life, property, fame, and family. Whatever subverts this principle is unlawful. Whatever helps it is in harmony with the principle of law. Accordingly, Blackstone affirms: "If a judge is sworn to administer a specific law, and it can be shown that that law contravenes the law of God or the law of nature, his oath binds him to set aside that law, not on the ground that it is bad law, but on the ground that it is not law; for if the object of the lawmaker was to confine his law to the law of God, if he made a mistake, it is only like a clerical mistake, so that in setting aside his law, the judge carries out his intention."

It is perfectly in harmony with this statement that in all civilized nations and thru all past time a man has been regarded as the natural protector of his home, his wife, his sister, and his daughter. It has, therefore, been recognized that when the good name of either was at stake, it was not unmanly for a natural protector to defend her, if necessary, with his life; and it speaks well for American manhood that a jury cannot be found that will convict a man of murder who thus defends his own household.

When Jesus said, "If the goodman of the house had known what hour the thief would come, he would . . . not have suffered his house to be broken thru," he was giving expression to the universally recognized truth that when a house is attacked, a man does not have to call an officer, but is himself the natural protector of his own domicile. Civilization has accepted this idea of Jesus as a fundamental, legal axiom; but it has a wider significance than men are accustomed to give it, and is the nucleus of unwritten law governing Christian civilization.

This unwritten law, instead of being a retrograde movement, is strongest among the most highly civilized. The statutes covering criminal jurisprudence are all man-made, and even our constitutions were all made by bodies of delegated men; but the unwritten law is the law of nature and, therefore, the law of God. Any laws or sentiments in conflict with it must be lower laws, for there can be none higher. While the Thaw trial was filling the public mind with filth and the unwritten law was being frowned out of court, a case occurred in Portland, Ore., where a young man betrayed a girl to her ruin and failed to fulfill his promise of marriage. The girl's brother, walking to the home, shot his sister's betrayer and reported the case himself to the courts. A brief trial resulted in his acquittal with twenty minutes deliberation of the jury. He had come into the court with clean hands and was in this far different from Thaw. He neither lost his standing in the community, nor in the courts, nor in his church. There are many young men, who with the wiles of a serpent, entwine themselves about the affections of innocent young women, and with any kind of promise of marriage, work their ruin. Such men have no fear of any of our written laws, but when it is known that they must face the wrath of the community and risk the vengeance of father or brother or friend, the effect will be salutary, and any man who plans to ruin virtue and who pushes frail and trembling innocence off the steep precipice to infamy ought to die.

It will be a great day for civilization, for morality and for religion, when it is known that there is manhood enough to put this sentence into execution. The law of self-defense is universally recognized; and the Saviour quoted with approval Adam's reference to his wife, "This is now bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh. . . . Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife" (Gen. 2. 23, 24). One has the same right to protect his wife as himself, and that without the assistance of any officer, police, or court; and it may be that his daughter or his sister may have an equal claim as the subject of his protection.

C. T. W.

UTAH—Under prohibition by legislative act of February, 1917.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

VERMONT—Under local option law adopted in 1903. At March, 1916, elections, 23 towns voted license; 223 no-license, a gain of 17. Total aggregate dry majority 10,932, but State prohibition was defeated by 13,500.

VICE—"The committee finds that the chief direct cause of the downfall of women and girls is the close connection between alcoholic drink and commercialized vice," says the report of the Wisconsin Legislative Committee appointed to investigate vice.

The close and vital relation of the saloon and the traffic in liquors to the trade in vicious service has been established beyond all controversy by the reports of such responsible bodies as the Chicago Vice Commission, which was made up of Chicago's most eminent citizens, the Minneapolis Commission, the Philadelphia Commission, etc.

"In the commission's investigations of the social evil," says the report of the Chicago Commission, "it found the most conspicuous and important element next to the house of prostitution itself was the saloon and the most important financial interest—the liquor interest. As a contributory influence to immorality there is no other interest so dangerous. Many of the disorderly saloons are under the control of the brewery companies, which have gone on record as opposed to the sale of liquors in connection with prostitution."

The research of the Chicago Commission included an investigation of 445 saloons. "No less than 236 of these saloons," to quote Dean Sumner, head of the commission, "were nothing but houses of prostitution, and in the majority of cases their licenses were held by brewery concerns. In 445 saloons investigated there were counted 928 prostitutes."

Children, girls whose innocence yet followed hard upon their shame, tiny boys and even babies, messengers far under age, and half-frightened countrymen were found in practically every saloon, while drunken women, short-skirted and blear-eyed, with sin and disease written strong upon their faces, lolled beside them and drank imitation drinks for which exorbitant prices had been charged. Indecent exposures of the person and almost unbelievable community freedom were prevalent in saloons of apparent exterior respectability.

The report of the Vice Commission reveals conclusively that wayward girls are brought to their ruin almost exclusively thru alcoholic drinks. Does the tired working girl seek recreation in the dance, sooner or later she must yield to the temptation to drink, and then—her future is settled for all time. Does the girl beset with poverty seek "the easiest way"? She goes to the nearest saloon, where she is met with smiles and flattery and put to work to add to the bar's receipts.

The Saloon and Schools

In numerous instances the Chicago investigators found foul saloons located in proximity to schools. At one place

only thirty-two steps separated a school which was daily filled with innocent children and a saloon in which the investigator found eighteen prostitutes drinking at one time. Five of these women invited the visitor to participate in immoral deeds. Every effort to secure the revocation of the license was in vain.

The saloon pays the prostitute's fines and bails her out when arrested, and she returns the favor by confining her activities to the saloon of her "protector."

The investigators found beer on sale at practically every house of prostitution, kept not in the ice box, but in various filthy out-of-the-way places, because the sale of liquors in such places was prohibited in Chicago. Who supplied the beer? Not the brewers, of course, for they are honorable men and will yet "down the dive."

A "Want Ad" clipped recently from the Chicago *Tribune* sets forth clearly, indeed, the relationship of the saloon and vice. It reads:

> SALOON AND LICENSE—SOUTH; AVERages $60 a day receipts; has 25 furnished rooms; cheap rent; will sell cheap; good transfer corner; established over 26 years. See COGAN, 118 No. La Salle St.

Note that it says "twenty-five furnished rooms." Good business there, no doubt. This is one of the ideal saloons the license system promotes.

English Experience

There are three outstanding facts in the report of the English Royal Commission appointed to study the relation of alcoholic liquors to venereal diseases:

First—That alcoholic liquor by weakening self-control, is the most important factor in aggravating social vice conditions; that the drinker is peculiarly liable to yield to temptations which otherwise might be resisted. One physician reports that out of thousands of cases, he had found 80 per cent had acquired such diseases while under the influence of liquor.

Second—Alcohol makes the treatment of these diseases so difficult that most physicians require their patients to absolutely abstain during the period of medication.

Third—That all cases in which bad results followed the administration of powerful remedial drugs were alcoholic. The report abundantly confirms the observations by physicians generally.

Alcoholic liquors complicate and render more difficult the treatment and retard recovery in practically all diseases—a fact which explains the high death rate among drinkers.

Said Sir Victor Horsley, M.D.: "A person addicted to alcohol is much more vulnerable to syphilis. A great number of individuals become infected with venereal diseases simply because they are intoxicated. A man under the influence of alcohol becomes immoral."

Dr. McAdam Eccles says: "I have been astonished at the number of patients who became infected with syphilis while under the influence of alcohol. It is certainly over 75 per cent. A person who is actually affected by alcohol is in a state of low resistance to any virus."

The Folly of Segregation

That there is no profit to the public in a partnership with vice is the outstanding fact in Abraham Flexner's report to the Rockefeller Bureau of Social Hygiene on conditions in Europe:

"Police records show there is a more or less constant quantity of burglary in every city. Your hopeful theorist might say: 'Since we are bound to have about so much burglary anyway, why not license our burglars, make them report periodically to the police and put them under bonds not to murder anybody while burgling? Thus, by restricting the number of licenses we shall be able to keep burglary down to the irreducible minimum, and shall be sure that tho citizens are robbed they will not be killed.'

"That might have a plausible sound, but experience would show that under such a system you would have your licensed burglars and then just as many unlicensed ones as there were before the system was adopted.

"So, on a more or less plausible theory that the social evil might be kept down to an irreducible minimum and the spread of disease prevented, a system of licensing, with medical examination and police regulation, was very general in Europe a dozen years ago.

"Mr. Flexner's report shows clearly that this system has everywhere broken down, and is now either abandoned or in the way of being abandoned. It did not in the least keep the social evil within set bounds. It did not in the least prevent the spread of disease. There was the licensed vice and then an equal or greater quantity of unlicensed vice. By its policy of tolerating organized, established, advertised vice the licensing city merely got dirty hands and more vice than before.

"No profane law can prevent vice, but any profane law or ordinance that expressly or by implication sanctions it —as by licensing, segregation, and the like—will probably do much more harm than good."

That the wiping out of Chicago's segregated districts has resulted in 15,000 fewer cases of disease is the conclusion reached by Mr. Wirt Hallam, secretary of the Illinois Vigilance Committee. Mr. Hallam asserts that there were 80,000 known cases of venereal diseases in Chicago in 1910, and that at the present time, after the segregated districts have been abolished, but when much vice is still in existence, the number has been reduced to 65,000 cases.

Mr. Hallam declares that only three cities in the United States have adequate records in regard to vicious diseases.

"The best records," he says, "have been made in Syracuse, New York.

"In that city letters were sent to 265 physicians. Their replies indicate that Syracuse has less disease from vice now than it had when a census was taken by the same people in the same city when the vice district was open.

Shows Effect of Closing

"The records show that Syracuse had 26 cases to the 1,000 of infection after the closing of the district, and 32 cases to the 1,000 before the closing. Seventy-six per cent of all the persons infected were men and 24 per cent women.

"Since the closing of the district, gonorrhea shows a decrease of 7 per cent, while syphilis shows a decrease of 37 per cent. This would indicate that syphilis is a disease of the tolerated houses, while gonorrhea is a disease of the streets."

Forel, a scientist of high rank, found 75 per cent of 211 cases of vicious disease due to drink. Forty-seven per cent, however, were only in "a state of slight exhilaration" when they became infected.

According to the 1909 report of the inspector under the inebriate acts (Great Britain), of 865 immoral women in British reformatories, 40 per cent of the immorality was found to be due solely to drink.

Refs.—See Prostitution.

VINOUS LIQUORS—Alcoholic drinks produced by fermentation from any vegetable products other than grain are called vinous liquors. (See Alcoholic Beverages.)

VIRGINIA—State prohibition approved by people in autumn of 1914 and enacted by Legislature in February, 1916, went into effect November 1, 1916. Enforcement under State prohibition commissioner.

In November, the first "dry" month in Virginia, there were 1,554 fewer commitments to jails in the cities and counties in the State than in October, the last month of the "wet" regime. The figures compiled from reports received from every county in the State and all the cities, except Hopewell, by the State Board of Charities and Corrections show that the total number of prisoners committed to jail in October was 3,134, and in November, 1,580.

The following comparison of arrests in Richmond was compiled by the Richmond *Virginian:*

	Oct., 1916	Nov., 1916	Nov., 1915
Arrests for drunkenness.....	109	62	100
Drunk and disorderly.....	98	16	81
Selling liquor without license	6	..	17
Selling liquor to minors.....	..	..	2
Violating prohibition act.....	..	29	..
Totals	213	107	200

Arrests For All Offenses

October, 1916.....	1,163
November, 1916.....	634
November, 1915.....	959

The Richmond *Virginian* also secured the following statements from heads of police departments in various Virginia cities:

Chief of Police C. G. Kizer, of Norfolk, writes:

"In compliance with your request of the 28th instant, I beg to hand you herewith statistics in tabulated form giving the number of arrests made in November, 1915, for all offenses and the number for drunkenness and for disorderly conduct separately, also the same information for the present month to 2 P. M. of this date (November 29):

"Total number arrests in November, 1915, 857; total number arrests November, 1916, 546.

"Number arrests for drunkenness November, 1915, 155; number arrests for drunkenness November, 1916, 19.

"Number arrests disorderly conduct November, 1915, 85; number disorderly conduct November, 1916, 16.

"Should there be any additions to this number will wire same as requested to-morrow."

Remarkable Transformation

From Portsmouth Chief J. M. Broughton writes, telling of the marvelous transformation in that city. He says:

"Your letter of the 28th inst., in reference to the numbers of arrests to hand:

"We had 36 drunks and 8 drunk and disorderly in November, 1915, and in November, 1916, 4 drunks and 2 drunk and disorderly.

"The change in this city has proven to be wonderful. I believe that 50 per cent of the voters that voted the wet ticket would vote a dry ticket to-day."

Petersburg's Miracle

Probably one of the most remarkable of all the reports submitted is that of Chief R. F. Ragland, of Petersburg. Chief Ragland writes:

"In compliance with your request, you will find number of arrests for November, 1915; also for November, 1916: November, 1915—total arrests, 785; drunks, 439. November, 1916—Drunks, 26; total arrests, 128.

"May the good work continue. We have been very much relieved since November 1."

And Still They Come

Chief T. A. Mitchell, of the seaport town of Newport News, writes:

"Replying to your favor of yesterday regarding number of arrests for drunks, beg to advise that our records show the following: November, 1915—Drunk, 82; disorderly, 106. November, 1916—Drunk, 8; disorderly, 22."

Great Reduction in Danville

Chief J. R. Bell, of Danville, writes:

"In reply to your request as to the number of arrests for drunk and drunk and disorderly in November, 1915, our records show: Drunks, 43; drunk and disorderly, 11. For November, 1916: Drunks, 13; drunk and disorderly, 3."

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

WAR—Below we give a calendar of antialcohol action in Europe since the outbreak of war:

France

August, 1914. A few days after the outbreak of war the military governors of Paris and Lyons prohibited the sale of absinthe in their territory.

On August 16 the French government enjoined prefects to take the same step in their departments.

February 12, 1915. The president of the French Republic issued a decree prohibiting the sale of absinthe thruout France.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by 481 votes to 52, passed a bill suppressing for all time the manufacture, sale, and exportation of absinthe. "Similar drinks" to

absinthe were also prohibited. The Senate ratified the measure.

April. General Joffre forbade the sale of spirits to the French army in the war zone.

June. General Goiran forbade the sale of spirits to the soldiers of the French, British, and Belgian armies in Normandy.

July. General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, forbade the sale of spirits to the troops in the Paris command.

October. The sale of liquor before noon forbidden and sale to women and children prohibited. Right of private manufacture of alcoholic liquors repealed.

"Tho evident drunkenness is unusual in France," says Arno Dosch, "in certain parts of the country the workmen are never thoroly sober. They are always under the false stimulation of alcohol."

Russia

July 31, 1914. By order of the Czar "all wine shops, beer saloons, and government *vodka* shops were closed" during mobilization. The order prohibited, during this period, the sale of all intoxicants, except in first-class hotels and restaurants.

September 16. A further order prohibited the sale of *vodka* and all spirits until the end of the war.

October 11. The Czar, in answer to a great petition from the Russian people asking that the prohibition of the State sale of *vodka* should be made permanent, said, "I have decided to prohibit forever in Russia the government sale of *vodka*."

October 23. Local government bodies thruout Russia were empowered to petition for the prohibition of the sale of all strong drinks.

This power of petition has been freely used. Petitions have usually been granted, so that in most of the principal cities the sale of wines and beer has been severely restricted or prohibited.

News reports state that in 1917 the revolutionary government somewhat modified the character of prohibition in order to provide for the sale of light wines in cities.

The Russian government acquired the business of selling *vodka* in 1894. On February 10, 1915, M. Kharitonov, the Russian treasury controller, said in the Duma: "Russia has entered the path of resolute conflict with the ancient national curse, intemperance, which weakened the will strength, and enterprise of the population, and destroyed its well-being." On January 30, 1914, the Czar had sent an historic letter to M. Barck, the new minister of finance, in which he said, "It is not meet that the welfare of the exchequer should be dependent upon the ruin of the spiritual and productive energies of numbers of my loyal subjects."

Because of prohibition, Russia was able to complete her initial mobilization in sixteen days instead of a month, and was actually under way weeks in advance of the day that either Germany or Austria had counted on. In August, 1915, Professor Pares, the official British eyewitness with the Russian forces, said, "I can state with certainty that there is not one case of drunkenness in the whole Russian army."

In 1913 the state savings banks of Russia showed savings of 38,600,000 rubles, or about half that sum in dollars. In 1914 the amount was 95,300,000 rubles. In the first four months only of 1915 the amount was 198,900,000 rubles. The increase was evidently due to prohibition.

Germany

It is known that:

(1) During the first period of mobilization (that is, until August 11, 1914) the sale of alcohol was forbidden in German towns. There were wild scenes of intoxication when the order was withdrawn.

(2) The sale of spirits to soldiers in uniform has been prohibited in certain areas.

(3) For economic reasons local authorities were given power in March, 1915, to limit the supply and sale of spirits.

(4) The quantity of beer which can be brewed thruout the German empire has been limited to 40 per cent of the average output, so as to preserve barley for bread.

Great Britain

August 12, 1914. Powers were given to the naval and military authorities to close at any time licensed premises in or near a fortified place.

August 31. Intoxicating liquor (temporary restriction) act became law.

November 18. War tax on beer.

February 28, 1915. Mr. Lloyd-George, as chancellor of the exchequer, stated at Bangor that war work was being delayed by the drinking habits of a minority of the workers. "Drink is doing us more damage in the war than all the German submarines put together," he said.

March 17. Mr. Lloyd-George told a Conference of Trade Union representatives—convened at the request of the government—that drinking habits were "gravely interfering" with the output and transport of munitions of war.

March 26. The executive of the Transport Workers' Federation, "in the interests of national well-being," urged the government "to take immediate decisive action to reduce the results of intemperance to a minimum."

March 29. A deputation from the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation waited on the chancellor and urged "the total prohibition during the period of the war of the sale of excisable liquors." Mr. Lloyd-George said in reply, "Nothing but root-and-branch methods will be of the slightest avail in dealing with this evil. I am permitted to say that the king is very deeply concerned on this very question."

March 30. Lord Stamfordham wrote in the king's name to the chancellor expressing deep concern at the delay, "without doubt largely due to drink," in the output and transport of munitions. "The king will be prepared," he added, "to set the example by giving up all alcoholic liquor himself, and issuing orders against its consumption in the royal household, so that no difference shall be made so far as his Majesty is concerned between the treatment of the rich and poor in this question."

April 29. The Government Drink Bill introduced.

May 2. An official return published, setting out the

evidence of delays, attributed to drink, in the output and transport of munitions.

May 7. The proposed heavy taxes on liquor withdrawn in face of the opposition of the liquor trade.

May 19. The proposals for complete state control of the liquor traffic in war work areas became a law.

May 26. A Central Control Board appointed to exercise the new powers of the state in war-work areas.

June 10. Powers of the Central Control Board announced. These powers permit the Board to deal with the liquor situation in war-work areas absolutely as may seem best to them.

In 1917 Lord Devonport, food controller, reduced the amount of beer which might be produced to 10,000,000 barrels, a reduction of 65 per cent.

On March 29, 1915, the Hon. David Lloyd-George made his famous statement: "We are fighting Germany, Austria, and Drink, and as far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is Drink." Lord Kitchener warned the expeditionary force against wine and temperance propaganda movements have been numerous and vigorous. The majority of the leading military and naval men are setting an example of total abstinence.

It has been well said that in Great Britain it was the normal drink evil which was suddenly seen to be a great menace to national safety and welfare. Drinking was not abnormal after the outbreak of war. The estimated national drink bill for 1914 was $10,000,000 less than for 1913. Strong drink, not in exceptional quantities, but as Great Britain had used itself to liquor, was threatening the life of the nation.

Roumania

Roumania inaugurated prohibition immediately upon the outbreak of war, but as the policy had not been in force during the preparatory days, she had no time to show its workings.

The United States

This book is published too soon after the entry of the United States into the war to record its anti-liquor action, but war-time prohibition seems to be inevitable.

Neutral Countries

In Denmark the sale of liquor to soldiers in certain districts has been prohibited and the manufacture of alcohol from potatoes and various kinds of corn forbidden.

In Norway steps were taken to curtail the consumption of liquors, and prohibition is at the present time a political issue.

In Sweden the measures taken resulted in decreasing the consumption of liquor by half. Eventual prohibition is certain.

In Switzerland the Federal Council prohibited the use of grain and potatoes in the making of spirits.

General Birdwood, before the departure for France of the heroic Anzacs, warned them of drink in these words:

"Against drink I wish particularly to warn you. I implore you to take hold of yourselves, and in the case of every one of you to absolutely make up your mind to

determine for yourselves that you will not give way to it, remembering that the honor of Australia and New Zealand is in your keeping."

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., one of the most eminent physicians of Great Britain, issued a statement declaring that during every year of peace alcohol takes in lives three fourths of the toll exacted by the first year of the great war, that it makes 45,445 widows and orphans in England and Wales every year, and that, as a "racial poison," an ally to syphilis, its trail is over the whole colossal loss of life before and soon after birth. This, he estimates, is not less than 200,000 annually. He says:

"*The first year of the great war cost us about 80,000 fine lives* of our soldiers and sailors.

"*But during every year of peace, alcohol takes at least 60,000 lives in this country.* On the most moderate reckoning it is responsible for one seventh, or about 14 per cent, of the whole death rate. This toll of over 1,000 lives a week, year in and year out, is three fourths of the toll exacted by the greatest war in history.

"Estimating from the average size of a family and the known death rate from alcohol, we find that this destroyer of the people, by its destruction of husbands and fathers, makes *45,445 widows and orphans in England and Wales every year, or over 124 every day.* These figures are an understatement, for they do not recognize the fact that the mortality due to alcohol is really much higher among men than women.

"*We have in this country an infant mortality of about 100,000 per annum, and a mortality of infants before birth which is at least as high.* It is estimated that not less than half of this antenatal mortality, namely 50,000 lives *per annum,* is due to syphilis. Over the whole of this colossal loss of life, before and soon after birth, amounting to not less than *200,000 lives annually,* is the trail of alcohol, either doing its deadly work hand in hand with syphilis or destroying life directly on its own account.

"Obviously, therefore, the abolition of the mortality directly and indirectly due to alcohol would vastly more than compensate for the unprecedented loss of life due to the deadliest war in history."

Refs.—See Great Britain; Navy; Russia; and Women.

WASHINGTON—November 3, 1914, Washington adopted a drastic prohibition law, by a majority of 18,632, the law to take effect January 1, 1916. The law prohibits sale, manufacture, giving away, or otherwise furnishing or disposing of all intoxicating liquor; or having in possession any intoxicating liquor, or any drug or medicine, containing alcohol, capable of being used as a beverage.

In 1916 the liquor interests initiated a measure to destroy prohibition, commonly called the hotel liquor bill, and also a measure to permit the sale of beer. The first was defeated by a majority of 215,036, receiving only 48,354 votes. The second was defeated by a majority of 146,556, receiving only 98,843 votes.

In 1917 the Washington Legislature reenforced the prohibition law by making it bonedry.

Some months after prohibition went into effect two of the best-known men in the Northwest confronted each other at an evening affair.

"Hello, Hi," said one.

"Hello, old man. I was just wanting to see you. I understand that down at your hotel you are keeping a stock of liquors from which guests are free to help themselves."

"That's true enough, Hi," answered the other, "but I don't sell anything. 'Pay your board and help yourself,' that's my plan."

"Well," answered Hi, "all that I have got to say is that you will have that place cleaned out before noon to-morrow or it will be wrecked."

The other man's jaw dropped.

"Wreck my place!" he said. "Hi, you wouldn't do that; I know you too well. We have been oldtimers together."

"No," was the reply, "you think you know me, but you don't. The Hi that you knew belongs to the dead past."

The Wreck of the Hesperus Surpassed

Before noon the next day a party of men with axes drove up to that hotel in an automobile, burst in the door of the room which had formerly been a bar, absolutely disregarded the proprietor's amazed protests, and twenty minutes later left the place with everything in it, liquor bottles, fixtures, mirrors, furniture, all a pile of debris.

That is the way Seattle deals with the violators of the liquor law. When there is a clear case against a man, the wrecking crew goes into action and its work is thoro.

"If we have made a mistake you can sue us and recover ample damages," they say to the proprietor, and when they have completed the ruin of the place, they make the loafers clean up.

Take the case of the Hotel Cecil. Its dining room and former barroom was wrecked by Seattle's dry squad. The mahogany bar, two immense glass mirrors, fixtures, and furnishings, valued at $40,000, were smashed into dust.

What of Prohibition in the Cities?

Prohibition has marched on from city to city until to-day millions of people are asking, "What is its practical working in the large centers of population?" Cambridge, Birmingham, Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, Richmond, Portland, Seattle—all tell the same story, and Detroit will join the chorus in due time.

Prohibition has succeeded beyond the shadow of a doubt in the Southern and Northwestern cities. Denver, Seattle, and other large towns which cast wet majorities when prohibition was first enacted gave overwhelming support to the dry law when it was tested at the polls in November, 1916.

How It Affected Liquor Consumption Figures

The benefits of prohibition in Washington and other dry States have been due directly to the resulting decrease in the consumption of liquor. To import liquors into Washington it is necessary that the would-be purchaser go to the county auditor and there make out an affidavit that he is importing the liquor for personal use and has never been found guilty of lawbreaking. This system enables the State to keep an accurate record of liquor consumption. The figures showed during the first five months of prohibition an average per capita use of about United States into the war to record its anti-liquor action

.37 of a gallon per annum, while the average consumption for the country is about 22 gallons.

During the first six months of prohibition there were imported on permits into King County, Washington, which contains the city of Seattle, 226,712 quarts of beer and 35,903 quarts of whisky. That is less than one eighth of a quart of beer per month per capita and one sixtieth of a quart of whisky, whereas the average consumption of liquor for the country as a whole is about 88 quarts per capita per year or a little over 7 quarts per capita per month. It should be noted that prohibition does not increase the relative consumption of whisky.

Take the figures for March, 1916, when Seattle imported 8,328 gallons of beer, 1,577 gallons of whisky, 58 gallons of wine, 15 gallons of gin, 7 gallons of rum, and 5 gallons of light wines. At the time it went dry Seattle had 315 saloons. The amount of liquor imported during March would have allowed these saloons a daily business of about 2 gallons of beer and total receipts of about $2.40 a day.

The Effect on Taxes

Seattle's experience demonstrated that prohibition has a most favorable effect upon bank deposits, upon business, upon real estate activity, upon arrests for crime, and upon the necessity for charitable relief. It should also be particularly noticed that the tax rate has been favorably affected.

The 1917 budget in Seattle calls for $4,384,419.18, which is $183,649.59 less than was required in 1916 under the budget made up in 1915, the last wet year. Only $3.89 of $10 in taxes will be required for municipal purposes as against $4.04 last year.

The levies for the two years for all purposes are as follows:

	1917	1916
State	6.967	6.368
County	9.66	9.36
School	7.	6.50
Port	1.454	1.332

What It Does for Business

Huge gains in both clearings and transactions were made by Seattle's 31 banks in 1916 over 1915. Lacking a half business day of completing the calendar year 1916, clearings were $878,747,068.09 as compared with $612,928,879.69 in 1915, according to the Seattle Clearing House Association. This is a gain of $174,818,188.40 for the dry year.

More valuable than clearings as a barometer of industry and trade activity are bank transactions. Lacking one and a half business days of completing the calendar year 1916, bank transactions amounted to $1,848,523,681.72, as compared with $1,448,853,158.68 in 1915; a gain of $399,670,523.04 for 1916.

At the call of December 31, 1915, Seattle banks reported deposits of $87,815,076.91. At the November 17, 1916, call, deposits were $107,124,113.32. This is a gain of over $19,000,000 in ten and a half months. And the Northwest has done no war business.

A gain of more than $32,000,000 in deposits for 1916 over 1915 was shown by 279 State banks and nine trust

companies in the State of Washington at the last call as of November 17, last, according to the official compilation of State Bank Examiner W. E. Hanson.

Real estate transfers during the first six months of 1915 (wet) were $6,607,717. During the same period of 1916 (dry) they were $7,079,408, an increase in real estate business of $471,691. Within six months after the saloons closed, every vacant property formerly used by saloons was occupied by a reputable business except 33 rooms located in ramshackle buildings.

Clothing shops, shoe shops, jewelry, trunk and leather goods dealers, restaurants, and similar places occupy the rooms formerly harboring saloons. Building permits had shown an increase of $174,110.

The aggregate of savings had increased $1,500,000, and the number of new savings accounts opened during the seven months was 7,165.

The increase in business in Seattle, according to Major C. B. Blethen, editor of the Seattle *Times*, was largely in grocery and dry goods business, and it is a pathetic fact that the increase in the sale of dry goods stores was principally in wearing apparel for women and children.

The following firms testify "business is very much better than last year"; "fewer bad and doubtful accounts": Schwabacker Bros. & Co., wholesale grocers; Julius C. Long, National Grocery Co.; N. Pober, Seattle Grocery Co.; F. D. Fisher, Fisher Bros.; J. G. Davidson, Davidson Bread Co.; Chas. M. Lewis, Holsom Baking Co.; Chas. Schell, Seattle Hardtack and Toast Co.

Why Taxes Are Low

While the population of July 1, 1916, was 17,805 over the figures of July 1, 1915, there was not a corresponding increase in the population of the jails. The comparative record of the first six months of 1915 (wet) and of 1916 (dry) shows the following startling contrast:

	1915 Wet	1916 Dry	Decrease
Arrests for drunkenness....	767	253	514
Arrests for vagrancy.....	692	186	506
Arrests for disorderly conduct	360	128	232
Treated for alcoholism.....	60	1	59
Inmates in jail July 1.....	105	41	64
Arrests for all causes.....	10,152	5,444	4,708

During March, 1916, the arrests for drunkenness in Seattle were nearly 1,000 below the corresponding month of 1915.

During nine months of 1916 there were only 6 suicides in Seattle opposed to 72 the first nine months of 1915.

Out in the State

Figures from all over the State indicate similar splendid results of the prohibition policy. On July 1, 1915, the inmates of county prisons in Washington numbered 594; after six months of State prohibition the figure had been reduced to 204.

The *Spokesman-Review* of Spokane declares that that city has saved $4,000,000 during its year of prohibition.

"This," says the *Spokesman-Review*, "means a saving of $25 per capita, or about $100 for the average head of

a family. This $4,100,000 would pay the costs of running the city government nearly three times over. Spokane's savings on booze would pay all the taxes levied for all purposes in a whole year."

The average number of inmates in the county infirmary or poorhouse dropped from 172 in 1915 to 117 in 1916, and there was a net saving of $6,000 in the cost of operation in 1916. In 1915, 120 cases of delirium tremens were handled by the county physician, and only eleven were handled in 1916. It cost $35,000 less to administer the jail, courts, infirmary, and indigent relief in 1916 than in 1915. The record of arrests shows drunkenness to have decreased 40 per cent, vagrancy 27 per cent, and disorderly conduct 31 per cent in 1916.

"One half as many burglaries were committed during the dry year as were committed in 1915, one third as many forgeries, less than one half the robberies, less than one third the petty larcenies. When in 1915, with the saloons running, desperate men took any means to get money; there were 439 cases of burglary, robbery, forgery, and larceny combined. In 1916, with the city dry, there was a combined total of 166 such offenses, a reduction of 62.2 per cent."

Taxes in Spokane

The detailed story of how prohibition has affected the tax burden of Spokane citizens is astonishing. Take the following figures:

	Jan., 1916	Jan., 1915
Support of poor farm	$1,298	$2,360
Groceries to poor	1,000	1,500
Children in detention	22	36
Marriage licenses	95	87
Divorce complaints	42	50
Divorce decrees	30	48
Criminal cases filed	8	40
Cases of insanity	10	12

Jail and Poor Farm

The following tabulations show the conditions as compared to the last day of January, last year:

	Jan. 31, 1916	Jan. 31, 1915
Prisoners, county jail	74	108
Inmates at poor farm	190	242

The total amount for indigent support January, 1916, was $3,100 and for January, 1915, $3,100. But in January, 1915, $6,000 was expended for emergency employment given the destitute; January, 1916, no money was paid out for this purpose.

Arrests by City Police

	Jan., 1916	Jan., 1915
Total number arrests	234	497
State cases included in above	45	102
Arrests for drunkenness	38	102
Disorderly conduct	17	83
Vagrancy	32	115
Violations of liquor law	20	1

Of those arrested for drunkenness in 1915, numbering 120, only 6 went to trial. All of those arrested in 1916 on the same charge went to trial.

Records of Muncipal Court

	Jan., 1916	Jan., 1915
Total number cases	227	378
Trials for drunkenness	20	6
Disorderly conduct	27	77
Violations of liquor law	20	1

Of the 27 cases of disorderly conduct tried during January, 1916, 15 cases, heard on January 3, were for offense committed December 31, 1915.

A continuation of the record thru other months would show a similar story. For the first five months of prohibition, arrests for drunkenness in Spokane were 210, as opposed to 642 for the first five months of the previous year; the arrests for vagrancy were 168, as opposed to 583; the arrests for disorderly conduct were 116, as opposed to 305. The taxpayers reaped a large reward in reduced costs of operating county departments, as the following figures for the first five months of prohibition show:

Superior courts, reduction	$9,211
Poorfarm, reduction	4,099
Jail, reduction	1,267
Prosecuting attorney, reduction	684
Honor camp, reduction	1,133
Aid county poor, reduction	2,580

It is not surprising that hand in hand with this remarkable showing goes a record of $32,000,000 in bank clearings, and a really remarkable increase in the number of savings accounts and in the total of building permits.

Testimony Is All One Way

There are on file with the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals testimonies from scores of business men in Tacoma, Spokane, Seattle, and other Washington cities detailing the splendid results of prohibition as a business-maker. These testimonies would fill four or five pages of an ordinary newspaper. Especially strong in their commendation of the law are the editors of the newspapers thruout the State, hardly one of whom can be found who is not enthusiastic in his appreciation of the policy.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE—While George Washington was neither a prohibitionist nor an abstainer because of the lack of sentiment on that subject in that day, he nevertheless prohibited alcoholic liquors on more than one occasion, and showed a lively realization of the evil nature of the beverage.

On May 26, 1778, he issued an order directing that a corporal and eight men, with the commissary of each brigade, should be detailed to confiscate the liquors found in tippling-houses in the vicinity of his camp, and also that they should notify the inhabitants "or persons living in the vicinity of camp that an unconditional seizure will be made of all liquors they shall presume to sell in the future."

Once again he issued this prohibition:

"All persons whatever are forbid selling liquor to the Indians. If any sutler or soldier shall presume to act contrary to this *prohibition,* the former shall be dismissed

from camp and the latter receive severe corporal punishment."

Washington wanted to control the drinker, so he proceeded to control the trade, and in these two cases at least his control amounted to *prohibition.*

Refs.—See Fathers, The Early.

WASHINGTONIAN SOCIETY—On April 6, 1840, a temperance lecturer visited the city of Baltimore. Thru his efforts a drinking club consisting of six men—W. K. Mitchell, a tailor; J. F. Hoss, a carpenter; David Anderson and George Steers, blacksmiths; James McCurley, a coachmaker; and Archibald Campbell, a silversmith—were induced to leave off their habits of drink and sign a total abstinence pledge.

This was the beginning of the celebrated moral suasion crusade known as the Washingtonian movement, the official name of their organization being the Washington Temperance Society. Within a year there were 700 members in the city of Baltimore, and under the leadership of John H. W. Hawkins, who was probably the most prominent Washington agitator, the movement spread like wildfire thru other cities and States. Within two years at least 100,000 pledges had been signed and more than one third of them by confirmed drinkers. Societies for women, known as Martha Washington Societies, were inaugurated in 1841. The order of Sons of Temperance, started by six persons in New York City, September 29, 1842, was also an offspring of this crusade.

The force of this movement was spent by 1843, but its energy was of great and lasting benefit to the general temperance movement. Like all similar moral suasion movements, this proved that propaganda of moral suasion is not sufficient to solve the drink problem.

WASTE—See Cost of the Drink Traffic, Grain and High Cost of Living.

WEBB-KENYON LAW—On February 28, 1913, the Senate of the United States passed over the veto of President William H. Taft the Webb-Kenyon bill to prohibit the shipment of intoxicating liquors into any State when they are intended to be used in violation of State laws. The Senate vote was 63 to 21. On March 1 the House of Representatives also overrode the President's veto by a vote of 244 to 95.

It is an interesting fact that Robert W. Taft, the eldest son of the former President, disagreed with his father's veto in a very able editorial published in the Harvard *Law Review.*

On January 8, 1917, the Supreme Court with only Justices Brandeis and Vandeventer dissenting, upheld the Webb-Kenyon law. Chief Justice White, himself, read the decision.

"The all-reaching power of government over liquor is settled," said the chief justice in announcing the decision. "There was no intention of Congress to forbid individual use of liquor. The purpose of this act was to cut out by the roots the practice of permitting violation of State liquor laws. We can have no doubt that Congress has complete authority to prevent paralyzing of State authority. Congress exerted a power to coordinate the national with the State authority."

WESLEY, JOHN—John Wesley's attitude toward drinking and the drink traffic may be made plain by quoting what he said of wine-drinking:

"You see the wine when it sparkles in the cup, and are going to drink it. I say, there is poison in it, and therefore beg you to throw it away. If you add, 'It is not poison to me, tho it may be to others'; then I say Throw it away for thy brother's sake, lest thou embolden him to drink also. Why should thy strength occasion thy weak brother to perish, for whom Christ died?"

In 1760 he arraigned liquor sellers in these words:

"All who sell liquors in the common way, to any that will buy, are poisoners general. They murder his Majesty's subjects by wholesale; neither does their eye pity or spare. They drive them to hell like sheep. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then, would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them. The curse of God is in their gardens, their groves—a fire that burns to the nethermost hell. Blood, blood is there! The foundation, the floors, walls, the roof, are stained with blood!"

In view of the time in which he lived, it is not remarkable that he was especially severe in speaking of ardent spirits.

Refs.—See Methodist Episcopal Church.

WEST VIRGINIA—Under State prohibition law West Virginia not only prohibited the sale of liquor but prohibited its importation for any purpose whatever and limited the amount that might be brought into the State on the person.

West Virginia's "Debt"

Much confusing matter has been put out by the liquor interests in regard to the effect of prohibition in West Virginia. For a time West Virginia was in debt, and the wets made much of this fact, but they did not admit that West Virginia's debt was a hold-over from the wet days.

We do not think they have noticed the fact that West Virginia is now uproariously prosperous and out of debt.

The last note held against the State in the sum of $400,000, on account of moneys borrowed by the governor to tide over a temporary deficit in the State fund last year has been paid in full, together with the accrued interest, according to information given out by State Treasurer E. L. Long. Mr. Long's statement showing the condition of West Virginia's financial account June 30, the end of the fiscal year, shows:

A cash balance in the State fund revenue of $392,312.23.

The State fund special revenue money, to be used for the State institutions by the State Board of Control, has a balance of $211,599.93.

The Workmen's Compensation fund has a cash balance of $582,594.97.

The total cash balance of funds at the end of the month was $1,115,649.15. The amount of school fund invested was $1,327,000, making a grand total, including investments, of $3,438,849.15.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

WHISKY—The word "whisky" is from the Gaelic *"Visge-Beatha,"* meaning "Water of Life." Its manufacture in Scotland and Ireland dates back into the Dark Ages, which it helped greatly to prolong. The smoky taste peculiar to Scotch and Irish whisky is due to the century-old process of burning peat-moss under the drying ovens while preparing the malt.

Almost any cereal, corn, wheat, oats, barley, or rye, singly or in combination, will do for the manufacture of whisky. The grain is ground into a coarse flour or meal and is then scalded to break down the starch cells, after which it is called "mash." The addition of yeast to malted grain causes the mash to ferment. During fermentation the malt diastase converts the grain starch into sugar, which in turn is converted into ethyl alcohol. The fermented mash is next boiled over a slow fire to evaporate the alcohol, which rises in the form of steam or vapor, floats away into a cold coil of copper pipe, and, being condensed on its journey through the pipe, finds lodgment as whisky. The oak barrels which contain it are usually charred on the interior. The charring gives the whisky its color. New whisky is colorless and has a taste which is modified during years of storage by the oxidation of the oils it contains.

WHISKY INSURRECTION—The year 1794 is striking in American history by reason of the remarkable revolt among a portion of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, which is known as the Whisky Insurrection. Three years previous to this outbreak Congress passed laws laying excise duties upon spirits distilled within the United States. This tax excited general opposition, but nowhere with such violence as in Pennsylvania, where the crops of grain were so abundant that, in the absence of an adequate market for its sale, an immense quantity of the cereal was distilled into whisky.

Tax collectors and those attempting to serve legal processes upon the resisters of the tax were seized, tarred and feathered. Law-abiding inhabitants were beaten, their houses broken into, property destroyed and lives threatened. The local militia and garrisons were powerless to quell the disorders.

Washington now took matters in hand, called his Cabinet together and called into council Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania. A proclamation followed ordering all the insurgents to disperse on or before the first day of September. Preparations were made to get together a force of from twelve to fifteen thousand militia from the various States.

On every side the signs of war were displayed. The troops began assembling at various places specified, but the rebellious hordes fled before such a demonstration, the clemency of the government was solicited, and submission to every law freely promised. Some of the more evil disposed were arrested and tried, but pardon was ultimately extended to all.

WHITE SHIELD LEAGUE—This organization was founded by the Rev. John T. McFarland, D.D., late editor of the Sunday School Publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, indorsed by the General Conference, and became the official total abstinence society of the

denomination. For twelve years up to 1912 it was very effective in enlisting the young people of our Sunday schools for total abstinence. The new pledge of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church reads: "For Christ and Home and Country, I hereby enroll myself a member of the Methodist Temperance Society and promise with God's help to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage and use my influence to abolish the drink habit and the liquor traffic." It is estimated that a million and a half have signed this pledge since 1912.

WHITE SLAVERY—See Prostitution, and Vice.

WILLARD, FRANCES E.—Frances E. Willard was born at Churchville, N. Y., September 28, 1839. She was graduated in 1859 from what is now the Woman's College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Traveling in Europe from 1869 to 1870, she carefully studied the social condition of woman in the countries she visited.

Miss Willard became dean of the Woman's Department of Northwestern University and professor of rhetoric in a faculty otherwise composed of men. She organized the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1883. The same year she and Miss Anna Gordon visited each of the States and Territories of the United States on an organization trip.

Among her numerous books are "Woman and Temperance," "Hints and Helps in Temperance Work," and "Glimpses of Fifty Years," an autobiography written at the request of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she was president.

For sixteen years Miss Willard traveled almost constantly carrying on the organization of the W. C. T. U. In 1888, at Washington, D. C., she organized, and was made president of, the National Council of Women. She died in 1898.

Refs.—See Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

WILSON, WOODROW—President Wilson has made only two utterances on the liquor traffic. In May, 1911, he wrote to the Rev. Thomas B. Shannon of Newark, N. J., as follows:

"I am in favor of local option. I am a thoro believer in local self-government and believe that every self-governing community which constitutes a social unit should have the right to control the matter of the regulation or the withholding of licenses. But the questions involved are social and moral, and are not susceptible of being made part of a party program."

Subsequent to that he wrote to Mr. W. E. Grogan of Texas, favoring State-wide prohibition there in these words:

"I believe that, for some States, State-wide prohibition is possible and desirable because of their relative homogeneity, while for others I think that State-wide prohibition is not practicable. I have no reason to doubt from what I know of the circumstances that State-wide prohibition is both practicable and desirable in Texas."

When the District of Columbia prohibition bill and the bonedry bill were passed by Congress, every effort

was made to get the President to veto them, but without avail.

Refs.—See Democratic Party and references.

WINE—Produced by fermentation of grape juice. The alcohol content is frequently increased by the addition of brandy, etc. This is called "fortifying." "White wines" are made from white grapes; so-called "light wines" are relatively weak in alcohol; "dry wines" are so called because they have a minimum of both sweetness and acidity; "astringent wines" have a strong flavor of tannic acid. Champagne or other sparkling or effervescent wines are impregnated with carbonic acid gas. Wines that do not effervesce are called "still." The names of the various wines are usually derived from the place of manufacture. For instance, Madeira comes from the Madeira Islands; Port from Portugal; Malaga from Spain, etc. "Sack," frequently mentioned in literature, is derived from the French word, "sec," meaning dry. The alcohol percentage of wine varies from 7 to 24.

WISCONSIN—Two counties entirely dry; 30 per cent of the population live in dry territory. In last election, 85,000 people were added to dry population. Four State educational centers and the second largest city in State are under prohibition. In three years, 150,000 people have voted out saloons and there has been a net gain of 84 incorporated places.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—The headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are under the same roof with the former home of Frances E. Willard at 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill. The National W. C. T. U. also maintains headquarters at Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., during sessions of Congress. The general officers of the organization are: Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., president; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, 1429 Avenue H, Brooklyn, N. Y., vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, Fargo, N. D., recording secretary; Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Lincoln, Va., assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston, Ill., treasurer.

The World's W. C. T. U., organized by Miss Willard in November, 1883, has a membership of over half a million. Its officers are: Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, president; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., and Miss Agnes Slack, London, Eng., honorary secretaries; and Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, treasurer.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, "the sober second thought" of the Woman's Crusade of 1873-74, was organized in Cleveland, O., in November, 1874. Every State and territory in the United States has its State or territorial union and they, in turn, are made up of district or county unions.

There are thousands of local unions organized in towns and cities. National organizers, lecturers, and evangelists are kept constantly in the field, in addition to many who are employed in the several States. Under the six heads each under the charge of a national superintendent. Nearly fifty departments of work, under the direction of Social, and Legal work are grouped various departments of Organization, Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic,

superintendents, are duplicated in the national, State, and the local W. C. T. U's, altho no line of work is binding upon any local or State union. Two branches of work reach the young people and the children, namely, the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U., and the Loyal Temperance Legion. The National W. C. T. U. at Evanston, Ill., has an extensive publishing house of general and department literature, a weekly paper, *The Union Signal,* a juvenile paper monthly, *The Young Crusader,* and a Bureau of Publicity.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS.

Refs.—See Willard, Frances E.

WOMEN—The effect of alcohol upon women is infinitely worse than upon men, as the habit is much harder to break and the evil effect upon offspring is much greater than where the offending parent is the father.

"When the alcohol vice has become a habit it is difficult to cure in men; it is all but impossible in women," said Sir Andrew Clark, physician to Queen Victoria.

The brewers are making a great effort to increase drinking among American women.

In a leading editorial of May 1, 1914, the *Brewers' Journal,* under the head, "Divorce Yourselves from Whisky," clearly outlined this defensive campaign:

"The franchise will be extended to all women in this country—some day. There is little doubt about that. Within a few years most of our large and industrially developing States will grant the vote to the opposite sex, and where will the brewing industry be then, if it is still considered to be in alliance with the distillers and whisky-selling saloons?"

The *Brewers' Journal* acknowledges that "the saloon has become an eyesore to hundreds of thousands of Americans," and it concludes that, therefore, the saloon must go; that the brewing trade has no right to assist in its own destruction by continuing a detrimental alliance. It offers this program of reconstruction:

"It will be comparatively easy to convince the women voters that beer and light wines are not detrimental to those accustomed to consuming them. The rapid development of the bottling trade shows that beer is a welcome adjunct to the family meal, and women themselves enjoy taking a glass of beer in their own homes."

This is not simply an isolated editorial, for practically all of the brewing press is constantly preaching the development of the trade along these lines. On October 1, 1914, the *Journal* said:

"Newspaper advertising for beer should be designed to attract and appeal to women as well as men, for if beer is to be used in the home, women must be won over to it."

How It is to Be Done

And on a date somewhat previous (August 1, 1914) to the publication of the last paragraph we have quoted, the *Journal* suggests how this development may proceed:

"The next step in order will be to invest part of the brewers' capital in the purchase of land or buildings available for places of recreation and public entertainment. There should no longer be a brewery in this country that does not own or finance one or several beer

gardens, restaurants, or other places where beer is served, the arrangements to be according to the well-known and profitable European plan.

"More beer will be consumed in places of that kind than in saloons where only comparatively few men will stand at the bar and hastily swallow the contents of a glass or two. Beer gardens and restaurants, as they exist everywhere in Germany, Austria, and some other European countries, are visited by a far larger proportion of the population than the American saloon.

"Another important step to be taken by brewers, who have not done so already, is the stimulation of the bottling trade. It increases the sale of the brewers' product, as bottled beer goes to the families where it formerly was an unknown item in the housewife's economy.

"There are many thousands of families where bottled beer appears on the table at noon and evenings. The bottled beer is an effective weapon in the hands of the brewer who desires to do a profitable business and leave his brewery in the possession of his sons and daughters."

In promoting development along this line the brewers are using advertising illustrated with women holding glasses of beer in their hands, and are outlining such courses of advertising in their trade periodicals for the benefit of the retail trade. In Chicago, very recently, young men of attractive appearance were sent around to the residence districts to solicit orders for beer by the case. Premiums of chinaware and other articles interesting only to women and children were freely offered to promote sales.

The *Liberal Advocate,* organ of the retail liquor dealers in Ohio, suggests that barmaids would improve the social tone of the retail places and induce the attendance of women. The makers of whisky are trying to edge into the brewers' line of play. *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* of December 10, 1914, said:

"It's a long lane that has no turning and a strange tide that has no ebb—so we may confidently count on the prohibition movement retreating one of these days. Before this occurs, however, the American saloon with its bar and its screens and its perpendicular drinking and its treating habit must be changed into a café, which a man may enter without hesitation accompanied by his wife and daughter."

How can any man fail to see that the thing most obnoxious to an American is the spectacle of women drinking, at home, in a café, or anywhere else? Of course, this is middle-class provincialism, but it is also Americanism, and if the liquor people despise that sentiment, the quicker they get out of the country the quicker they will be in harmonious surroundings.

The Fruit of These Efforts

The brewers' promotion of the drink appetite among women is bearing fruit. In Chicago 160 girls were counted going into a single saloon in three hours on Saturday night. The South Side Civic Club had a canvass made of saloons on three streets and found an average of 32 girl patrons for each saloon every twenty-four hours.

During one evening 75 girls, evidently working girls or daughters of mechanics and clerks, entered a saloon at

Lincoln Avenue and Wells Street, Chicago, and the saloon was not considered a disreputable one.

Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippen, chief probation officer of the Domestic Relations Court, and Mrs. Albert H. Smith, secretary of the Association of City Police Matrons, Philadelphia, declare that hundreds of young girls of respectable families have become victims of the drink habit in that city. These girls are not ordinary prostitutes, but, according to Mrs. Smith, are clerks, shop girls, and other young girls from 16 to 22 years of age. Scores of such girls are nightly drunk in the cafés of that city, asserts Mrs. Smith, who made her statement some time ago.

Mrs. Margaret Cooper, police matron of Central Station, Philadelphia, said: "Many girls get drunk every night in the cafés of our so-called fashionable hotels and some of them are not more than 16 years old." Dr. Lida Stewart Cogill, of that city, declares that the increase of drinking among young girls is very noticeable to a physician, and that "something must be done immediately to stop the evil. This increase of drinking is among the girls of the middle class." Mr. E. M. Hackney, chief probation officer, concurred in the statement of Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Rippen.

At the same time Mrs. Joseph Gazzam, a society leader of Philadelphia, and Miss Addie A. Sutherland, principal of the Ogontz school for girls, told of the alarming increase in the use of liquors and cigarettes by so-called fashionable young women.

Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in America, testifies that "drunkenness among women is increasing in all of the big cities, and the increase is greatest among young women."

Evidently, the boasts of the liquor papers that "the abominable Anglo-Saxon prejudice against the use of alcoholic liquors by women is fast breaking down" is not without foundation.

"Fully 20 per cent of the entire beer output is now sold in bottles," writes Mr. Hugh F. Fox, of the United States Brewers' Association, in his booklet, "The Prosperity of the Brewing Industry," and he continues: "Every family within range of the delivery-wagon now has its ice box and can keep beer at a palatable temperature, and when once they find how pleasant and harmless it is the habit soon becomes fixed." In October, 1913, in an address before the convention of the United States Brewers' Association held in Atlantic City, President Jacob Ruppert, Jr., said: "I feel perfectly confident that the use of beer will become more and more general as time goes on. There has been a large increase in the family trade."

Beer and Nursing

One of the most iniquitous ways of promoting the drink habit among women and children is the inducing of mothers to drink beer in order to increase the flow of milk. Beer undoubtedly increases the flow, and also it impoverishes the milk, whereas, well-cooked gruel increases both the flow and richness. Reputable physicians the world over are emphatic in their denunciation of the use of beer by nursing mothers. For instance, Dr. N. S. Davis of Chicago says:

"I have never seen a case in which beer had been used regularly for any considerable period of time where it did not result in more or less indigestion, and an early failure in the secretion of milk."

Dr. Edmunds, of the Lying-In Hospital, London, England, says:

"Infants, nursed by mothers who drink much beer, are more likely to die of convulsions and diarrhea while cutting their teeth than are the children of total abstinence mothers. . . . Bear in mind that when you take wine, beer, or brandy, you are distilling that wine, beer, or brandy into your child's body. Probably nothing could be worse than to have the very fabric of the child's tissues laid down from alcoholized blood."

Dr. Condi says:

"The only drink of the nursing mother should be water or milk. Never was there a more absurd or pernicious notion than that wine, ale, or porter is necessary to a nursing mother to keep up her strength, or to increase the quantity or improve the properties of her milk. So far from producing these effects, such drinks, when taken in any quantity, invariably disturb more or less the health of the stomach and tend to impair the quality and diminish the quantity of nourishment furnished by her to her infant."

Dr. William Hargreaves says:

"Alcohol is not only useless but injurious, for children whose mothers try to keep themselves upon beer, etc., very frequently suffer from vomiting and diarrhœa and often from convulsions. Sometimes a single glass of whisky taken by the mother will produce sickness and indigestion in the child for twenty-four hours after."

Dr. Bussey says in "Stimulants for Nursing Mothers":

"The only rational way to be adopted by mothers to increase the supply of nutrition for their infants is to secure plenty of suitable nutritious food, prepared in the way that will most fit it for digestion, while they at the same time avoid as far as possible all fatigue and mental excitement. It is impossible that alcoholic beverages can add anything to the nutrition of either the infant or mother."

Dr. Edis, of England, says:

"Infant mortality is mainly due to two causes, the substitution of farinaceous food for milk, and the delusion that ale or beer is necessary as an article of diet for nursing mothers. . . . Countless disorders among infants are due simply and solely to the popular fallacy that the nursing mother cannot properly fulfill her duties unless she resorts to the aid of alcoholics."

Dr. W. F. Waugh, of Chicago, editor of the *Alkaloidal Clinic,* says:

"When I commenced the practice of my profession I fully believed that the nursing mother required wine or malt liquors to enable her to nurse her babe. Putting this idea to the test of practice, I found that the mother had a more regular supply of milk of better quality, when she used no alcohol, but was fed as a nursing mother should be; while the child refused to thrive on the beer, and commenced to pick up when it was discontinued, even if this were by weaning. A glass of beer caused the breast to fill up at once, and mothers not accustomed to it found

it difficult to nurse their child without the stimulus until they had discontinued it long enough for this effect to subside. Alcohol makes swill milk, not the healthy secretion that is supplied by good food."

Dr. W. McAdam Eccles, a very famous physician of England, says:

"The amount of milk is not increased by alcoholic beverages, and there is no such thing as 'nourishing beer of the greatest value to nursing mothers.' Frequently the milk contains a very appreciable amount of the drug which the mother has been imbibing, for alcohol can be readily traced in the mother's milk within twenty minutes of its ingestion into her stomach, and it may be detected in it for as long as eight hours after a large dose."

It is not commonly understood by the layman that the ability of a mother to nurse her child is vitally connected with its future health and longevity. It is also a peculiar fact that when the ability to nurse is lost by a woman it is rarely present in her daughter. Once it disappears from a family it seems to be gone forever.

Refs.—See Beer; Brewers; Child Welfare; and Heredity.

WORLD ADVANCE—See Africa, Australasia, Central America, Europe, European Countries by name, War, and South America.

WYOMING—Has, by unanimous action of the Legislature, submitted prohibition to a vote of the people. The election will be in 1918 and the law will go into effect January 1, 1920, if approved. It is asserted that a prohibition statute would pass the Wyoming Legislature by a good majority.

Refs.—See Anti-Prohibition; Crime; Insanity; Juvenile Delinquency; Pauperism; Race Suicide; and Savings.

INDEX

SUBJECT	PAGE
Absinthe	7
Abstinence	7
Accidents	7
Adulteration	8
Advertising of Liquors	9
Africa	16
Alabama	17
Alaska	18
Alcohol	19
Alcohol, Effects of	19-21
Alcoholic Beverages	22
Alcoholism	22
Ale	23
Amendment, Constitutional	23
Amendments, Constitutional	23
American Society for the Study of Inebriety	23
American Temperance Union	24
American Temperance Society and Union	24
Anti-Prohibition	24
Anti-Saloon League	28
Appetite	29
Appleton, James	30
Arizona	30
Arkansas	30
Army	31
Arrests for Drunkenness	32
Artman, Samuel R	34
Asia	35
Athletics	35
Atlanta, Georgia	38
Australasia	38
Austria-Hungary	38
Bacchus	39
Balkan Countries	39
Bands of Hope	39
Bank Deposits	39
Beer	40
Belgium	47
Benefits of Prohibition	48
Bible and Drink	48
Bible Wines	53
Bibliography	53
Birmingham, Alabama	55
Blind Pigs	55
Blue Laws	59
Blue Ribbon Movement	59
Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church	60
Bonedry Laws	62
Books on Drink	63
Booze	63
Boycott	64
Brain	64
Brandy	66
Brewers	66
Brewing	69
Bribery	70
British Society for the Study of Inebriety	70
Bryan, William Jennings	70
Bulgaria	70
Business	70
California	70
Canada	70
Capital	71
Capital Punishment	72
Catch-My-Pal Movement	73
Catholic Church	73
Catholic Temperance Societies	73
Cell Life	74
Central America	74

SUBJECT	PAGE
Champagne	75
Charity	75
Chesterfield, Lord	75
Child Welfare	75
China	76-80
Christian Nation? Is This A	81
Churches	81
Cider	85
Cities	87
Civil Damage Acts	87
Claret	90
Clark, Billy James	90
Cocaine	90
Coffee Houses	90
Colleges	90
Colorado	90
Commercial Temperance League	92
Committee of Fifty	95
Communion Wine	95
Comparisons	95
Compensation to Liquor Dealers	95
Confiscation	97
Congress	101
Congressional Temperance Society	101
Connecticut	102
Constitutional Amendment	102
Constitutional Prohibition	102
Consumption of Liquors	103
Convicts	104
Corruption	108
Cost of Living	109
Cost of the Liquor Traffic	109
Counties	109
Courts	113
Crime	113
Crusade	119
Daniels, Josephus	124
Deaths from Drink	124
Delaware	124
Delirium Tremens	124
Democratic Party	124
Denatured Alcohol	124
Denmark	124
Denver	130
Dipsomania	130
Direct Veto	130
Diseases Caused	130
Distillation	130
Distilled Liquors	131
District of Columbia	131
Divorce	131
Doctors on Drink	134
Dow, Neal	136
Drinking Customs, Development of	146
Drugs	147
Drunkenness	150
Early History of Prohibition	152
Economics	152
Educational Laws	152
Effects of Prohibition	152
Efficiency	152
England	152
Episcopal Church	152
Epworth League	152
Ether	152
Europe	154
Excise	154
Fake Business Organizations	154
Farmers	154
Fathers, The Early	154
Federal Government	156
Federal Territory	157
Fermentation	158
Fermented Liquors	159
Finland	159
Fires	159
Florida	159
Flying Squadron of America	159
Food Value	159
France	160

SUBJECT PAGE
Franklin, Benjamin 164
Fraternities 165
Gambling 165
Gambrinus 166
General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (1916)..166
Georgia 166
Germany 167
Gin Act 170
Gladstone, William E....170
Good Templars, International Order of....170
Gothenburg System 171
Gough, John Bartholomew....172
Grain 172
Great Britain 173
Greeley, Horace 178
Growth of the Trade 178
Hamilton, Alexander....178
Hasheesh 179
Hawaii 179
Health 180
Health Defenders of the Body....185
Heredity 186
Heroes and Martyrs....191
High Cost of Living....198
High License 200
History of the Temperance Reform....200
Hobson-Sheppard Bill 207
Holland 207
Home Rule 207
Homicides 211
Hospitals 212
Iceland 212
Idaho 212
Illicit Distilling 212
Illinois 213
Immigration 214
Indiana 218
Indians 218
Industry 219
Initiative, Referendum, and Recall....231
Injunction Laws 233
Insanity 234
Insurance 236
Intercollegiate Prohibition Association....236
Internal Revenue 236
International Congress on Alcoholism....236
Interstate Traffic....236
Intoxicants 236
Iowa 236
Ireland 237
Italy 237
Jefferson, Thomas 238
Juvenile Delinquency 238
Kansas 239
Kentucky 242
Knights of Temperance....242
Koran 242
Labor 243
Law 246
Law, An Ideal Form of....251
Law and Order Leagues....251
Lawlessness 251
Leaflets 252
Leaflets, Where Secured....256
Leucocytes 257
License 257
Light Drinks 260
Limitations 261
Lincoln, Abraham....262
Liqueurs 266
Liquors 266
Liquor Dealers 266
Liquor Press 266
Liquor Traffic 268
Literature on Drink....268
Lloyd George 268
Logic, Liquor 268
Longevity 268
Louisiana 268
Loyal Temperance Legion....269

SUBJECT	PAGE
Maine	269
Majorities	270
Majority Rule	270
Malt	271
Malt Liquors	271
Martyrs	271
Maryland	271
Massachusetts	271
Medical Practice	271
Medicine	273
Mental Efficiency	273
Methodist Episcopal Church	274
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	279
Methodist Protestant Church	279
Michigan	279
Minnesota	279
Mississippi	280
Missouri	280
Moderation	280
Mohammedans	281
Montana	281
Montenegro	281
Moonshine Whisky	281
Moral Suasion	281
Mortality From Alcohol	281
Motion Pictures	284
Narcotics	285
Nashville	286
National Prohibition	286
National Temperance Society and Publication House	288
Navy	288
Nazarites	291
Nebraska	291
Negroes	291
Nevada	293
New Hampshire	293
New Jersey	293
New Mexico	293
New York	293
North Carolina	294
North Dakota	294
Norway	306
Nuisance	306
Nursing	306
Nutrition	306
Objections to Prohibition	306
Ohio	306
Oklahoma	306
Opium	306
Oregon	306
Original Packages	314
Palestine	314
Parentage	314
Parties	314
Pauperism	315
Penalties	317
Pennsylvania	318
Personal Liberty	318
Pharmacopœia	320
Physical Efficiency	320
Physical Training	322
Pledges	322
Poisons	322
Political Action	322
Political Evils	323
Polygamy	323
Poor Man's Club	324
Popular Fallacies	324
Port	324
Portland	324
Portugal	324
Posters	324
Poverty	325
Preachers	325
Principles of Prohibiton	325
Profits of the Liquor Traffic	325
Progress	326
Progressive Party	326
Prohibition, Benefits of	326
Prohibition, General Principles of	326

SUBJECT PAGE
Prohibition, Local 328
Prohibition Party 329
Prohibition States 330
Prohibition, Theory of 330
Property Interests 331
Prostitution 332
Psychology of Intemperance 333
Publicity 335
Public Schools, Bible in 336
Public Sentiment 337
Race Suicide 337
Railroads 338
Rechabites 338
Rectification 338
Republican Party 338
Revenue 338
Review of 1916 341
Rhode Island 341
Roman Catholic Church 341
Roosevelt, Theodore 341
Roumania 341
Royal Templars of Temperance 341
Rum 342
Rush, Benjamin 342
Russia 342
Saloons 346
Savings 347
Schools 347
Scientific Basis for Temperance 349
Scientific Temperance Federation 349
Scientific Temperance Instruction 349
Scotland 349
Seattle 349
Sherry 349
Size of the Problem 349
Social Purity 349
Soft Drinks 349
Sons of Jonadab 350
Sons of Temperance 351
South America 351
South Carolina 351
South Dakota 352
Special Taxpayers 352
Spirituous Liquors 352
Spokane 352
State Prohibition 352
States Rights 352
Status of States 352
Stimulants 352
Stimulation 352
Stimulation Impulse 353
Street Meetings 354
Strong Drinks 357
Substitutes 357
Suicides 358
Sumptuary Law 358
Sunday Closing 358
Sunday Schools 358
Sweden 361
Switzerland 361
Tax 361
Taxes As Affected By Prohibition 361
Temperance 364
Temperance Commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ In America 364
Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church 364
Templars of Honor and Temperance 364
Temptation 364
Tennessee 364
Testimony 365
Texas 369
Topeka 369
Total Abstinence 369
Traveling Men 369
Treating 369
Tuberculosis 369
Turkey 370
Unemployment 370
Unfermented Wines 370
Unions 370

SUBJECT PAGE
United Kingdom Alliance....375
United States Government....375
United States Temperance Union....375
Unwritten Law....375
Utah....377
Vermont....377
Vice....377
Vinous Liquors....380
Virginia....380
War....381
Washington....385
Washington, George....386
Washingtonian Society....391
Waste....391
Webb-Kenyon Law....391
Wesley, John....392
West Virginia....393
Whisky....393
Whisky Insurrection....394
White Shield League....394
White Slavery....394
Willard, Frances E....394
Wilson, Woodrow....394
Wine....394
Wisconsin....395
Woman's Christian Temperance Union....395
World Advance....400
Women....396
Wyoming....400

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